

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Georgia
COUNTY:	Troup
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	MAR 4 1975

1. NAME	
COMMON:	
Heard-Dallis House	
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

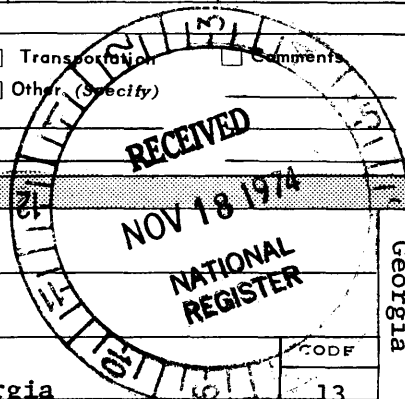
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
206 Broad Street			
CITY OR TOWN:		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	
LaGrange		Third--Jack Brinkley	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Georgia	13	Troup	285

3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC		
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME:	
Mrs. Mary Jane Crayton	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
206 Broad Street	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:
LaGrange	Georgia

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:	
Troup County Courthouse, C & S Bank Box	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
Franklin Street	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:
LaGrange	Georgia

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY:	
Historic American Buildings Survey (Ga. 117) Beall-Dallis	
DATE OF SURVEY:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:	
Library of Congress	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
Washington,	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:
Washington,	D.C.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:	Georgia
COUNTY:	Troup
ENTRY NUMBER	MAR 4 1975
DATE	

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

One of the loveliest Greek Revival homes in Troup County is the Heard-Dallis House located at 206 Broad Street in LaGrange, Georgia. Built in two parts, the older portion in the early 1830's, the house is currently the only Greek Revival dwelling left in its block. Only a few years ago there were seven such homes on the block.

Built by Samuel Bailey and expanded to its present appearance by George W. Heard, both pioneer Troup County citizens, the original structure consisted of four rooms on the first floor and two front rooms on the second floor. The rooms on both floors were divided by a central hallway.

In 1842, when George Heard bought the property, an addition was made to the house in front of the original structure. The addition included four more rooms and an elegant two-storey columned portico. The porch, one of the more unusual features of the house, encloses both the length and width of the addition alone and includes ten fluted Doric columns. Six of these columns span the width of the house. An imposing cornice and entablature rests on the columns and supports a flat roof. The roof, of metal until the 1920's, is now rollroofing.

The facade of the home is similar to many Greek Revival homes in the pre-Civil War years. An entrance double door with both transom light and side lights is located in the center of the house. Directly above it, an identical entrance opens onto a balcony that is long enough to include both windows on either side of the door. The balcony has a white wooden railing.

By 1842, the house contained a total of six rooms on the first floor, divided by a central hall. Each room held a centrally-placed fireplace with a sash window on either side of the mantel. Rooms averaged 18 feet square with nine, 11, and 13 foot ceilings, the taller rooms being in the front. The second floor of the home contained four rooms with a central hall that was divided into a back hall and a front hall. Three steps separated the two halls to accommodate the higher ceiling height of the two front rooms on the first floor. The straight staircase was located on the left side of the hallway.

The exterior of the home is weatherboard, painted white, with black shutters on the windows, and brick chimneys. The porch is ten feet deep with a wooden floor and spans a width of 67 feet.

The interior of the house has several fine details that are worth noting. Elaborate stucco molding on the ceiling of the entrance hall and one of the front downstairs rooms has been in the house since construction of the addition in the early 1840's. Doors and windows have delicate wooden molding around them. Simple mantels in the upstairs are original, while those in the downstairs rooms were replaced at the turn of the century.

(Continued)

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian: | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

circa 1830's; 1842; 1888

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | <u>History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Heard-Dallis House is architecturally significant as being a fine example of nineteenth century Greek Revival domestic architecture. Located on a town lot rather than on a plantation, the home has an elegance that stems from the apparent lightness of its forms. While many Greek Revival homes employ a heavy entablature and thick columns that often overwhelm the house they enclose, the Heard-Dallis House is balanced so that neither one vies for the viewer's attention. There is a harmony of parts that is sometimes lacking in examples of this style where the builder lacks an inherent understanding of the principles that were applied to the prototype for Greek Revival architecture.

Since its construction in the early 1830's, the house has had only three families occupy it. The property was first acquired by Samuel A. Bailey in 1832 from the Justices of the Inferior Court of Troup County. The original house was built by Bailey and was sold together with the lot to the orphaned children of John Bailey for \$500.00. The Bailey family in turn sold the property to George Heard in 1842 for \$1,260. Heard made significant improvements on the house, most importantly the elegant Greek Revival portico. The dwelling remained in the Heard family until 1888 when it was acquired by George Dallis. It has been in the Dallis family ever since, and today Mrs. Mary Jane Crayton, granddaughter of George Dallis, is the current owner and resident of the home. Throughout its existence, the house has been meticulously maintained and is furnished with family heirlooms.

