

PHO 6 71894

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 27 1978

DATE ENTERED AUG 10 1978

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 ******
DOWNTOWN ATHENS HISTORIC DISTRICT
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
roughly bounded by Hancock Ave., Foundry, Westcott, Broad, + Lumpkin STS.

CITY, TOWN Athens VICINITY OF 10th - Hon. Doug Barnard, Jr.

STATE Georgia CODE 13 COUNTY Clarke CODE 059 ✓

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 type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input 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 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 Owners
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of Clerk, Superior Court, Clarke County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER E. Washington Street
CITY, TOWN Athens, STATE Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Clarke County Survey
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
DATE August, 1975 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources
CITY, TOWN Atlanta STATE Georgia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" 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

The Downtown Athens Historic District is located on high ground on the west bank of the Oconee River's North Fork in Clarke County, Georgia. The site was described by Josiah Meigs, President of the University of Georgia, shortly after the founding of the University and the town in 1801 as having several good springs, pleasant breezes and an extended horizon. He concluded: "If there is a healthy and beautiful spot in Georgia this is one." The first settlement of the town was generally within the area bounded by Lumpkin, Hancock, Foundry, and Broad Streets, and the present district includes much of this area. Most of the town's early residences were located within this area, and businesses sprang up along Front Street (now Broad) and College Avenue. The town grew rapidly before the Civil War and development reached far beyond the area of original settlement but it remained the heart of the city.

The Civil War was a period of neglect, and Augustus Longstreet Hull described the appearance of Athens as follows: "The streets were unlighted, washed into gullies or overgrown with grass. No new houses had been built, no old ones repaired. Broken windows were covered with paper, broken fences propped with stakes." Economic conditions had begun to improve by the following year, but Hull still found the physical appearance of the town leaving a bit to be desired: "Cows were pastured on the streets and at night herded at will on the sidewalks. Hogs ran at large, dispensing sweet odors on the evening air and bearing their young unblushingly at the front gate. The primitive custom of dumping all the trash and refuse of the household over the back fence was in vogue..."

The appearance of the town improved again as the revival of the University and town gained momentum. Businesses began to multiply, slowly replacing the residences and open spaces in the district. This process was a long one, however, and there continued to be residences within the district until the middle part of this century. As the town began to take on the appearance of a city, the streets were paved with a variety of materials -- vitrified brick, cobblestones, and creosoted wood blocks. Water troughs for horses were placed at several intersections, and cisterns for firefighting located beneath the streets. The streets were shaded with large trees, but as twentieth century development proceeded, they became more and more scarce.

The district today retains much of its nineteenth and early twentieth century character. Although new buildings have been constructed within the area in the last 50 years, many of them are compatible in scale and character with the earlier buildings. There have been several unfortunate attempts to "modernize" some of the early buildings using materials or designs which render them intrusions today, but fortunately most of these buildings could be restored to a compatible appearance with relatively little effort in the future. A number of property owners, on the other hand, have restored or renovated their structures in a manner which preserves and enhances the rich diversity of architectural detail found in the district. The City has also moved to improve the appearance of downtown by planting trees, shrubs, and flowers along the streets.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input 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 checked="" 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) History
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

From its earliest days Athens has occupied a prominent place among the cities of Georgia and many of its residents have played significant roles in the history of the city, state and nation. Athens has long been the educational center of the state as well as the commercial and industrial hub of the northeast Georgia region. The area included in the Downtown Athens Historic District was the first part of the town to be settled and was, in the early years, virtually the entire town -- the primary residential and commercial area, the seat of government, and religious center. Its importance as a residential area declined over the years (particularly after the turn of the century) and the area is today the central business district and government center of the town. The district retains significant examples of the city's architectural heritage from the mid-19th century to the present, with the largest number of buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and exhibiting many of the architectural manifestations of that era. The district is thus historically and architecturally significant to both the city of Athens and the state as a whole.

The history of Athens and the University of Georgia are so interrelated that it is impossible to consider them separately. E. Merton Coulter in College Life in the Old South, has stated that: "those in authority who made the University also made the town, and the life of one was peculiarly and inseparably entwined and enmeshed with the other. No town was ever more completely the creature of an educational institution than was Athens and the character of no town ever more deeply partook of its creator." The location of the University (which had been chartered in 1785), and thus the town, was determined in the summer of 1801 when a committee composed of John Milledge, Abraham Baldwin, George Walton, John Twiggs, and Hugh Lawton chose a site at Cedar Shoals on the Oconee River in Jackson County, calling it Athens. John Milledge purchased 633 acres and deeded it to the state for the location of the University. The sale and rental of much of this land was an important source of income for the University for many years and lots were soon laid off for the establishment of a town. The first lots were within the parallelogram formed by Foundry, Broad, Hull, and Hancock Streets, but prior to the 1820's only the area to the east of Lumpkin Street was developed.

During their first decade, both University and nascent town increased in size as interest in the new educational institution grew. In 1801 they were included in a new county, Clarke, and in 1806 when Athens was incorporated by the General Assembly the town boasted an estimated 17 families, 10 frame houses, and four stores. In this period Athens gained a female seminary, its first hotel, and a weekly newspaper, The Georgia Express. The town, however, retained much of a frontier character. Indians often visited to trade or shoot arrows to entertain the University students, and during the War of 1812 a small Indian raid in the lower part of the county caused a brief panic.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Athens City Directory, 1889 (Athens, Ga., M.C. Pope & Company 1889).
- Athens City Directory, 1909 (Athens, Ga., Banner Job Print 1909).
- Athens, Georgia Home of the University of Georgia, 1801-1951 (Athens, Ga.: City of Athens 1951).
- Coleman, Kenneth, Confederate Athens (Athens, Ga. 1967).
- Cooper, Patricia I. Clarke County Survey (unpublished, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Ga. 1975).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 40 acres I - 17/280420/³⁷⁶⁰⁻¹⁸⁰~~3759520~~

QUADRANGLE NAME Athens East/Athens West QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	28,093,0	3,7599,5,0	B	1,7	28,092,0	3,7598,6,0
C	1,7	28,086,0	3,7596,0,0	D	1,7	28,070,0	3,7596,4,0
E	1,7	28,060,0	3,7597,8,0	F	1,7	28,054,0	3,7600,1,0
G	1,7	28,036,0	3,759 ⁷⁸⁰ 1,0,0	H	1,7	28,028,0	3,760 ¹⁴⁰ 4,8,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Downtown Athens Historic District is located within the city limits of Athens, Georgia. Moving in a clockwise direction beginning at the southernmost point of the district at the intersection of the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks and Mitchell Street, the boundary

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE James K. Reap, Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation

