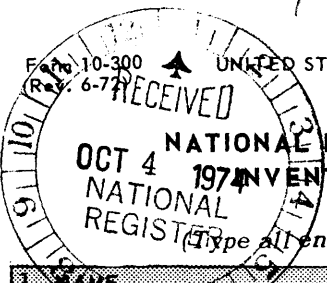


1-29-75
PH0035092



10-300 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
6-77 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia
 COUNTY: Bibb
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY DATE: DEC 31 1974

1. NAME
 COMMON: 19
 Macon Historic District
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Macon CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 8th - Williamson S. Stuckey
 STATE: Georgia CODE: 13 COUNTY: Bibb CODE: 021

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 OWNER'S NAME: Multiple Owners
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Macon STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
 Bibb County Courthouse
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Macon STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE OF SURVEY:
 DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Georgia
 COUNTY: Bibb
 ENTRY NUMBER: DEC 31 1974
 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

The town of Macon, founded in 1823, in Bibb County was laid out on the western bank of the Ocmulgee River in central Georgia. It was the first town founded after the creation of Bibb County in 1822 and since then has accumulated a wealth of structures that are representative of 19th century Greek Revival and Victorian styles. The Macon Historic District begins at the corner of Walnut and Madison Street and continues southeast on Walnut to the end of the building line past Fifth Street. Running parallel to Fifth Street, the boundary then travels in a northwest direction along Poplar Street to Cotton Avenue, where it follows Cotton Avenue west to Spring Street. Continuing for one block on Spring Street in a southwest direction, the boundary then follows on Hemlock Street travelling toward the southeast. Changing to southwest, the boundary line follows First Street and Oglethorpe Street northwest to Columbus, then southwest on Columbus to Hazel Street, southeast on Hazel to Calhoun and continuing southwest on Calhoun to Elm Street, then northwest on Elm to Mercer University travelling in a straight line to Mercer Terrace. The boundary continues northeast on Linden to Montpelier to connect with Adams Street, continuing southeast on Oglethorpe to Tatnall and continuing until Tatnall becomes Monroe, stopping at Jefferson Street. Following Jefferson Street, east to Madison, the boundary then continues to the starting place at Madison and Walnut. The boundary is meant to run down the middle of streets designated above except in the cases of Monroe Street, Madison Street, Poplar Street, Cotton Avenue, Elm Street, and Walnut Street, where both sides of the road are to be included. Sites in the historic district that are presently on the National Register are shown on a numbered map which follows and due to their previous documentation are not discussed in detail.

The district includes commercial, governmental, residential, and educational structures. What is presently the downtown area (First through Fifth Streets) incorporates land that was part of the original town as laid out in 1823 by James Webb. Characterized by broad avenues on a grid plan, this area was the original business district, as it is today. Here in the heart of the town are included City Hall (1836f.), the Municipal Auditorium (1925), the Terminal Station (1916), and several churches including Christ's Episcopal Church (1852) and First Presbyterian Church (1858).

City Hall (1836), although altered in appearance by the addition of wings containing a new portico in 1935, has nevertheless retained its Greek Revival appearance for over 135 years. Built originally to house the main office and bank of the Monroe Railroad and Banking Company, it was converted to City Hall and Police Barracks in 1860. During the Civil War, it served as a hospital for the wounded.

The Terminal Station was built in 1916 by Alfred Fulheimer who also designed railroad stations in Washington, D.C., Cincinnati, and Buffalo, New York. The structure, characterized by Classic Roman formality and mass, stands on Fifth Street at Cherry, spanning a length of 520 feet. During the heyday of passenger train service, the depot was a bustling center of activity; today it stands empty and deserted.

The appearance of the downtown area has changed remarkably little since the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and many of the old

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" 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)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Macon Historic District is significant and deserves recognition as a slice of nineteenth century America in the South. The town is typical of many, not only in its growth pattern but also in its architecture and urban planning as well. The remarkable thing is that the majority of these elements have been preserved almost intact. Thus, the district incorporates both public and private buildings and includes a substantial collection of historically and architecturally significant structures from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

From its founding in 1823, Macon has thrived and grown because of transportation lines. Located on the Ocmulgee River, which was at one time the main avenue of trade prior to the construction of railroads, the town prospered with the booming cotton industry. After the advent of the railroads, Macon became a railroad town, dependent on the trains for her continued success and revenue. When the importance of railroads waned and air travel became the most efficient method of transportation, Macon ceased to be on major transportation lines; and, therefore, it did not experience rapid urban growth in the years after World War II. It is for this reason that so many of the nineteenth century buildings are still intact.

