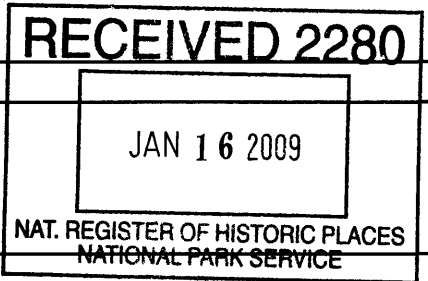


054

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.



1. Name of Property

historic name Lawrenceville Street Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Lawrenceville Street roughly between the Henry County Courthouse square and Georgia Highway 20.
city, town McDonough () **vicinity of**
county Henry **code** 151
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30253

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	27	5
sites	0	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	28	5

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Clowes
Signature of certifying official

12-22-08
Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Patrick Andrews
Keeper of the National Register

2/20/2009
Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial, Italian Renaissance, Tudor Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: central-hall-plan cottage, Georgian-plan cottage, gabled-wing cottage, Queen Anne cottage, ranch house

Materials:

foundation	Brick
walls	Wood
roof	Asphalt
other	Concrete

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Summary Description:

The Lawrenceville Street Historic District is a small residential street of about 30 houses in the northeast corner of McDonough in Henry County. The street forms an arc from the courthouse square to the northeast edge of the city. The street was laid out in the 1820s. The earliest houses are located at the lower end of the street closest to the courthouse. This historic district includes a broad range of American domestic architecture, including Georgian-plan, central-hall, Queen Anne, and New South cottages built at the turn of the 20th century. (The first-generation houses on the street have since been demolished.) The district also includes Craftsman-style bungalows, English Vernacular Revival cottages, Colonial Revival-style houses, and mid-20th-century ranch houses.

Description:

The following description derives from William Blankenship in "Lawrenceville Street Historic District--Historic Property Information Form." On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. 2004.

The historic district is a residential neighborhood in McDonough located along Lawrenceville Street between the Henry County Courthouse square and Georgia Highway 20. The L-shaped street is

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

lined with houses that were built for city's middle-class residents from the late-19th century through the middle of the 20th century. The earliest houses are located on lower Lawrenceville Street south of Veterans Drive. One or two late-19th-century houses are interspersed with later 20th-century houses (photos 17-19). Houses in the historic district built after World War II are located throughout the district, but especially at the upper end of the street (photo 2).

Main roads that run through the Lawrenceville Street Historic District include Decatur Road (Georgia Highway 155), which runs north to south and bisects the historic district. Decatur Road was a wagon route leading to the city of Decatur to the north. Georgia Highway 20, which forms the east boundary of the district, was a wagon road from McDonough to points north and east, including Lawrenceville and Conyers. It was designated Georgia Highway 20 in the early 20th century.

Building lots in the historic district are generally shaped as squares or rectangles. As a result, lot boundary lines are generally straight, with few irregular property boundaries. This is indicative of the planned development carried out by two or three major landholders, who subdivided large farm tracts into several, or in some cases, dozens of smaller lots for development in the early 20th century.

Lawrenceville Street includes a small grassy median that separates the street from the concrete sidewalks, which were first installed in the 1940s and 1950s. The upper section of Lawrenceville Street is heavily planted with medium-sized crepe myrtles that line street and sidewalks (photo 24). Front yards vary in type and configuration of vegetation. Several yards have expansive lawns with grass types ranging from Kentucky bluegrass, rye, fescue, and Bermuda grass. Several properties feature planting beds (photos 6 and 10). The house at 215 Lawrenceville Street is framed by pecan trees (photo 4). Rear yards are typically ringed with medium and large yellow pine and deciduous trees and shrubs.

Houses in the historic district are oriented to Lawrenceville Street, although the distance varies that each house is set back from the road. Houses built between 1890 and 1910 are set back 20 to 25 feet from the road. Houses built from the 1910s through the 1950s feature set backs of 36 feet. Houses built between 1955 and 1983 may have setbacks between 40 and 110 feet from the street. Houses are evenly spaced, usually placed in the center of the lot.