Morton R. McInvale, Manager, Historic Analysis Unit, Historic Preservation Section

ORGANIZATION _____ DATE September, 1977

Historic Preservation Section

STREET & NUMBER _____ TELEPHONE _____

270 Washington Street, S. W. (404) 656-2840

CITY OR TOWN _____ STATE _____

Atlanta Georgia

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Elizabeth A. Lyon

TITLE Elizabeth A. Lyon DATE 6/19/78

Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

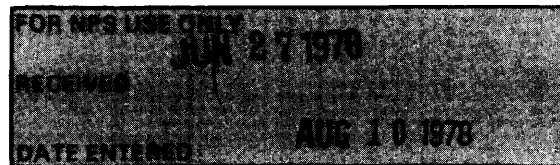
Charles A. ... DATE 8-3-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: ... DATE 7-25-78

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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PAGE One

PROPERTY OWNERS
DOWNTOWN ATHENS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Prepared by the Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation
from the records of the Clarke Tax Assessor and Tax Receiver
August 1977

(Unless otherwise noted, the city is Athens, Georgia, and the zip code is 30601.)

ABC Southeastern Theatre Inc.
Palace Theatre 30601

255 College Avenue

Argo, Robert E., Jr.
P. O. Box 509

(1) 561 E. Broad Street
(2) 573 E. Broad Street

Athens, City of
City Hall

(1) Thomas Street (Fire Station #1)
(2) College & Washington (City Hall)
(3) Broad & Thomas Streets (parking lot)
(4) 127 E. Broad Street

Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation
280 E. Dougherty Street

464-472 E. Broad Street

Athens Federal Savings and Loan
P. O. Box 1747

(1) 125 E. Washington Street
(2) 124 Hancock Avenue

Athens Newspapers, Inc.
P. O. Box 912

(1) 154 N. Thomas Street
(2) 128-132 N. Thomas Street

Athens Regional Library
120 W. Dougherty Street

193 Hancock Avenue

Atherton Real Estate
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, California 90053

254 E. Clayton Street

Banner-Herald Publishing
& Athens Newspapers, Inc.
One Press Place

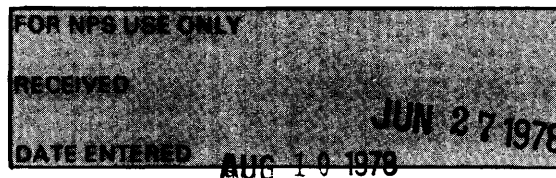
558-568 E. Clayton Street

Barnet, Cecile & Michael Max, Jr.
D/B/A Athens Building Company
1123 Zonolite Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

233-279 E. Clayton Street

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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PAGE Two

Beacham, Mrs. M. L., Estate c/o J. G. Beacham 275 Cherokee Avenue		154 E. Clayton Street
Bennett, Curtis 142 Oconee Street		142 Oconee Street
Boley, Bertram S. 1540 First National Bank Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30303		298 E. Washington Street
Boley, Sidney, Estate c/o B. S. Boley 1540 First National Bank Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30303		165 E. Clayton Street
Bondurant, Miss Birdie 725 Cobb Street	(1) (2)	East Broad Street (no #) 164 East Clayton Street
Brown, Byron J. 229 E. Broad Street		229 E. Broad Street
Bush, Alexander, et al. 740 West Lake Drive		224 E. Clayton Street
Butler, S. H. & Ruby J. 195 Rambling Road		247 E. Broad Street
Cartwright, Marion, Jr. P. O. Box 749		128-132 College Avenue
Central of Georgia Railroad 99 Spring Street, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia	(1) (2)	(No # parcel on Mitchell Street with Central of Georgia and Southern Railroad Freight Depot) (No # parcel on northeast corner of Foundry and Broad Streets)
Chevron, USA, Inc. P. O. Box 1860 Louisville, Kentucky 40201		129 Oconee Street and Thomas Street
Christian, Felton P. O. Box 1392	(1) (2)	585 E. Broad Street 597 E. Broad Street

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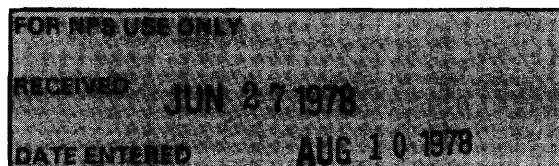
PAGE

Three

Christian Hardware P. O. Box 1392		East Hancock (building only)
Christian, L. F. and Billy J. P. O. Box 1392		378 E. Broad Street
Citizens & Southern National Bank P. O. Box 992	(1) (2)	100-119 E. Clayton Street 115 E. Broad Street
Clarke County East Washington Street	(1) (2) (3)	E. Washington Street (no #) E. Washington Street (no #) E. Washington Street (no #)
Clayton Corporation c/o Trust Company of Georgia Box 4655 Atlanta, Georgia 30302	(1) (2)	320-350 E. Clayton Street 343-351 E. Broad Street
Cofer, H. L. and Donald F. P. O. Box 1268		350 E. Broad Street
Colquitt, Nick 934 Courtney Lane Mathews, North Carolina 28105	(1) (2)	264 E. Clayton Street 268 E. Clayton Street
Cox, Edith P. 525 W. Cloverhurst Avenue		228 E. Clayton Street
Deupree Company, The c/o Athens Bank & Trust Company Atlanta Highway		478 E. Clayton Street
Duncan, Raymond Joe 143 N. Jackson Street		143-153 N. Jackson Street
Eberhardt, Frank W. and M.D., Jr. 233 E. Broad Street		233 E. Broad Street
Erwin, H. C. & Mary Hollingsworth P. O. Box 1587		364 E. Broad Street
First American Bank & Trust Company 300 College Avenue	(1) (2)	260-262 E. Washington Street College and Washington Streets

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

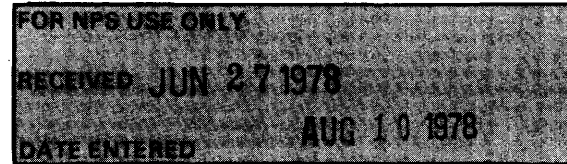
ITEM NUMBER

PAGE Four

First National Bank of Athens Trustee for Miss Marian G. Talmadge		120-124 E. Clayton Street
First Presbyterian Church 185 E. Hancock Avenue	(1) (2)	185 E. Hancock Avenue College Avenue (no #)
Foster, Mrs. Henrietta B. P. O. Box 1506 Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15217		283 E. Clayton Street
Friend, Eugenia Arnold & Harden Family 5222 Wilkins Avenue Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15217		278 E. Clayton Street
Galis, Tony and Steve D. Vacalis 233 E. Clayton Street		134-136 E. Clayton Street
Georgia Railroad College Avenue		Foundry Street (part of parcel - no #)
Georgia, The University of campus 30602	(1) (2) (3) (4)	456 E. Broad Street 434 E. Broad Street 133 E. Washington Street 217 Thomas Street
Georgian of Athens, Inc. c/o Alwyn B. Stiles 1660 S. Lumpkin Street	(1) (2)	E. Hancock Avenue (no #) 247 E. Washington Street
Gerdine, Thomas, Estate c/o Gerdine & Poss 725 Prince Avenue		157 College Avenue
Glover, Zena T. c/o Citizens & Southern National Bank Trust Department P. O. Box 992	(1) (2)	115 E. Clayton Street 144-146 E. Clayton Street
Gold, Carolyn Goodman 2795 Margaret Mitchell Drive, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30327		225 College Avenue (corner Broad)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