The original town plan of Macon was extremely progressive for its time. (Most of it is incorporated in the historic district.) The grid plan ran from First Street to Sixth Street with cross streets that were 180 feet wide. This was the town's commercial district, as it is today. Areas around the town were set off as reserves for health measures and as the town grew, these green belts proved invaluable whenever fire broke out. One of these green areas became Tatnall Square.

Macon's town fathers were the first to recognize the value of women's education. In 1836, they chartered the first college in the world to grant degrees solely to women. Known as the Georgia Female College, the name was later changed to Wesleyan College. In addition, the district is also the site of Mercer University, which moved to Macon from Penfield, Georgia, in 1871.

In the area of College Hill, the original residential district of the town, is the birthplace of poet Sidney Lanier. Located on High Street, it is a frame Victorian cottage built in 1840.

Macon's greatest achievement lies in her architectural heritage. The

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Butler, John C., Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia. Macon, Georgia: J. W. Burke Company, 1958 and 1960.
 McKay, John, Jr. ed. A Guide to Macon's Architectural and Historical Heritage. Macon, Ga.: The Middle Georgia Historical Society, 1972.
 Stavrolakis, Kristalia, Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural Resources, Personal Inspection, June 20, 1974.
 Writers Program of the Work Projects in the State of Georgia, The Macon Guide and Ocmulgee National Monument. Macon, Ga.: J. W. Burke Company, 1938
 Macgregor, Elizabeth Z., Consultant, personal inspection, June 20, 1974.

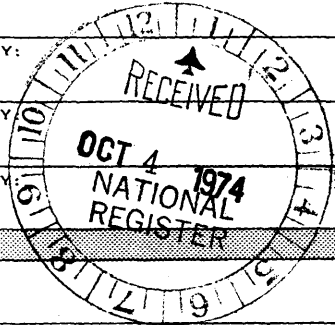
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	32° 50' 33"	83° 39' 02"				
NE	32° 50' 33"	83° 37' 18"				
SE	32° 49' 31"	83° 37' 18"				
SW	32° 49' 31"	83° 39' 02"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Approximately 420 acres

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

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



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Kristalia Stavrolakis
 ORGANIZATION: Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural Resources DATE: Aug. 1, 1974
 STREET AND NUMBER: 270 Washington Street, S.W., Room 703-C
 CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

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: Jackson Neal Dorn
 Title: State Historic Preservation Officer
 Date: October 1, 1974

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

Dirk Warburton
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

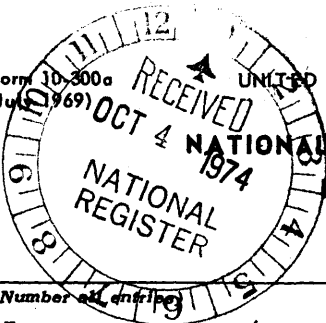
Date: DEC 31 1974

ATTEST:

Arty George Tenery
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: DEC 31 1974

NW 17/25/820/3635150
 SE 17/25/820/3635066
 SW 17/25/820/3635150
 SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Georgia	
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Bibb	
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(Number of entries)

7. Description (continued - page 2)

three-story office buildings are still extant. Park-like areas run through the middle of the wide streets and it is this low profile and broad, open avenues that gives the downtown area its character.

The College Hill neighborhood, just north and west of the downtown district, was the first residential district of the town. Here many of Macon's early inhabitants built fine Greek Revival mansions whose significance as examples of that style is of great value. There are probably very few areas left today where there is such a large concentrated collection of pre-Civil War Greek Revival domestic architecture. The higher elevation of the area, coupled with the sweeping view of the town, made the hill a popular residential district early in the development of Macon. In addition, the Hill was originally the home of Wesleyan College, chartered in 1836 as the first college to grant degrees solely to women. The college building, an imposing classical structure, faced on what became College Street. Today that street is lined with fine columned homes whose present existence is a result of Sherman's avoiding Macon in his hurry to cross Georgia on his famous March to the Sea.

In addition to Greek Revival structures, the area also includes a number of Victorian homes and cottages as well as Macon's first apartments, a group of frame row houses with Mansard roofs built in the late 1850's. Renovated in 1959, these apartments are currently in use.

To the rear of the College Hill area, one block northwest of College Street, is Madison Street, an area that formerly housed the servants that worked in the mansions of the College Hill neighborhood. Containing small cottages and row houses with Victorian cut-out wood embellishments, the houses are charming examples of Victorian cottage architecture. Although rundown and generally in poor condition today and still occupied by Blacks, the area is nevertheless a viable part of the district as an integral portion that helped to create the ambiance of the College Hill area and make it possible.

An additional group of late nineteenth century Victorian houses may be found in the Orange Terrace neighborhood lying to the south and west of College Hill. As the residential population grew, it expanded from the Hill into what now includes Orange Terrace, Park Place, Cole Street, and Spring street. Developed primarily after the Civil War, the area is filled with splendid examples of late nineteenth century Victorian architecture, in addition to a few remaining Greek Revival and pre-Civil War structures.