The earliest houses in the district are Georgian-plan, central-hall, Queen Anne, and New South cottages built at the lower end of Lawrenceville Street at the turn of the 20th century. The C.W. Walker House at 56 Lawrenceville Street is a two-story, three-bay Georgian house. Built in 1888, it features four principal rooms divided by a central hall (photo 16). The central-hall plan house at 61 Lawrenceville Street, built in c.1890, features a Greek Revival-style porch and a steeply pitched Gothic Revival-style cross-gable roof (photo 19, background). The house at 97 Lawrenceville Street, built in 1904, is an excellent example of a Georgian-plan cottage. The one-story house features four rooms divided by a central hall and surrounded by a wraparound porch (photo 14). The house at 34 Lawrenceville Street is a New South cottage. Built in c.1900, the house includes the complex massing of a Queen Anne cottage and a central hall (photo 18).

The Renaissance Revival-style house at 215 Lawrenceville Street was built in 1916 (photo 5). The

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

house, one of the largest in McDonough, is built of brick with a symmetrical main façade and three-bay arcaded porch. The low-pitched hip roof features wide overhanging eaves and is covered with terra-cotta tiles. The house includes an ornate stair, six fireplaces, and elevator.

Numerous houses were built in the Craftsman style from the 1910s through the 1930s. Houses at 63 Lawrenceville Street (photo 19) and 69 Lawrenceville Street are excellent examples of Craftsman-style houses with full-width front porches supported by brackets. The house at 153 Decatur Road is a large, sprawling Craftsman-style house (photos 7 and 23).

In the 1930s and early 1940s, houses in the historic district were built in the English Vernacular Revival style. These houses include 40 Lawrenceville Street, built in 1941. It is a one-story brick house with an asymmetrical façade and a stone-gable entrance (photo 17). Other examples include houses at 260 Lawrenceville Street (photo 1), 234 Lawrenceville Street (photo 6), and 196 Lawrenceville Street.

Colonial Revival-style houses were built in the historic district from the 1920s through the early 1940s. The house at 175 Lawrenceville Street, built in 1938, is an excellent of the Colonial Revival style with a two-story façade and symmetrical fenestration (photo 8). The house at 156 Lawrenceville Street is another two-story Colonial Revival style house. The house at 132 Lawrenceville Street is a smaller one-story Cape Cod-type, Colonial Revival-style house, which was built in 1937.

The historic district also includes ranch houses that were built between 1945 and 1960. Early examples in the historic district have square plans. Later examples are long and low with horizontal proportions and low hip roofs. Ranch houses on Lawrenceville Street include houses at 250, 260 and 276 Lawrenceville Street (photo 2).

Areas surrounding the historic district range from nonhistoric residential communities to densely developed commercial corridors. Houses on upper Lawrenceville Street north of Veterans Drive were mostly constructed after World War II and some were built as late as 1960. A small park with community buildings is also located along the north boundary but is not included in the historic district (photos 15, 21-22). The area south of the historic district has recently developed as a commercial and governmental corridor and a professional office building was recently completed on lower Lawrenceville Street (photo 18). Most of the historic district is bounded by residential development.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance:

1823-1960

Significant Dates:

1823 – McDonough was established as the county seat of Henry County. Street plans for the city were developed and constructed, including the alignment of Lawrenceville Street.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Heifner, F. P. (architect)

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Lawrenceville Street Historic District is a small residential street in the northeast corner of the McDonough in Henry County. The street was laid out in the 1820s and the earliest houses are located on lower Lawrenceville Street closest to the courthouse. Most of the later houses are located closer to Georgia Highway 20 at the east end of the historic district. This historic district includes a broad range of American domestic architecture from central-hall plan houses built in the 1890s to ranch houses that were built in the 1950s. Lawrenceville Street is an integral part of McDonough, but

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

was not included in the McDonough Historic District because of intervening new development.

The Lawrenceville Street Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because its houses are representative of architectural styles and types built in Georgia cities from the end of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. These house types and styles, which are similar to those in the National Register-listed McDonough Historic District, are documented in the historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*.

The earliest houses in the district are Georgian-plan, central-hall, Queen Anne, and New South cottages built on lower Lawrenceville Street at the turn of the 20th century. The Charles R. Walker House at 56 Lawrenceville Street is a two-story, three-bay Georgian house. Built in 1888, it features four principal rooms divided by a central hall (photo 16). The central-hall plan house at 61 Lawrenceville Street, built in c.1890, features a Greek Revival-style porch and a steeply pitched Gothic Revival-style cross-gable roof (photo 19, background). The house at 97 Lawrenceville Street, built in 1904, is an excellent example of a Georgian cottage. The one-story house features four rooms divided by a central hall and surrounded by a wraparound porch (photo 14).