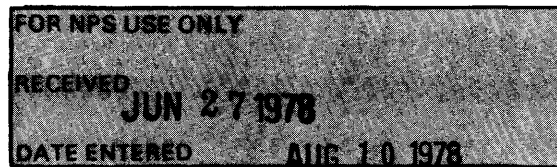
ITEM NUMBER

PAGE Five

Harris, Elizabeth M. c/o Citizens & Southern National Bank Trust Department P. O. Box 992	131 E. Broad Street
Haygood, O. W. 1793 S. Lumpkin Street	151 E. Clayton Street
Heery, James T. and Marguerite 2815 Jefferson Road	121 E. Clayton Street
Heery, James T., Jr. and William L. Moss, II (1) 174 E. Clayton Street (2)	216 E. Clayton Street 156-160 College Avenue
Heery, Marguerite Moss 2815 Jefferson Road	(1) 268 N. Jackson Street (2) 260 N. Jackson Street (3) 361 E. Clayton Street
High Tides Enterprises, Inc. 279 E. Broad Street	279 E. Broad Street
Jackson, H. H., Jr. 3 Wymberly Point Drive Savannah, Georgia 31406	549 E. Broad Street
Kress, S. H. & Company c/o Genesco Inc., Loc. Shk. 105 P. O. Box 17 Nashville, Tennessee 27202	150 E. Washington Street
LaBoon Company, The 192 King Avenue	207 Thomas Street
Lampkin, Lucy & Lois (Misses) First National Bank of Athens P. O. Box 632	264-268 N. Lumpkin Street
Lesser, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. 9101 E. Bay Harbor Drive Miami Beach, Florida 33154	301 E. Clayton Street

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Lewis, Lamar, Estate P. O. Box 487	(1) (2)	131 E. Clayton Street 130 E. Washington Street	
Lipscomb, Rutherford B., Estate Real Estate Division Trust Company of Georgia P. O. Box 4655 Atlanta, Georgia 30302		194 College Avenue	
McGregor Investment Company 312 E. Washington Street		312 E. Washington Street	
McPherson, John H. T. and Robert G. c/o J. H. T. McPherson 145 Tallassee Farms Drive		150-198 Oconee Street	
Miller, John B.; Wallace Lawton, Jr.; Mary M. Skinner; Margaret Glover 500 First National Bank Building Macon, Georgia 31201		321 E. Clayton Street	
Moss, Sarah H. Fellowship Real Estate Division c/o Trust Company of Georgia P. O. Box 4655 Atlanta, Georgia 30303	(1) (2) (3)	151 E. Broad Street E. Broad Street (no #) 186-190 E. Clayton Street	
Moss, William L. P. O. Box 826		174-184 E. Clayton Street	
Myer Rent Account Box 472		580-582 Broad and Oconee Streets	
Otasco E. 301 c/o McCrory Corporation 25th Floor, 388 Seventh Avenue New York, New York 10019		Broad Street (building only - no #)	
Parrott, Charles W., Jr. 283 E. Broad Street		283 E. Broad Street	
Postero, Frank 660 West Lake Drive		171 College Avenue	

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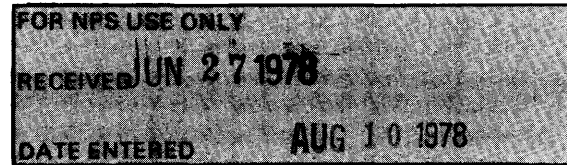
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Rosenthal, Samuel C. 500 Kathwood Drive, Apt. 6		335 E. Clayton Street	
S & K Bike Shop E. Broad Street		110 Foundry Street	
Shackelford, O. Lane, Estate First National Bank of Athens Trust Department P. O. Box 632		112 Foundry Street	
Shumway, Joan M. and Paul Morris c/o Bertram Boley 1540 First National Bank Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30303		311 E. Broad Street	
Simmons, Perry 1401 South Ocean Drive, Apt. 906 Hollywood, Florida 33021		346 E. Broad Street	
Southern Mutual Insurance Company 220 College Avenue		220 College Avenue	
Stern Store, The 523 Prince Avenue		227 E. Clayton Street	
Talmadge, John E., Estate c/o Genesco DBA Sh.H. Kress P. O. Box 17 Nashville, Tennessee 37202		153 E. Clayton Street	
Talmage, Miss Frances 608 Lyons Apartments	(1)	125 E. Clayton Street	
Tanner Lumber Company P. O. Box 246		Spring and Fulton Streets	
Terrell, Elinor Tillman Rocky Ford Road		351 E. Clayton Street	

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✓ Tillman, Mrs. Louise
c/o T.M. Tillman
P.O. Box 1147

234 College Avenue

United States of America
(Post Office) Hancock Avenue

E. Hancock Avenue

✓ Varsity of Athens, Inc., The
c/o Ralph M. Braswell
P.O. Box 77147
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

179 E. Broad Street

Vincent, T. P.
c/o C & S Nat'l Bank Trust Dept.
P.O. Box 992

(1) 101 E. Clayton Street
(2) 234 E. Washington Street

✓ Westervelt, H. A., Estate
c/o First Nat'l Bank, Co. Exc.
P.O. Box 632

312 E. Broad Street

Whitmire Furniture Company
382 E. Broad Street

382 E. Broad Street

✓ Wood, Mrs. Maud T.
Athens Banner-Herald
P.O. Box 912

548 E. Clayton Street

Wood, Mrs. Maud T.
c/o Athens Newspapers
P.O. Box 912

170 Thomas Street

✓ Wood, Mrs. Maud T.
530 Cloverhurst Ave.

(1) 140 E. Washington Street
(2) 145 E. Clayton Street

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Broad Street is Athens' "Main Street," running from east to west and separating the University from the town proper. Site of the first stores in Athens, the street is today lined primarily with commercial establishments except along its south side between Lumpkin and Jackson Streets where the buildings of the Old North Campus stand among large trees and landscaped grounds behind a cast iron fence.

