

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Between the Rivers Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

Roughly bounded by the Etowah and Oostanaula
rivers, and 7th Ave.

street & number See Continuation Sheet N/A not for publication

city, town Rome N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Georgia code 013 county Floyd code 115

3. Classification

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (more than 50)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Floyd County Courthouse

city, town Rome state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys See continuation sheet

title Historic Structures Field Survey:
Floyd County, Georgia has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta state Georgia

7. Description

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Between the Rivers Historic District encompasses the contiguous historic commercial, residential, institutional and industrial areas in the oldest section of the city of Rome. The district is a very hilly area, three-quarters encircled by the Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers. In 1834, at the time of the initial settlement of Rome, the streets in this area were laid out in a grid pattern with only slight modifications in regularity made for the topography. Lots and buildings in both the commercial and residential areas are, almost without exception, perpendicular to the streets.

The commercial area of the district is centered in the low-lying area along Broad Street between First Avenue and Sixth Avenue. Here, predominately two to four story brick buildings with party walls and no landscaping are set back uniformly along the sidewalk. Buildings date from the 1870s to the 1930s and display typical Victorian, Neo-Classical and early-twentieth century commercial design features. Pre-1900 structures feature typical Victorian decorative elements such as brick corbelling, sign plates, window hoods, rounded windows, wooden brackets, and large storefronts. The Second Empire Style Masonic Temple is the finest remaining building from this period. The buildings from the early years of the twentieth century display classically inspired detailing such as balustrades, pedimented window hoods, and corner quoins. Those from the 1920s typically have less detailing and flatter facades. Some commercial buildings have been altered in recent years by the addition of metal and plate glass store fronts to the first floors and by interior remodeling. At the north end of Broad Street in the Fifth and Sixth Avenue area are a cluster of Rome's historic public buildings including the old Floyd County Courthouse, the Municipal Building, and Carnegie Library. Two historic bridges, one a reinforced concrete bridge that carries Broad Street across the Etowah River and the other a steel truss bridge that carries Second Avenue across the Oostanaula River, are included in the district.

Residential areas are located to the north (a small fragment of a once much larger area) and the southeast of the central business district. While a few Greek Revival and Gothic Revival structures from the mid-nineteenth century remain, most houses are from the Victorian, turn-of-the-century, and early twentieth century periods. Houses from the Victorian era exhibit typical Queen Anne, Eastlake, Gothic, and Romanesque design features including on the exterior, scrollwork, decorative shingles, and dormers and, on the interior, asymmetrical plans, stained glass windows, and decorative wood trim. Many large Neoclassical style houses with prominent columned porches, and smaller more modest houses with little ornamentation, were built in the district in the early years of the twentieth century. During the 1920s a few bungalows and apartment buildings completed the housing stock. Buildings are constructed primarily of wood or brick with a frequent use of stone trim. Very large and imposing houses and apartments are located in the southern part of the district, with the housing becoming more modest in character towards the north. Lots in the very hilly residential area are relatively small in size but feature extensive landscaping including the frequent use of stone for street curbs, retaining walls and walks, and many informally planted trees, hedges, flowers and shrubs. In the midst of the residential area is Tower Hill, site of Rome's prominent and historic 1871 Clock Tower, originally part of the first public water works in north Georgia.

(Continued)

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | |

Specific dates 1834-1930s **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary Statement of Significance

Between the Rivers Historic District is architecturally and historically significant for the comprehensive way in which it represents the historic development of the City of Rome from its founding in 1834 through the 1930s. In terms of community planning and development the district is significant for the way it represents a planned nineteenth-century city and county seat. In terms of architecture, the district is significant for its many intact commercial, residential, institutional, and industrial buildings ranging in date from the 1850s to the 1930s which provide a fine picture of Rome's historical development into a prosperous regional center. In terms of landscape architecture, the district is significant for its late nineteenth-early twentieth century residential landscaping. In terms of commerce, the district is significant for its many commercial buildings which reflect Rome's historic importance as a regional commercial center. In terms of industry, Between the Rivers is significant as the historic location of Rome's industrial development which played such an important part in the city's growth and prosperity. In terms of engineering, the district is historically significant for the location in its midst of the Rome Clock Tower and two historic bridges. In terms of medicine, the district is significant for a building associated with Dr. Robert Battey, a Rome physician of national prominence who pioneered in medical care for women and in design for health care facilities. In terms of politics/government, the district is significant as the seat of local government for the City of Rome and for Floyd County. In terms of historic archaeology, the district is significant for the assumed archaeological potential in the Broad Street commercial area where an eight-foot rise in the street level dating from the 1880s may have preserved evidence of earlier commercial building layout, materials, and techniques. The above areas of significance support the district's eligibility under National Register criteria A, B, C, and D.