The house at 34 Lawrenceville Street is an excellent example of a New South cottage. New South cottages are similar to the asymmetrical Queen Anne cottages, but in place of the entrance hall is a long, central hall. Built in c.1900, the house at 34 Lawrenceville Street includes the complex massing of a Queen Anne cottage and a central hall (photo 18).

In 1916, Ralph Leslie Turner built a Renaissance Revival-style house at 215 Lawrenceville Street (photo 5). The house, one of the largest in McDonough, is built of brick with wide overhanging eaves and a three-bay arcaded porch.

The two predominant architectural styles for houses in the historic district from the 1910s through the 1930s are the Craftsman-style bungalow and the English Vernacular Revival-style house. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts Movement and the wooden architecture of Japan, the Craftsman style represents a break from popular revivals of historical styles. The Craftsman style produced carefully designed houses, which emphasized materials, especially woodwork, and the way materials were put together. Craftsman houses were built across the state in rural areas, small towns, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Houses at 63 Lawrenceville Street (photo 19) and 69 Lawrenceville Street are excellent examples of Craftsman-style houses. The house at 153 Decatur Road is a large, sprawling Craftsman-style house (photos 7 and 23).

English Vernacular Revival-style houses were mostly built in the 1930s and early 1940s and are located throughout the historic district. The English Vernacular Revival style was inspired by the domestic architecture of medieval England. This style is characterized by half-timber construction, decorative brick masonry and steeply pitched roofs, and asymmetrical facades. The house at 40 Lawrenceville Street, built in 1941, is a one-story brick house with a stone-gable entrance set within a larger gable, a typical element of English Vernacular Revival (photo 17). Other examples include houses at 260 Lawrenceville Street (photo 1), 234 Lawrenceville Street (photo 6), and 196 Lawrenceville Street.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The Colonial Revival style, which was popular in the historic district in the 1930s and early 1940s, represents a renewed interest in the America's colonial past. The house at 175 Lawrenceville Street, built in 1938, is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a two-story façade and symmetrical fenestration (photo 8). The house at 132 Lawrenceville Street is a smaller, one-story, Cape Cod-type, Colonial Revival-style house, which was built in 1937.

The historic district also includes good representative examples of ranch houses that were built between 1945 and 1960. The ranch house first developed in California at the beginning of the 20th century based on the sprawling Spanish house type that is closed to the street and opens to an interior courtyard. In Georgia, ranch houses were built in large numbers after World War II. Early examples have square plans and are not as long and linear as later examples. Ranch houses are further characterized by their low, horizontal proportions and low hip roofs. Ranch houses on Lawrenceville Street include houses at 250, 260 and 276 Lawrenceville Street (photo 2).

The historic district is significant in the area of community planning and development because the Lawrenceville Street corridor is one of the earliest streets in McDonough and because it was a principal middle- and upper-middle-class neighborhood located north and east of the courthouse square. After the completion of the railroad through McDonough in the early 1880s, an acute housing shortage occurred within in McDonough. Some parcels along Lawrenceville Street developed in response to the demand for housing. Most property on Lawrenceville Street remained undeveloped because of property owners who were unwilling to sell their land. Eventually, building lots were developed piecemeal rather than in a large-scale coordinated effort. Most long-time owners remained interested in farming, while later property owners placed a premium on development.

The earliest periods of development on Lawrenceville Street from c.1890 to c.1935 provided houses for upper-middle-class residents, rather than working-class houses for those suffering from the housing shortage. The houses on Lawrenceville Street were built on large tracts of land to insulate residents from new construction. Most of the property along Lawrenceville Street was controlled by a few families that had owned the land since the 19th century.

Development in the 1930s and early 1940s along Lawrenceville Street included smaller houses on smaller lots for middle-class families and for professionals, such as school teachers and store owners. In the 1950s, ranch houses were built at the east end of the historic district. These ranch houses, which were built on small lots, were larger than previous houses to accommodate larger families. By 1960, the neighborhood was completely developed.

National Register Criteria

A – The historic district is significant in the area of community planning and development because the Lawrenceville Street corridor is one of the earliest streets in McDonough and because it was a principal middle- and upper-middle-class neighborhood located north and east of the courthouse square.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

C – The Lawrenceville Street Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because its houses are representative of architectural styles and types built in Georgia cities from the end of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1823 when McDonough was established as the county seat of Henry County and ends in 1960, when the last historic houses were built in the historic district. The plan of streets, including Lawrenceville Street, was established in 1823.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between 1823 and 1960 that are significant for the themes of architecture and community planning and development and which retain historic integrity. The nomination includes one contributing structure, which is Lawrenceville Street, which was laid out in 1823, the year the city was established as the seat of government for Henry County.