At the intersection of Broad and Thomas Streets stands the Franklin House, 464-474 E. Broad Street, c. 1845, a three-story brick building with Greek Revival detailing originally constructed for a hotel, with shops occupying the first floor. The present cast iron front on the first floor was added after the Civil War by Athens Hardware Company, but otherwise the structure has been little changed on either exterior or interior. Saved from demolition in 1974, it is now vacant awaiting restoration. Between the Franklin House and the eastern boundary of the district are several relatively unchanged brick commercial buildings and the old Seaboard Railroad Depot, now used as a warehouse, all of which date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They are now occupied by hardware stores, a restaurant, warehouses, and an art gallery.

Whitmire Furniture Company, 382 E. Broad, (1896) occupies a two-story brick building with a basement. The building is illuminated by rectangular and lunette windows along the left side and has a cast iron store front. The parapet is accented with a central pedimented gable and pinnacles capped with stone. At the end of the same block is Athens Refrigeration and Appliance Company, 312 E. Broad Street (1889), also with an iron front on the first story, a three-story red brick building (though painted white on the street side) decorated with cut brick and recessed brick panels as well as terra cotta plaques with cherubs' heads and leaf clusters. Diagonally across Broad from Athens Refrigeration is the Old National Bank Building, 295 E. Broad Street (c. 1866), a delightful Gothic-inspired two-story brick building stuccoed, and on the front, scored to look like masonry. Although the first story front has been altered, the upper story front and the side of the building are unchanged. Italianate arched windows and battlements at the parapet add to the charm of this structure. Adjoining this building is the three-story Richardsonian Romanesque structure housing the Charles Parrott Insurance Agency, 283 E. Broad Street (c. 1885), originally built for the Athens Savings Bank. The first story is faced with stone and the entrance is behind a large arch, the second story windows are arched and the rectangular third story windows are capped with arches of radiating voussoirs. There is a stone entablature at the parapet topped with a gable decorated with brackets.

In the center of Broad Street between Lumpkin Street and College Avenue on a traffic

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island are two stone obelisks, one memorializing Elijah Clarke and the Revolutionary War, the second, which was originally located in the intersection of College Avenue and Washington Streets, commemorating the Civil War and those veterans from Clarke County who died in the War.

CLAYTON STREET

Clayton Street lies parallel to Broad Street one block to the north and is today an important retail center along which major department stores and other commercial establishments are located, although in the mid-19th century it was still primarily a residential avenue.

The Kenwin Building, 125 E. Clayton Street (c. 1890) is a two-story brick building which, although it has a modern store front on the first floor, has been distinctively painted above, accenting its architectural features: arches above the windows, terra cotta or tile diapering, a bracketed cornice, and a central pedimented gable with dentils and brackets on the parapet. In the same block is the largely unaltered Haygood Building, 151 E. Clayton Street (c. 1885), a three-story red brick structure with arched windows elaborated by granite dripstone moulding and sills, a heavy bracketed cornice and central pediment on the parapet. In the next block, the building at the southeast corner of Clayton and College Streets, 216-220 E. Clayton Street, retains its original metal front (sheathing the entire facade) richly embellished with engaged Corinthian colonettes, brackets, rosettes, and other ornaments and a mock corner gable.

Michael Brothers (now Davison's), 320-350 E. Clayton Street (1921) occupies the entire south side of the street between Jackson and Wall Streets. Designed by Neel Reid, this three-story building in the Renaissance Revival mode has a stone facade, rusticated on the first floor level and pierced with large arched openings for display windows and a central entrance which is set off by a sculpted three-dimensional lion's head above the arch. The second and third story windows are rectangular, those on the second story have entablatures, and that part of the facade is elaborated with pilasters which extend to the classical entablature above. On the north side of the street are two Victorian era buildings which have been recently refurbished, and although they have modern first floor store fronts they retain much of their original character and are aesthetically pleasing in their juxtaposition of the original and the modern. Austin Furniture Company, 361 E. Clayton Street, is a two-story brick building featuring three distinctive pointed-arch windows on the second story. Both the Clayton Street facade and the similar Washington Street facade are painted a creme color with brown highlighting. The adjoining building at 351 E. Clayton Street is a three-story red brick structure with large arched third story windows trimmed with granite and a heavy granite cornice below the parapet.

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WASHINGTON STREET

The building on the southeast corner of Lumpkin and Washington Streets, 263-288 Lumpkin Street and 104-106 E. Washington, is a two-story brick building with granite accents above windows and doors and granite window sills. The building originally featured a corner turret and green-painted metal roof with small rounded dormers. Some window and door openings are arched, some rectangular.

The Georgian Hotel, 247 E. Washington Street (c. 1908) is a handsome five-story brick building divided by stone beltcourses into three horizontal sections. The ground floor comprises the lower section featuring arched windows with stained glass panels in the upper part. The second, third and fourth floors make up the second section. The second and third floor windows are rectangular with flat arches of alternating brick and stone, giving a striped effect, and the fourth story windows are arched with a stone keystone above them. The top section consists of a fifth floor with plain rectangular windows and a heavy cornice topped with a stone balustrade.

In the block to the east of the Georgian Hotel is the large classically-inspired yellow brick Clarke County Courthouse (c. 1914). A tall flight of stone steps leads to the entrance framed by large columns covered with a tile matching the color of the brick. The windows in the top (fourth) floor are barred, that story being used as the county jail, and there is a heavy, wide cornice below the roof. On the east side of Thomas Street where Washington Street terminates is Athens Fire Station No. 1. A large brick-surfaced plaza (appearing much like a continuation of Washington Street) serves as a driveway for the fire trucks between the street and the station. Built in 1912, the structure is still a functioning fire station. The rectangular brick building, now painted white, has a square corner tower rising above the two-story height of the building. The driveway or alley on the side of the building is paved with cobblestones.

COLLEGE AVENUE

College Avenue runs in a north-south direction, terminating on the southern end at the iron arch which is the entrance to the University campus. In the first block between Broad Street and Clayton Street are a number of interesting late 19th and early 20th century buildings. The oldest building on this street is probably Twickenhams, 157 College Avenue, dated from at least the early 1870's and possibly as early as the 1850's. The two-story brick structure with a metal gable roof, two rectangular windows on the second story and two doors and a window below was renovated in the 1950's. Adjacent to this building is the Myers Building, 171 College Avenue (1892), an eclectic late Victorian era structure of three stories with a Medieval corner turret

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and a classical dormer and entablature. Second and third story windows are arched and accented with granite dripstone moulding. The first floor store front has been altered and steps give access to a basement level shop. On the east side of the street are two nice two-story brick buildings: 157-170 College Avenue and the Tillman Building, 128-132 College Avenue. Both buildings feature bracketed cornices and the latter is elaborated by cut brick courses and arched windows on the second story. The Tillman Building has been altered by the addition of a modern metal store front while its neighbor retains much of its original character. Adjoining the Tillman Building to the south is the old Commercial Bank Building (now Balfour), built in 1922. Its two-story facade is sheathed with white tile.