Community Planning and Development

Rome is an important example in Georgia of a planned nineteenth-century city and county seat. It was established and laid out in 1834 as a speculative venture meant for commerce and trade as well as for government functions. Its location at the junction of two navigable rivers was a deliberate choice to facilitate transportation. Its gridiron plan was typical of nineteenth-century town planning but somewhat unusual for Georgia in its more linear and less centralized orientation. Rome is one of the few county seats in Georgia in which the courthouse was not centrally located as the community's focal point.

Between the Rivers Historic District encompasses this initial area laid out in 1834. It retains the original street alignment and reflects the incremental growth of the city

(Continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nomlnated property Approximately 90 acres

Quadrangle name Rome North, Georgia

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References Rome South, Georgia

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

B

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

C

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

D

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

E

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

F

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

G

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

H

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary, outlined with a heavy black line on the enclosed tax map, is described and justified in Section 7.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn Brooks, National Register Researcher
Historic Preservation Section

organization Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources date April 5, 1983

street & number 270 Washington Street, S. W. telephone 404-656-2840

city or town Atlanta, state Georgia 30334

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Elizabeth A. Lyon date 4/20/83
State Historic Preservation Officer

| | |
|--|---|
| For HCRS use only | |
| I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register | |
| <u>John Pelous Bryer</u> Keeper of the National Register | Entered in the National Register. date <u>6/9/83</u> |
| Attest: | date |
| Chief of Registration | |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

| |
|------------------|
| For NPS use only |
| received |
| date entered |

Location and Representation

Continuation sheet in Existing Surveys

Item number 2 and 6

Page 2

Location

Between the Rivers Historic District encompasses the historic core of Rome, Floyd County, Georgia, which is located at the confluence of the Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers as they become the Coosa River. The district is three-quarters surrounded by the Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers, and lies south of Turner McCall Boulevard on the north and northeast. The major street through the district is Broad Street, the city's main historic commercial thoroughfare. Running southeast-northwest through the district at right angles to Broad Street are all or parts of First through Fifth Avenues and running northeast-southwest, parallel to Broad Street, are West First and Second Streets and East First through East Fourth Streets.

Representation in Existing Surveys:

Three properties in Between the Rivers Historic District are individually listed in the National Register. These are:

United States Post Office and Federal Courthouse, May 6, 1975.

Rome Clock Tower, February 8, 1980.

Floyd County Courthouse (included in County Courthouses in Georgia Thematic Nomination), September 18, 1980.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 2

Several historic churches are located between East First Street and East Second Street, easing the transition from the commercial to the residential area. Running along the southern and northwestern edges of the district are turn-of-the-century industrial areas with several brick warehouses and factories. These few industrial structures are the sole survivors of Rome's historically extensive industrial development.

Non-contributing Buildings

Intrusions in Between the Rivers are largely limited to a few modern commercial buildings and a high school addition which detract from the character and appearance of the district. In the commercial area of the district along Broad Street a group of buildings are described as having "potential significance." These are historic structures, most of which have been altered by the addition of a false metal facade. Removal of the false facade or other recent additions to such buildings could reveal a relatively intact structure. A number of non-historic structures, built within the past fifty years but not detracting from the character of the area, are scattered throughout the district. Individual buildings in all three categories are identified on the enclosed district map.

Boundary

The nominated property, outlined with a heavy black line on the enclosed maps, consists of the contiguous architecturally and historically significant properties in the area of initial development in Rome. The boundaries are set by the two surrounding rivers and by new commercial and industrial development dating from the 1950s and 1960s. Only two public buildings and a small residential area are included north of Sixth Avenue, due to new commercial building in that area. The Oostanaula River and Etowah Rivers are a natural boundary on the west and southwest. New commercial and industrial development along Second Avenue and a new major road, Glen Milner Drive, form the boundaries to the south and east.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

| |
|------------------|
| For NPS use only |
| received |
| date entered |

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 2

as it developed from 1834 to about 1930 when development was virtually halted by the Great Depression. In the residential area, located primarily on the high hills south and east of Broad Street, houses remain to document all periods of the city's development. Large numbers of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residences attest to these periods being ones of particular prosperity and growth for Rome. In the commercial area centered along Broad Street a similar pattern emerges. Buildings here date from the late 1870s on. They reflect the city's strong recovery from its partial Civil War destruction in November 1864 by Sherman's troops and also its steady growth thereafter generated by its increasing industrial base, its role as an important cotton marketing center, and its function as a regional trade center. By 1920, Between the Rivers had essentially reached its present level of density, and further development generally occurred on sites of earlier buildings. The Depression ended development and when it began again in the 1940s most of it occurred outside the district. 1960s and 1970s industrial and commercial development has made some inroads into the southeast portion of the district, but a major portion of the historic city of Rome remains intact in Between the Rivers.