The noncontributing buildings were built after 1960 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance. Noncontributing buildings include houses at 135 and 147 Lawrenceville Street (photo 9). These houses were built in the early 1950s, but have had substantial alterations that have diminished their historic integrity so that they no longer contribute to the significance of the historic district. The house at 210 Lawrenceville Street is a ranch house that was built in 1976 so it is outside the period of significance and, therefore, noncontributing.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The following history derives from William Blankenship in “Lawrenceville Street Historic District--Historic Property Information Form.” On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. 2004.

Lawrenceville Street is a residential corridor that runs north and east from the McDonough County Courthouse. The street, first called Gwinnett Street, was part of the city’s original plan of 1823. The street was settled by white middle- and upper-middle-class residents. By 1900, large, one-story houses were built on lower Lawrenceville Street. In some cases, property owners subdivided parcels for use by other family members. Residents received city water in 1905 and telephone service the following year. A few lots on upper Lawrenceville Street were developed by 1920. In the decades between 1940 and 1960, the street was filled with continuous rows of houses, including several ranch

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

houses built in the 1950s. In 1947, the street was paved and sidewalks were constructed.

Lawrenceville Street was laid out as part of the original plan for downtown McDonough. The street extends from the courthouse square to points north and east including Lawrenceville and Conyers. Farm fields surrounded Lawrenceville Street during the early years of settlement in McDonough. The areas north and south of Lawrenceville Street comprised agricultural fields, especially cotton. Farm fields north of Lawrenceville Street were extant as late as World War II.

The historic district includes parts of land lots 134 and 123. At the time of the first recorded land deed, Thomas Russell, a farmer who lived north of Lawrenceville Street, deeded the property to the Presbyterian church. The Presbyterians, who were part of the Cumberland Association of Presbyterian Churches, were established in north and central Georgia in the 1820s. The Presbyterian elders purchased a large lot from Russell in 1828, and built their first church in McDonough. Local histories record that the property, 61 Lawrenceville Street, is the site where the Presbyterians first worshipped in McDonough in 1828 (photo 19, center). The central-hall-plan house on the site was built in the middle of the 19th century.

The original lot purchased by the Presbyterians was large, even accounting for the large size of lots sold in McDonough in the early 19th century. Lands held by the church included present-day parcels on both sides of lower Lawrenceville Street. In addition, the church established a cemetery at 40 and 50 Lawrenceville Street. These graves were later exhumed and the remains were interred in the city cemetery located on Macon Street south of downtown McDonough.

Between 1828 and 1878, several log dwellings were built on Lawrenceville Street, though none of these early houses survive. One of these log houses was located at 231 Lawrenceville Street. Demolished before 1915, it may have been associated with a cotton gin that was located in the vicinity. The George C. and Eliza Crookshank House was built in 1870 at 50 Lawrenceville Street (not in the historic district). It was demolished in the 1950s. The property at 56 Lawrenceville Street was used for public hangings on two occasions. It also believed that two African Americans were lynched at this site prior to its development as a residential house site in the 1880s.

The Charles R. Walker House was built at 56 Lawrenceville Street in 1888. Walker owned a hardware and dry goods store on the south side of the square in McDonough. His success in business was due to the arrival of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad in 1883, which brought commercial opportunities to McDonough. Soon after establishing his business, Walker purchased the Lawrenceville Street property from the McDonough Presbyterian Church, where he built a residence for his family. The house, one of the largest in McDonough, was converted to a boarding house by Mrs. Walker after the death of her husband. Mrs. Walker, who employed several African-American servants that lived on the property, resided in the house until 1942.

The Walker boarding house served a housing shortage in McDonough at the end of the 19th century. Residents involved in the railroad were making money but had few suitable places to reside. Railroad telegraphers were among those profiting from the prosperity brought by the railroad. By 1900, there were eleven railroad telegraphers residing in McDonough. Most were not native to

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

McDonough but were brought to the area by the railroad companies. Seven resided in boarding houses. Four telegraphers owned, rented, or had mortgaged homes. Telegraphers were well paid, but there were few low- to middle-class houses built in McDonough in the early to mid-1880s. In the 1890s, weekly editorials appeared in the *McDonough Weekly Herald* decrying the lack of adequate housing in the city. By 1896, only one other house had been built on Lawrenceville Street. Lucy McDonald, a schoolteacher at the McDonough Academy, had a house built for her at 79 Lawrenceville Street. The Queen Anne cottage was a gift from her father.