On the northeast corner of College Avenue and Clayton Street is the Southern Mutual Insurance Building (1906). This building, a fine example of the Commercial Style, replaced an earlier Second Empire building on this site. The ground floor of the seven-story structure features an entrance flanked by engaged rusticated columns supporting an entablature emblazoned with the name of the building and a plaque with two hands clasped in a handshake. A metal awning over the central entrance is crested with classical acroteria, reflecting the larger ornaments executed in stone on the parapet. The cornice of the building is elaborated with dentils and huge scroll brackets. In the next block is the three-story red brick First American Bank Building (originally the Federal Building), (c. 1912). The bank has faithfully retained and restored this striking building with its classical details. The entrance is behind an arcade with pier bases and arches are trimmed with stone. Two-story pilasters separate the rectangular windows capped with shaped lintels on the second story and round windows of the third story. A classical cornice and stone balustrade crowns the ensemble.

The Athens City Hall (c. 1901) occupies tree-shaded and landscaped grounds across the street from the First American Bank. This yellow brick building rises two stories above a daylight basement and reflects the classical and Renaissance revival influences of the day. The basement is faced with granite blocks and granite steps lead to one-story porticoes facing Washington and Hancock Streets and College Avenue. The main entrance (College Avenue) has double doors with fanlight and sidelights. The corners are elaborated with quoins and horizontal recessed brick courses on the first story give a rusticated effect. The cornice and central pedimented gables are decorated with brackets. Above the building rises a central cupola with clocks facing north, south, east and west, capped by a green copper-clad dome with an eagle weathervane crowning the lantern.

On the grounds of the City Hall is the Double Barreled Cannon made in Athens during the Civil War and is believed to be the only one ever manufactured. The cannon,

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designed to fire two cannonballs chained together, did not prove to be a success because the firing of the barrels could not be synchronized.

The cannon was located on the grounds of the previous city hall and was often fired on special occasions.

OTHER STRUCTURES

The First Presbyterian Church, 185 E. Hancock Avenue (c. 1855) is a Greek Revival structure of stuccoed brick with a colossal Doric (unfluted) portico with pediment. An early steeple has been removed and other remodeling has been done over the years, but the church still retains much of its early character and appearance.

The two-story Tinsley-Stern House, 193 E. Hancock Avenue (c. 1830-1840) has seen many uses from residence, to funeral home, to library, to its present use as offices for the District Attorney. It is constructed of stuccoed brick and has a hip roof, massive interior chimneys, nine over nine windows and a belt course between the two stories. The interior has been greatly remodeled.

At the southernmost point of the district stands the Central of Georgia and Southern Railway Freight Depot. This early 20th century building is given a Prairie Style feeling by its low hipped roofs with wide overhangs. The tall paneled chimneys tend to negate somewhat the horizontal effect, however. This structure is still in use as a freight depot.

The most prominent buildings in the Downtown Athens Historic District have been noted and described above, but there are many other structures within the district that can be considered architecturally and historically important to the community. Together they form a pleasing and picturesque menage which offers the present generation a tangible link with the past.

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The University and town languished during their second decade, but the 1820's saw a general revival as the University was revitalized under President Moses Waddel. Economic conditions improved, new residents arrived, additional schools and stores opened, and the town's first churches were built. In the decades that followed, Athens became the commercial and industrial center of northeast Georgia. George White reported in his Statistics of the State of Georgia, published in 1849, that Athens was the market for Clarke, Jackson, Habersham, Rabun, Elbert, Union, Madison, Oglethorpe, Lumpkin counties and parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Several large cotton factories, as well as a number of smaller manufacturers, were responsible for placing Clarke County, by 1840, second only to Chatham County in capital invested in manufacturing. The founding of the Georgia Railroad in Athens in 1833 and the beginning of rail service in 1841 also contributed to Athens' superior trading position.

Antebellum Athens was an attractive, prosperous and cultured town. In 1849, White reported the population had reached 3,000 and the amount of business done per annum was in excess of \$400,000. He declared that "the health of Athens is unsurpassed by that of any town of the same size in the United States. The citizens are noted for refinement and taste. Many of the private residences are beautiful and furnished in a costly manner. The gardens are laid out with much taste." English writer and traveller James Silk Buckingham found Athens "picturesque and romantic," and had high praise for the citizens' appearance, intelligence, and manners. Richard Malcolm Johnston, noted Southern author and educator, declared that the social and cultural standards there were equal to those in any town throughout the South.

The Civil War brought personal tragedy to many of Athens' families but the town escaped capture and destruction by Union forces. The town's factories and foundries continued to operate, supplying arms and cotton goods to private citizens and the Confederate government. The University was closed as its students went to war and the town hosted many refugees. Although growth and prosperity were slowed by wartime conditions, the pause proved temporary and momentum was quickly regained after the close of hostilities.

In 1866 the University reopened its doors, many old businesses were reconstituted, and a number of new commercial ventures joined their ranks. As new railroads were constructed through northeast Georgia, Athens retained its regional commercial importance as a whole-sale distribution center. The commercial upsurge beginning about this time and continuing well into the 20th century, along with the location of city, county and federal offices in the district after the turn of the century, slowly brought about the changes in the downtown area.

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As commercial and governmental uses became dominant and residential uses declined, the district assumed the character it retains today.

A number of persons, institutions, businesses, and the structures associated with them that have been significant in the history of the district are more fully described below:

Churches and Schools - The First Presbyterian Church was organized on campus by Dr. Moses Waddel, President of the University, and after meeting for several years in the chapel the congregation built a frame church on campus facing Broad Street. In 1855 the present church edifice on Hancock Avenue was begun by Athens builder Ross Crane and completed soon thereafter at a cost of \$10,000. The Rev. Nathan Hoyt, pastor from 1830 to 1866, was an influential member of the community, and Gen. T.R.R. Cobb, whose funeral was held in this church after his death in the Civil War battle of Fredericksburg, was a leader and benefactor of the church and donated the pulpit furniture. Emmanuel Episcopal Church erected its first building on the corner of Clayton and Lumpkin Streets in 1843 (later site of the Holman Building, now the C & S Bank). Remodeled in the 1870's, the white frame church stood until the congregation moved its place of worship to the site of the present church on Prince Avenue in 1892. The first rector, William Bacon Stevens, professor of history at the University and later Bishop of Pennsylvania, was author of the two volume History of Georgia, published in 1847. The First Baptist Church held services in a small frame building on campus from c. 1830-1860 when a new brick and stucco church was completed on the corner of College Avenue and Washington Street. This church stood into the 20th century, but was demolished after a new one was built outside the district. Gov. Wilson Lumpkin was a trustee and active member of this church. Two other churches, although just outside the present district boundaries, had a significant influence on the life of Athenians and the Downtown District: the First Methodist Church on Lumpkin Street (still standing, though remodeled) and the Congregation of the Children of Israel (now demolished) on Hancock Avenue.