Architecture

The wide variety of buildings in Between the Rivers Historic District is representative of the type of historic architecture found in Georgia's larger cities. These structures reflect prevailing national principles and practices of architecture as they were locally interpreted. The majority of the buildings in the district were designed by local carpenter/builders, but some of the more important commercial and public buildings were the work of architects such as Bruce and Morgan (Old Floyd County Courthouse) and A. Ten Eyck Brown (Municipal Building) with statewide reputations. Most of the structures feature typical building materials and techniques, with load-bearing brick predominating in the commercial area and woodframed construction with exterior weatherboarding being most common in the residential areas. Buildings date from the 1850s to the 1930s and include a wide variety of building types such as private residences, apartment houses, churches, banks, hotels, office buildings, stores, municipal buildings, a school, a library, and industrial buildings. Among the architectural styles well-represented are vernacular and high style examples of the Greek Revival, Goth Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Victorian Commercial, Neoclassical, and Bungalow/Craftsman.

Landscape Architecture

In terms of landscape architecture, the district is significant for its late nineteenth-early twentieth century residential landscaping which features the informal use of retaining walls, walks, trees, shrubs, and flowers in individual lots to create a naturalistic and park-like setting which flows from one lot to the next. This type of landscaping is characteristic of that found in the residential areas of small towns and cities throughout the country and represents accepted landscaping practices of the period. The frequent use of finely-crafted stone retaining walls in the extremely hilly residential areas is an important local landscaping feature.

(Continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 3

Commerce

Between the Rivers Historic District contains the historic commercial center of Rome and provides an extensive intact example of the historic commercial fabric of a mid-sized Georgia city as it evolved over nearly a half century. The extent of the commercial area and the wide variety in type and style of the commercial buildings reflects Rome's importance as a regional commercial center. From the city's establishment in 1834, Broad Street served as the focus of the town's commercial activity. By 1900, the area with its offices, stores, banks, warehouses, hotels, and theatres had established itself as the center of wholesale and retail trade for thirteen counties in northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama.

Industry

In terms of industry, Between the Rivers District is significant as the historic location of Rome's industrial development which played such a large part in the city's growth and prosperity. Rome's riverside location was selected to promote industry, and beginning in 1855 with the establishment of an iron foundry the area along the Etowah at the south of the district began to develop as an industrial area. By the early twentieth century a variety of industrial concerns in the city, including some in the district, were shipping products across the southeast. A few of these historic industrial structures remain along the Etowah to document Between the Rivers' impact and role in the industrial development of the city. A number of the fine houses located in Between the Rivers' residential section were built and lived in by plant owners and managers.

Engineering

Engineering significance in Between the Rivers is explained by the presence in the district of the Rome Clock Tower (listed in the National Register in 1980) and two historic bridges. The 1871 Rome Clock Tower is the only remnant of Rome's original public waterworks, the first such facility to be built in North Georgia. The so-called "Clock Tower" is actually a water tower topped with a clock containing a 250,000 gallon tank which stored water pumped up from a well close to the Etowah River. The 1916-1917 solid-arch concrete bridge that carries Broad Street over the Etowah River and the 1930 iron truss bridge spanning the Oostanaula at Second Avenue document bridge construction of their type and period.

Medicine

Dr. Robert Battey, a Rome physician of national prominence, pioneered in both medical care for women and design for health care facilities. The development of his Woman's Hospital in 1880 was an undertaking of special significance for the city for it attracted patients from a number of states. One unit of his innovative hospital complex composed of frame cottages linked by covered walkways remains at the corner of First Avenue and Fourth Street.

(Continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 4

Politics/Government

The district is significant as the seat of local government for the city of Rome and of county government for Floyd County. The presence of these important institutions is represented by the late-nineteenth century Floyd County Courthouse (listed in the National Register in 1980 and presently being rehabilitated for county offices), the turn-of-the-century United States Post Office and Federal Courthouse (listed in the National Register in 1975 and presently used as the Floyd County Courthouse), and the early-twentieth century Municipal Building.