In the first decades of the 20th century, most of the land along Lawrenceville Street was farmland. George Green and H. A. Sims were the principal farmers and landowners. Green owned most of the land north of Lawrenceville Road to Decatur Road (now Sims Street). H. A. Sims, a cotton farmer, owned most of the lands northeast of Lawrenceville Road and the Decatur Road, and a large parcel south of Lawrenceville Road.

By 1917, new property owners built houses that changed the character of the street. Between 1896 and 1917, five houses were constructed along Lawrenceville Street for the town's middle- and upper-class residents. In 1899, George Green sold much of his farmland to the attorney E. L. Reagan, who established a thriving law practice in McDonough and also planted crops. Green, who retired from farming at the time of the sale, built a Georgian cottage on a large lot extending to Decatur Road.

In 1905, Homer Jackson Turner built a home at 97 Lawrenceville Street (photo 9) just south of the recently constructed Green House. There were familial connections between this branch of the Turner family (Ralph Turner and Homer Jackson Turner were cousins) and the Walker family. H. J. Turner's wife, Annie Pearl, was a daughter of Charles R. Walker. Turner built his home on land he purchased from Emma Walker.

These familial associations had a greater impact on the development of Lawrenceville Street than the need for housing in McDonough at the turn of the 20th century. By 1916, only two more houses were constructed along the street, the Hugh Jackson Turner House at 231 Lawrenceville Street (photo 4) and the Ralph Leslie Turner House at 215 Lawrenceville Street (photo 5). Both men were cousins of Homer Jackson Turner. Instead of opening to the development of middle-class housing, Lawrenceville Street continued to develop as an enclave for a few families, including the Walkers followed by the Greens and Turners. The Sims family was involved in this familial development as Bonner Sims, daughter of A. B. Sims, was the wife of Ralph Turner, who acquired the land for his estate from the Sims family.

By 1916, Lawrenceville Road was known as Lawrenceville Street. The emergence of Georgia Highway 20 east of the historic district as a major route north to Gwinnett County resulted in Lawrenceville Street developing as a residential street. Houses were built in the center of the street rather than just at the east and west ends. In 1899, telephone service linked Lawrence Street with businesses in downtown McDonough. In 1906, pipes that supplied water from Big Spring were laid along the street. Later, electrical lines were installed that provided residents of Lawrenceville Street with hydroelectric power.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

In 1916, Ralph Turner built one of the largest and most elaborate houses in McDonough at 215 Lawrenceville Street (photo 5). Ralph Turner made his fortune in banking and in 1914 married Bonner Sims. He built his two-story Renaissance Revival-style house on land he purchased from the Sims family. Designed by F.P. Heifner, the house cost roughly \$10,000 and included six fireplaces, a kitchen, pantry, running water, and an elevator.

The Turner house established Lawrenceville Street as a popular address for wealthy residents of McDonough, although it was several decades before most houses were built on the street. Most of the land along the street remained in the hands of a few families. George Green, who died in 1917, maintained a parcel along Sims Street, which was large for a residential neighborhood, yet too small to farm. Additionally, land was plentiful and cheap throughout McDonough. Lawrenceville Street enjoyed a reputation as one of the city's affluent addresses and it was located on a small rise, which enhanced its desirability. The result was that less than half a dozen more houses were built on the street before 1930. D. A. Hood built a Craftsman-style house at 69 Lawrenceville Street in 1921 so he could keep a close eye on his nearby hosiery plant.

In 1936, the heirs of John Green decided to sell the Green holdings to Wilmer Turner. Turner purchased the large lot that remained from George Green's 19th-century holdings and immediately subdivided the property into four lots. The first lot, which included the George Green House, was sold in 1937 to Miss Sadie McLain, a local schoolteacher. The second parcel, immediately east of Miss McLain's lot, was sold to Miss Abi Russell, a descendant of Thomas Russell. Miss Russell taught music and elocution for 20 years, first at the McDonough Academy and later in the public school system. Wilmer Turner and Mrs. Henrietta Turner retained the third and fourth parcels.