Since the opening of the first female seminary in 1803, the district has been the site of a number of educational institutions. The most prominent private school was perhaps A.M. Scudder's Centre Hill Academy, which he operated for many years in the mid-19th century on Hancock Avenue (now site of the U.S. Post Office). After the public school system was established in Athens in 1885 by Act of the General Assembly and public referendum, one of the first two school buildings erected by the Board of Education was the Washington Street School, built in 1887 on a site now occupied by the Georgian Hotel.

Government - In early years city council chambers and Recorder's Court were located on the second floor of a building on the corner of Broad and Jackson Streets. E. P. Bishop operated a store on the first floor and it was his "salt house" used for curing

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meat and, located behind the building, that was converted into the town jail. The town employed a similar arrangement when later building the city hall on Market Street (now Washington Street), outside the present district boundaries. The first floor was a municipal market and the upper floor served for town offices. In 1901 the present City Hall replaced the Dougherty House at the intersection of Washington and College, the highest point in Athens. Soon thereafter both county and federal governments located their offices within the district - the Clarke County Courthouse, (c. 1914), on Washington Street and the Federal Building (now First American Bank) on College Avenue, built about the same time.

Early fire protection was provided by volunteer fire companies. The Hope Steamer Company (organized 1849) had a building in the center of Washington Street between Lumpkin and College, and Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company (organized 1860) and Pioneer Hose Reel Company No. 5 had their headquarters on Washington Street at the corner of Jackson Street. Colorful tournaments were held each year between these companies and those of Augusta, Rome, and Macon to test the speed and skill of the firemen. In 1891 a municipal fire department was formed utilizing the volunteer companies' buildings until Fire Station No. 1 was constructed on Thomas Street in 1913. This station remains in operation today.

Commerce - Retail stores of many kinds have been important in the district throughout its history since Stevens Thomas, the principal merchant of his day, opened his store on Broad Street shortly after the town's founding. Among the most significant of these establishments was Michael Brothers, Athens's first modern department store, founded in 1882 by Moses G. Michael, civic leader, president of the local Jewish congregation and leader in national Jewish charities. First located on Broad, the store was moved to Clayton Street in the 1890's, and the present building, designed by Atlanta architect Neel Reid, was built after fire destroyed the former building in 1921.

Banks have played an important role in making Athens a commercial center for the region. A branch of the Bank of the State of Georgia was opened in the district in 1834 followed the next year by the Georgia R.R. Bank. In 1866 the National Bank of Athens was established with Henry Hull Jr. serving as first president. Its original Gothic building still stands on the corner of Broad and Jackson Streets, and the bank continues to operate at a new location outside the district. Among banks that are no longer in operation but built structures still significant to the district were the Commercial Bank (now Balfour) on College Avenue and the Athens Savings Bank (now Charles Parrott Insurance) on Broad Street. Several financial institutions operate in the district today.

To accommodate the visitors to the city's businesses and to the University, a number of hotels have been operated within the district over the years, although none now remain in operation as hotels. John Cary built the first hotel on Broad Street in 1802, and in 1839 James Silk Buckingham found the Planters Hotel quite agreeable. The

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Franklin House (c. 1845), is one of an extremely small number of antebellum hotels still standing in Georgia. (Listed separately on the National Register). The building was the home of the Athens Hardware Company for over one hundred years (until 1972). It was saved from demolition by the Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation in 1974. Several hotels have occupied the northwest corner of Broad and College over the years including the antebellum Newton House, the Commercial Hotel, and the Colonial Hotel. The Colonial building still stands, the first floor occupied by a more modern Athens landmark, the Varsity restaurant, well known to many university alumni.

The Southern Mutual Insurance Company founded in Griffin, Georgia in 1847 and moved to Athens the following year, has been an important commercial concern in Athens for over a century and a quarter. The company, which survived the financial troubles of the Civil War and Reconstruction, occupied several locations within the district before construction of the present building in 1906. Young L. G. Harris, a philanthropist for whom Young Harris Methodist Church in Athens and Young Harris College in North Georgia were named, was a director from 1849 and served as president 1866-1894.

Other commercial concerns that have operated within the district include the first cotton gin in Athens; the first gas works, built before the Civil War on Thomas Street to supply gas for street lights and home use; and the Athens Railway and Electric Company. The latter operated the first electric street cars in the city, and later provided electricity to homes and businesses before the concern was acquired by Georgia Power Company in 1927. One business that became almost an institution during the 1920's was Costa's, an ice cream parlor which was located on the ground floor of the Southern Mutual Building. Extremely popular with students and townspeople alike, it was a place to find soda fountain delights, candy, cigarettes, and athletic tickets. The Costas operated an ice cream factory in the building now occupied by the Athens Police Department.

Other - The Athenaeum was a social club which occupied the northeast corner of Broad and Lumpkin Streets. The Lumpkin Law School of the University of Georgia, founded by Georgia's first Chief Justice and an Athenian, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, occupied the handsome Victorian era structure in the early part of this century. It has been subsequently demolished for a parking lot.

Among the many prominent Athenians not mentioned above who either lived in the district or were closely associated with one of its commercial, religious, or governmental institutions are the following: Howell Cobb, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Secretary of the Treasury, governor of Georgia, and Confederate general; Hope Hull, one of the earliest settlers of the county and known as the "Father of Methodism in Georgia," and his son, Asbury Hull, Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives and president of the Senate and for 47 years secretary and treasurer of the University of Georgia; Crawford W. Long, the first doctor to use anesthetics, who operated a drug store on Broad Street and practiced medicine in Athens; James Camak, one of the founders

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and first president of the Georgia Railroad; Alonzo Church, president of the University of Georgia and Presbyterian minister; Ferdinand Phinizy, cotton factor and businessman who was the wealthiest man in Georgia at the time of his death in 1889; Augustus S. Clayton, member of the U. S. House of Representatives and Superior Court Judge; and David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University, for whom Barrow County was named. The above list helps to demonstrate the important place the Downtown District has occupied in Athens and the state as a whole.