Historic Archaeology

Before levees were constructed along the surrounding rivers, the low-lying portions of Between the Rivers were frequently subjected to spring flooding. In 1886, a particularly disastrous flood destroyed three bridges and sent steamboats up Broad Street as far north as Fifth Avenue. Subsequently, to allenate the flooding problem, the level of Broad Street and its flanking storefronts from between Fourth and Fifth Avenues to the Etowah River was raised eight feet. As a result of that action, archaeological potential which might lead to information about an earlier period of commercial building on Broad Street (the earliest extant buildings on the street date from the late 1870s) is assumed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Between the Rivers

Continuation sheet Bibliographical References Item number 9

Page 2

For NPS use only
received
date entered

- Aycock, Roger. All Roads to Rome. Rome: Rome Area Heritage Foundation. 1981.
- Batthey, George Magruder, Jr. A History of Rome and Floyd County, 1540-1922. Atlanta: The Webb and Vary Company. 1922.
- Early History of Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. Rome: Chamber of Commerce. n. d. On file at the State Archives.
- "Floyd County Scrap Book." Rome News-Tribune. January 24, 1954.
- Grant, Elmer P. Sr., Recollections of Rome. n. d. on file at State Archives.
- "Hear 'Bout . . ." Rome News-Tribune. August 18, 1963.
- "Hear "Bout . . ." Rome News-Tribune. January 12, 1964.
- Hicks, James W., Map of Rome, Georgia. 1871 (Rome Library).
- "Preserving Rome's History." Rome News-Tribune. June 5, 1981.
- "Remarkable Rome, Illustrated." Rome Tribune-Herald. 78 pages. December 1911.
- Rome, Georgia City Directories. 1880-81, 1883, 1888, 1898-1899, 1904, 1913, 1919, 1922, 1926-1927, 1929, 1931.
- Sanborn Insurance Maps for Rome, Georgia. 1885, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1903, 1909, 1915, 1926.
- "Sufferage Edition." Rome Tribune-Herald. March 1915. 30 pages.
- The Tribune of Rome. October 2, 1888. "Anniversary and Trade Number."
- "20th Century Rome, A Resume of Her Past, Present, and Great Future, Illustrated." Special Industrial Edition by The Rome Tribune. M. Ohlander, compiler. 70 pages. October 1902.

References Specific to Between the Rivers

- Bobinski, George S. Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development. Chicago: American Library Association. 1969.
- Brown, David. "Between the Rivers Historic District: Historic District Information Form." August 1982. On file at Historic Preservation Section Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta. (This National Register nomination is based largely on the information contained in this document.)

(Continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Biographical References Item number 9 Page 3

The Centennial of St. Peter's Church. Rome, Georgia. 1844-1944. Rome: St. Peter's. 1944.

Church Minutes of the First Presbyterian Church of Rome. 1848-1935.

Directory of First Baptist Church, Rome, Georgia. March 1900.

Directory of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. 1913.

"Downtown Rome: Where It all Began." Rome: PRIDE Downtown Redevelopment Organization. n. d.

First Baptist Church: Day of Dedication. June 15, 1958.

First Presbyterian Church, Rome, Georgia: Directory. 1976.

Goldfarb, Stephen J. Historic Bridge Survey. Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources and Georgia Department of Transportation. 1981.

"History of the Early Hotels of Rome, Georgia." Bradley Burkhalter. Typescript. 1936. (Rome library).

Jones, Walter P. A History of the First Methodist Church, Rome, Georgia. 1840-1951. Rome: First Methodist. 1951.

"Masonic Temple's Third Floor Remains a Mystery." Rome News-Tribune. June 18, 1972.

Olson, Robert E. An Urban Design and Planning Study for the Rome, Georgia Central Business District. Macon: Brittain and Thompson. 1977.

Rome Clock Tower National Register Nomination. Steve Hanson. 1980.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Rome: St. Peter's. n.d.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rome, Georgia. Vestry Minutes. 1861-1915. (Pages 1-8 include a church history).

Specifications for Carnegie Library, Rome, Georgia. Cooksey and Maxwell Architects. Atlanta, Georgia. Copy on file at the Rome Library.

Thematic Courthouse Nomination for Georgia. Jan Hardy. 1980.

U. S. Post Office and Federal Courthouse National Register Nomination. Elizabeth Macgregor. 1975.

BETWEEN THE RIVERS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rome, Floyd County, Georgia

PROPERTY/SKETCH MAP

- North: ↑
- Scale: 1" = 200'
- Boundary of Historic District: ———
- Intrusion: ■
- Non-historic property: ▨
- Building with potential significance: ▩
- Photograph Number/Direction: (2) ↗