These parcels were developed almost immediately. The Abi Russell House was the first to be constructed (1937), followed by the Wilmer Turner House (1938), and then the Henrietta Turner House (1939). The Abi Russell House was built in the Colonial Revival style. The Wilmer Turner House was constructed without reference to an academic style. The Henrietta Turner House was built in the Colonial Revival style, but was altered in 1970. Mrs. Turner, widow of Hugh Jefferson Turner, was a long-time Henry County High School teacher.

The sale of the George Green property was the catalyst for the transformation of Lawrenceville Street. By 1947, two other houses had been constructed along the recently paved street. Sidewalks were first installed after World War II (and were replaced in the 1990s). Parcels adjoining intersecting streets and properties were developed, including Hood Street, Decatur Road, and Georgia State Highway 20. The George and Eliza Crookshank House on lower Lawrenceville Street was demolished. The J. H. Daniel House at 40 Lawrenceville Street, one of the oldest houses on the street, was destroyed by fire and replaced by an English Vernacular Revival-style house in 1941. Some of the southernmost properties were purchased by the county as the location for government offices.

By 1940, most of the historic district had been developed with houses on nearly every lot on lower Lawrenceville Street. Upper Lawrenceville Street between Decatur Road and Georgia Highway 20 was less developed. The Carmichael property was a large tract of undeveloped land, which

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

extended to Georgia Highway 20. Dan Carmichael, part of a prominent McDonough family with extensive business interests in downtown McDonough, built a Craftsman-style house at 153 Decatur Road in 1924 (photos 7 and 23). In 1937, he sold the property, which was later subdivided and developed. By 1960, houses were added to the few remaining undeveloped lots. These houses include long, low, one-story ranch houses (photo 2).

Currently, the historic district is a middle- and upper-middle residential neighborhood. Several buildings, especially on lower Lawrenceville Street, have been converted to commercial use, mostly by professional occupations, including realtors, dentists, and mortgage brokers. One building at 34 Lawrenceville Street serves as a furniture restorer's workshop. Development pressure on the neighborhood continues because of its close proximity to downtown McDonough and in 2008, the Daniels Building, a two-story, brick office building, was completed on an undeveloped lot at 50 Lawrenceville Street. The 15,000-square-foot building, which is located just outside the historic district, looms over nearby one-story houses in the historic district.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- () previously listed in the National Register:
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- (X) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 25 acres.

UTM References

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|------------------|
| A) | Zone 16 | Easting 765320 | Northing 3704880 |
| B) | Zone 16 | Easting 766110 | Northing 3704950 |
| C) | Zone 16 | Easting 765980 | Northing 3704940 |
| D) | Zone 16 | Easting 765290 | Northing 3704610 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line, drawn to scale, on the attached "sketch map."

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundary includes the intact historic residential community along Lawrenceville Street in McDonough between the Henry County Courthouse square and Georgia Highway 20.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson

organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1600

city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303

telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 10, 2008

e-mail steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title William Blankenship

organization Fort Mountain Preservation Services

mailing address 307 Cardinal Drive

city or town Woodstock **state** Georgia **zip code** 30188

telephone N/A

e-mail N/A

() **property owner**

(x) **consultant**

() **regional development center preservation planner**

() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Gail Talmadge-Notti

organization (if applicable) City of McDonough, Historic Preservation Commission

mailing address 136 Keys Ferry Street

city or town McDonough **state** Georgia **zip code** 30253

e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Lawrenceville Street Historic District
City or Vicinity: McDonough
County: Henry
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 2006