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line runs northwest about 300 feet along Mitchell Street and crossing Thomas Street to the southeastern corner of the Tanner Lumber Company lot at Spring and Fulton Streets, then along the southern and western lot lines of said property about 575 feet to Fulton Street then along the south side of Fulton Street in a northeast direction about 325 feet to Thomas Street, then northwest along the west side of Thomas Street about 150 feet to South Street, then southwest about 500 feet along the south side of South Street crossing Jackson Street to the property of University of Georgia, then northwest along said property line about 150 feet to Broad Street, then southwest along the south side of Broad Street about 775 feet to the intersection with Lumpkin Street then northwest about 1225 feet along the east side of Lumpkin Street to the intersection with Dougherty Street, then northeast along the south side of Dougherty Street about 400 feet to the intersection with College Avenue, then southeast along the west side of College Avenue about 300 feet to the intersection with Hancock Avenue, then northeast along the south side of Hancock Avenue about 900 feet to the intersection with Thomas Street, then southeast along the east side of Thomas Street about 200 feet to the northwest corner of the property of the City of Athens on which Fire Station No. 1 is located, then along the north, east, and south boundaries of said property about 600 feet back to Thomas Street and continuing in a southwest direction across Thomas Street and along the south side of Washington Street about 325 feet to a point corresponding with the common wall between 413-419 E. Clayton Street (Belk Company) and 361 E. Clayton Street, then southeast along that common wall about 200 feet to Clayton Street, continuing across Clayton Street and along the east side of Wall Street about 300 feet to Broad Street, then northeast along the north side of Broad Street about 275 feet to Thomas Street then northwest along the west side of Thomas Street about 200 feet to Clayton Street, then northeast along Clayton Street about 300 feet to the east side of New Street about 100 feet, then northeast about 200 feet to Foundry Street, then southeast along the east side of Foundry Street about 225 feet to a point 35 feet north of the building at 110 Foundry Street, then northeast about 60 feet to the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks, then south and southwest along the tracks about 1000 feet to the beginning.

MAP KEY

- Green : boundary line of the district
- Blue : buildings 50 years or older and part of district's character
- Yellow: buildings less than 50 years old but in character and scale with the district
- Orange: buildings that are intrusions to the character of the district.

SKETCH MAP
Downtown Athens Historic District, Athens,
Clarke County, Georgia

AUG 10 1978

- Key:
- Green: boundary line of district
 - Blue: buildings 50 years or older and part of the district's character
 - Yellow: buildings less than 50 years old but in character and scale with the district
 - Orange: intrusions to character of district



Downtown Athens
Historic District

DOWNTOWN ATHENS HISTORIC DISTRICT

ATHENS, CLARKE COUNTY, GEORGIA

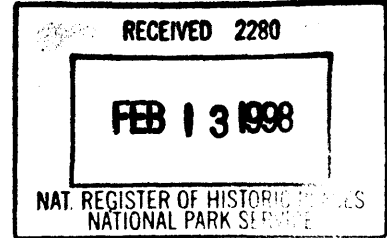
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Amendment: Downtown Athens Historic District
Clarke County, Georgia



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INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

The purpose of this supplementary documentation report is to formally amend the Downtown Athens Historic District to make the building at **351 East Broad Street** a contributing resource in the district. Formerly noncontributing, this building has recently undergone a certified rehabilitation which removed the nonhistoric facade to expose the intact historic materials underneath. This amendment **does not change** the existing **boundaries** of the historic district.

On August 10, 1978 the Downtown Athens Historic District in Clarke County, Georgia, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequently on May 31, 1984, the district was amended and the boundaries were expanded. This district contains a variety of historic commercial, governmental, transportation-related, institutional, warehouse, and religious buildings.

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A BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF 351 EAST BROAD STREET

The building at 351 East Broad Street was built in the early 1880s. The March 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Athens show that the ground floor of the building was used as a wholesale liquor/printing business on the east side and a billiard hall on the right. By 1888, the first-floor use changed to a hardware store on the east and a books and music store on the west. The rear of the building was used for office space. The hardware business continued through 1898 as shown on the Sanborn Maps, but the west side showed a clothing and tin shop. Sometime prior to 1903, the whole building housed a clothing store which continued at least until the 1920s. The 1926 map identifies the ground-floor, east side use as store with no specification as to what type and the ground-floor, west side as a photo and vulcanizing business.

The building continued to be used as retail and commercial space up until the present. Before the rehabilitation, the ground floor was the popular Peddler Steak House. During the late 1960s or early 1970s while it was the steak house, the historic facade and interior were covered. The current owners completed a certified rehabilitation of the property in 1994 for use as a restaurant and bar on both floors.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF 351 EAST BROAD STREET

Located on the northwest corner of Broad Street and Wall Street, 351 East Broad Street is a two-story, flat roofed, masonry building with Commercial Vernacular Victorian influence. It is one of three attached commercial buildings that share party walls on the north side of East Broad Street between Jackson and Wall Streets.

Prior to undergoing a certified rehabilitation, the building's front facade was covered in nonhistoric dark wood siding. There was a faux mansard roof which extended down to just below the second story and the front display and second-story windows were covered and blocked up. These alterations were made in the early 1970s. During the rehabilitation the nonhistoric facade and roof were removed exposing the historic brick and window openings.

The Broad Street entrance is recessed with single-pane display windows and transoms across the front. The entrance has nonhistoric wood-and-glass double doors. Above the windows and entrance is a projecting ornamental beltcourse running across the front facade. The second story on the front and Wall Street facades has segmentally arched window openings with granite sills. The windows are double-hung with a semi-elliptical top portion. There is brick corbeling along the roofline on the front and side of the building.

On the first floor of the Wall Street facade, the windows are semi-elliptical with segmentally-arched opening and granite sills. There are two single-door entrances on the Wall Street side of the building.

The first-floor interior of the building also underwent alterations in the early 1970s. Portions of the ceilings were dropped, the floors covered with carpet, some of the walls were paneled with a heavy wood paneling and the others were sheet rocked and heavy beams were added along the walls and ceilings for an "old English" effect.

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During the certified rehabilitation, the carpet, wood and paneling were removed. The dropped ceilings were removed to restore the ceilings to their original height. The floors are now mostly wood with the front terrace portion having tile floors.

The interior of the second floor escaped the 1970s renovation; however, it had been used as storage and suffered from neglect. The second floor is now used as a dining area. It has its original wood floors, baseboards, ceiling moldings, and window surrounds.

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CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

This amendment converts one previous noncontributing building to a **contributing** building.

As amended, the Downtown Athens Historic District contains **eighty-nine** contributing buildings, **two** contributing objects, and **twenty** noncontributing buildings.