Located in LaGrange, laid out in 1828 as the county seat of Troup County, the Heard-Dallis House is the only identifiable home left standing in which a member of the Nancy Harts lived. The Nancy Harts, named after a famous Georgia heroine of the Revolution, was a group of woman soldiers who formed in LaGrange during the Civil War. Consisting of 40 ladies, the group carried weapons and drilled in the town. Dedicated to defending LaGrange against Yankee attack, the women marched bravely to meet the enemy when the Northern Army approached. However, the commander of the Yankees, Colonel LaGrange, was so impressed with the women and the fact that the town and he carried the same name that he spared the town from attack. Mrs. Peter Heard, sister-in-law of George W. Heard, was a 2nd lieutenant in the female military unit,

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Crayton, Mrs. Mary Jane, Structural Site and Survey Form for Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources.

Davidson, William, Pine Log and Greek Revival (Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society: 1964).

Macgregor, Elizabeth, Personal inspection, August 6, 1974.

Stavrolakis, Kristalia, Personal inspection, August 6, 1974

Troup County, Georgia, Deedbooks (1854-1888), on microfilm at Ga. State Archives.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

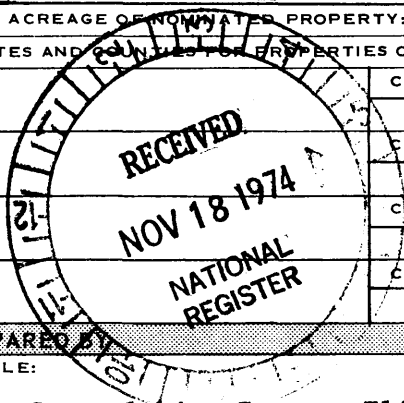
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds		LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		33 ° 02 ' 25 "	85 ° 02 ' 05 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

UTM
16/683520
3657220
HL

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Slightly less than two acres.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES OF PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Kristalia Stavrolakis, Intern; Elizabeth Z. Macgregor, Architectural Historian
 ORGANIZATION: (Consultant) DATE: August 8, 1974
Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural Resources
 STREET AND NUMBER: 703C-10 Trinity-Washington Building
 CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta STATE: Georgia 30334 CODE: 13

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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 National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name

Title

Date

John D. Williams
State Historic Preservation
Officer
11-11-74

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Hunsicker
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

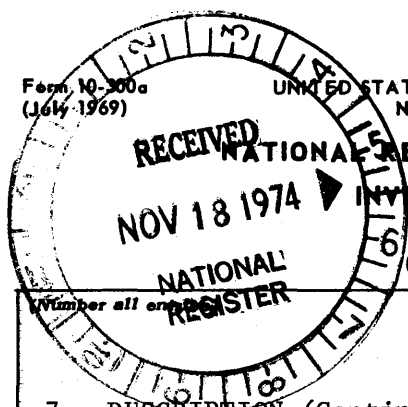
Date

ATTEST:

Date

3/4/75
Charles A. Atterbury
 Keeper of The National Register
2.25.75

STATE Georgia	
COUNTY Troup	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 4 1975



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The house has changed very little since its construction, as later occupants made few changes or additions. In 1888, when George E. Dallis bought the house, the kitchen, once a separate building, was moved and attached to the rear of the home. It was connected to the main body of the building by a passageway. Also added to the back of the house were two bathrooms, one on each floor. The space between the passageway and the bath on the first floor was enclosed to form a porch.

The grounds of the home, containing slightly less than two acres, include a carriage house, now used for garden tools and storage, and a well house that has since been filled in. The property also has gardens and boxwood, the latter of which was planted in 1861 along the front walk.

8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

and she and her husband lived in the home of George Heard. Mrs. Heard and the Harts have the distinction of being the first organized female military group in the country.

The greatest value of the Heard-Dallis House lies in its significance as an example of Greek Revival domestic architecture. The Greek Revival style swept through the South, inundating both public and domestic architecture. Public buildings, town houses, plantation houses, and cottages all felt its influence, and the prevalence of temple-style porticos on all sizes and shapes of dwellings was widespread. The Heard-Dallis House conforms to the requirements for a Greek Revival home not only in its facade but in its plan as well. Yet the residence is saved from the monotony of similarity by having a three-sided porch that wraps around the front of the house but which stops with the length of the first set of rooms. The porch is then shaped like a broad, squat U, an unusual but attractive feature. All in all, the home is a beautiful example of a sensitively designed Greek Revival dwelling that has been carefully maintained and, as such, ought to be preserved.