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 24

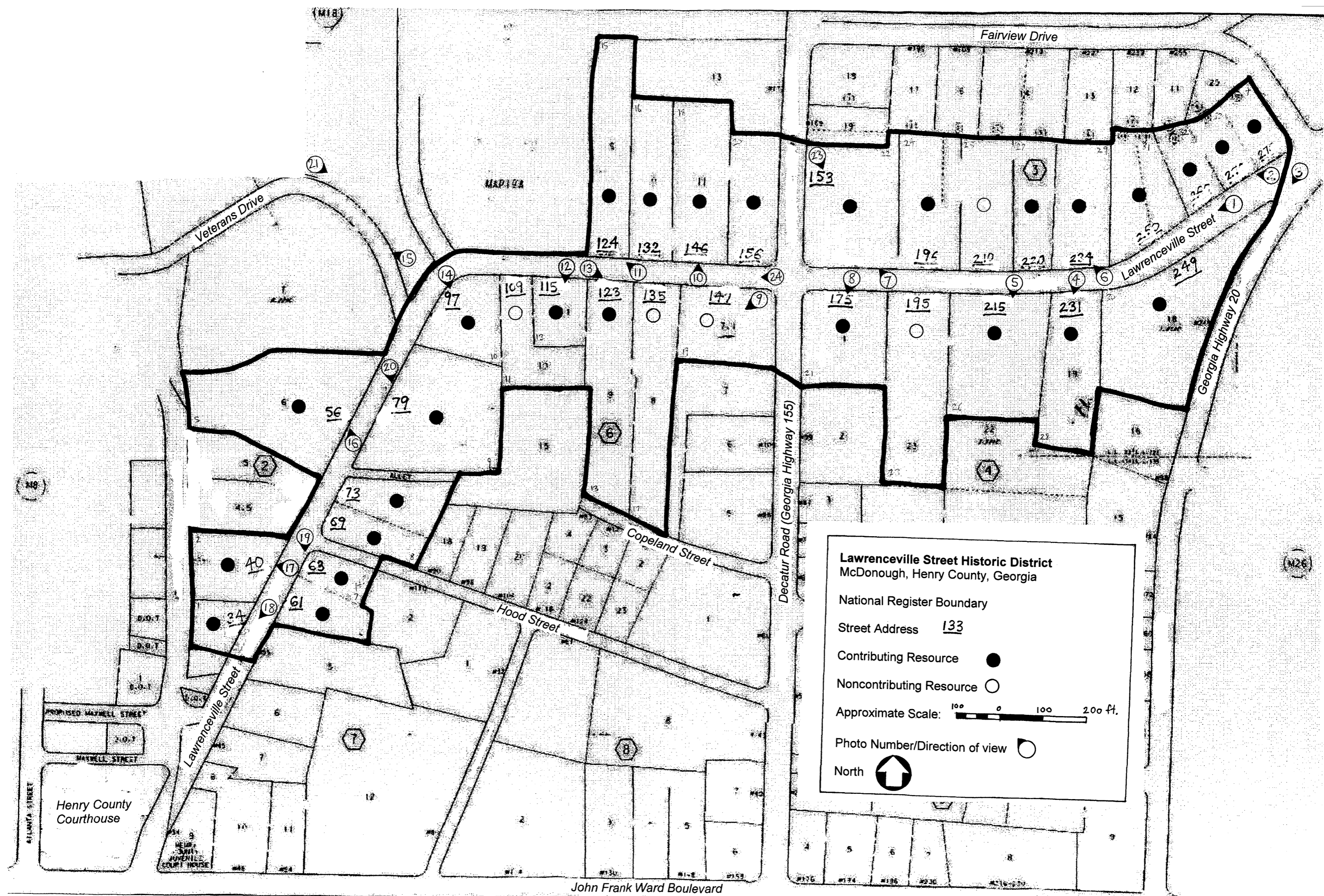
1. 260 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing southwest.
2. 276 (right) and 270 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing west.
3. 249 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing southwest.
4. 231 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing south.
5. 215 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing south.
6. 234 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing northwest.
7. 153 Decatur Road, photographer facing northwest.
8. 175 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing south.
9. 147 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing southwest.
10. 146 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing north.
11. 124 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing northwest.
12. 115 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing south.
13. 123 (right) and 135 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing southeast.
14. 97 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing south.
15. Veterans Drive, photographer facing northwest. (Not in historic district.)
16. 56 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

17. 40 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing west.
18. 34 Lawrenceville Street (right) with Henry County Courthouse (background), photographer facing southwest.
19. 63 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing south.
20. 79 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing south.
21. Veterans Drive, photographer facing southeast. (Not in historic district.)
22. Veterans Drive, photographer facing north. (Not in historic district.)
23. 153 Decatur Road, photographer facing southeast.
24. 147 Lawrenceville Street, photographer facing southwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



Lawrenceville Street Historic District
 McDonough, Henry County, Georgia

National Register Boundary

Street Address 133

Contributing Resource ●

Noncontributing Resource ○

Approximate Scale: 100 0 100 200 ft.

Photo Number/Direction of view ○

North

John Frank Ward Boulevard