With the formerly noncontributing 351 East Broad Street now included as a contributing resource, **the revised figures for the total number of contributing and noncontributing resources in the Downtown Athens Historic District as amended is as follows:**

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
89	20	Buildings
0	0	Structures
0	0	Sites
2	0	Objects
91	20	Totals*

*These are the final totals which should be used for the Downtown Athens Historic District as amended in 1984.

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HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Downtown Athens Historic District is significant in terms of architecture, commerce, government, transportation, entertainment, and religion. The building at 351 East Broad Street contributes to the significance of the district in the areas of architecture and commerce.

In terms of **architecture**, the building at 351 East Broad Street contributes to the historic character and appearance of the district. Located at the intersection of Broad Street and Wall Street, this building has the added significance of being a corner building in which two intact and historic facades are apparent. Like the other buildings within the Downtown Athens Historic District, 351 East Broad Street is a good and intact example of the type of commerce-related building with Commercial Vernacular Victorian influence that was built in the late 19th and early 20th century. This commercial building is typical of the type of attached, multiple-story masonry building which was constructed in Georgia towns for commercial use.

The Downtown Athens Historic District is significant in **commerce** for its historic central business district that served the commercial needs of Athens and the surrounding areas. This commercial activity is represented by the remaining historic commercial buildings. The commerce-related resources include banks, drugstores, business and professional offices, restaurants, retail stores, and theaters. The building at 351 East Broad Street historically housed wholesale liquors/printing business, billiard hall, books and music store, hardware store, photo store, and other retail stores and therefore contributes to the commercial significance of the Downtown Athens Historic District.

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BOUNDARY CHANGES/JUSTIFICATION

There are no boundary changes. The building at 351 East Broad Street is within the existing boundaries of the Downtown Athens Historic District which includes the contiguous, intact, historic commercial structures in Athens' historic downtown. See attached map.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Property: Downtown Athens Historic District
City or Vicinity: Athens
County: Clarke
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August 1995

Description of Photograph(s):

1 of 1: Southeast corner of the building at 351 Broad Street, south and east facades; Photographer facing northwest.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cassady, Jane. "Statement of Significance for 351 East Broad Street, 29 September 1993. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Cloues, Richard. "Boundary Amendment to the Downtown Athens National Register Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 23 April 1984. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Reap, James K. and Morton R. McInvale. "Downtown Athens Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, September 1977. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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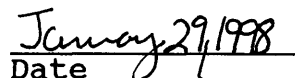
January 28, 1998

STATE AGENCY CERTIFICATION

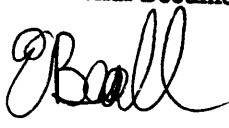
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination amendment meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements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

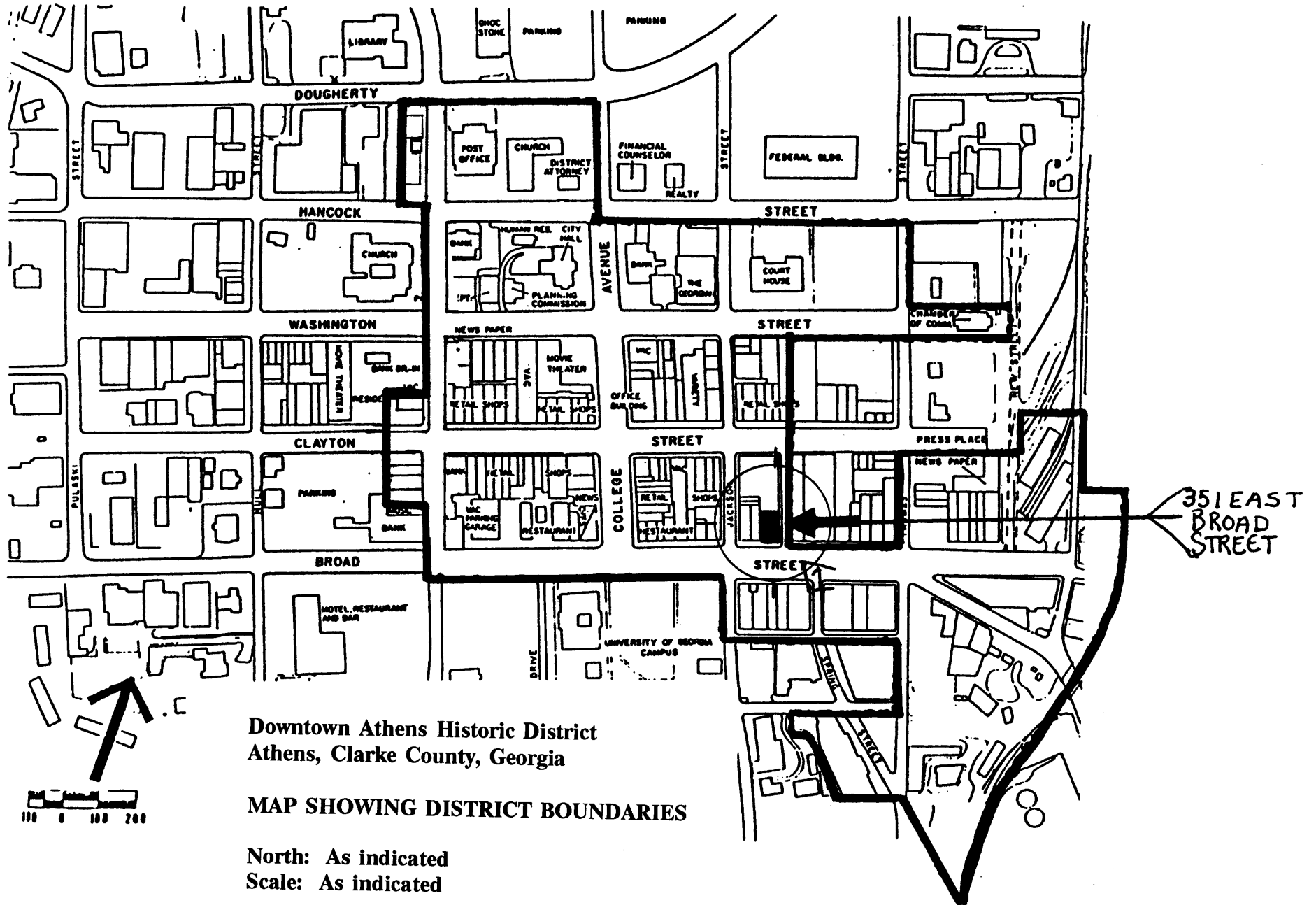


Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer


Date

Additional Documentation Accepted

 3/11/98



Downtown Athens Historic District
Athens, Clarke County, Georgia

MAP SHOWING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

North: As indicated
Scale: As indicated

District Boundary: 

351 East Broad Street: 