One of the most representative homes in the area is the Wells-Hurley-Massey House at 943 Cole Street. Built in 1891, the house is clapboard with a projecting central portion and a bracketed porch decorated with cut-out wood designs. A Mansard roof with dormer windows covers the home, which is presently painted a bright blue with white trim.

West of the Orange Terrace neighborhood is the area occupied by Mercer
(continued)

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

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Georgia	
COUNTY	Bibb	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		DEC 31 1974

(Number all entries)

7. Description (continued - page 3)

University and Tatnall Square. The square, occupying the equivalent of four city blocks, was designated as a park prior to 1852. It incorporates land that was set off as part of the original North Common in 1823. Today the park contributes to the view of Mercer from across the Square. The Mercer University Administration Building, built 1872-74 by Chicago architect G. P. Randall in a Victorian Gothic design, faces on the Coleman Avenue side of the park.

South and east of the Mercer area is a neighborhood of small frame Victorian cottages. This area includes portions of Elm Street, Ash Street, Hazel Street, Calhoun Street, and Ross Street. Now primarily a Black neighborhood, it was once a white middle-class district filled with modest picturesque homes. Developed primarily in the 1880's and 1890's, the houses generally have bracketed porches with fine wood detailing. One of the most interesting of the homes is the Behr cottage (1896) at 1040 Elm Street, which has a porch supported by spindle columns with hand-sawn brackets.

The Macon District is also the site of several commemorative statues. Perhaps the most distinguished is the William M. Wadley portrait statue created by New York sculptor Robert Cushing between 1883 and 1885. Located on a ten-foot granite base at the intersection of Mulberry and Third Streets, the bronze figure is eight feet tall and was constructed at a cost of \$14,000.00. Wadley, a railroad magnate, died in 1882; and the monument was erected by his employees after his death.

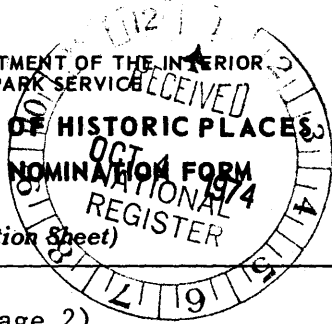
Coleman Hill, located in College Hill and bounded by Georgia Avenue, Spring Street, Bond Street, and Hill Park, is the home of two monuments, both commemorative of the soldiers who died in World Wars I and II. The World War I monument, built in the early 1920's and facing on Mulberry Street, is a simple granite marker fifteen feet tall and 25 feet wide. Built from Georgia granite, it was designed by architect A. Sidney Brown.

The World War II monument was built just after the War and consists of a granite block seven feet by four feet, and measures four feet tall. As in the World War I monument, a bronze tablet contains the list of casualties.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)



STATE	Georgia
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(Number all entries)

8. Significance (continued - page 2)

wealth of architectural history that is preserved there is a tribute to the city. The district abounds with fine examples of Greek Revival and Victorian styles, from the servants' cottages on Madison Street to the great mansions on College Street. The skill of architects such as Elam Alexander, Elias Carter, James B. Ayres, and Neel Reid cover a period of over 70 years, and their work forms the backbone of Macon's nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhoods.

Elam Alexander became Macon's foremost architect after coming to the town in 1826 as a building contractor. He designed some of the finest examples of pre-Civil War Greek Revival homes in the South. Working generally in the College Hill area, he designed mansions which include the Cowles-Bond-Coleman House (1836), now Stratford Academy, the Holt-Peeler-Snow House (1840), and the Raines-Miller-Carmichael House (1840). Alexander also designed the building that originally housed Wesleyan College on College Street.

Elias Carter and James B. Ayres were also early Southern architects. Carter, although from Massachusetts, worked in Georgia in the 1840's. The Domingos House (1843), a Greek Revival home on Jefferson Terrace, has been attributed to him because of an inverted laurel wreath embellishment on the frieze, which was a distinctive feature often employed by the architect.

James B. Ayres was a prominent Macon citizen who, in addition to designing several structures, also served as city alderman for five terms from 1846-1854. Included in his designs are the Slate House, Macon's oldest apartment house built in the late 1850's utilizing a classical design with some Victorian motifs, and the P. L. Hay House built 1855-1860, which has Italian Renaissance villa features as interpreted by Victorian styles.

Neel Reid, probably better known as an Atlanta architect, continued the tradition of fine craftsmanship in domestic architecture in Macon. Reid, although born in Jacksonville, Alabama, moved to Macon in 1903 when he was 18 and here he designed his first houses. In addition to remodeling the house at 387 College Street, he also designed the gabled English Tudor home (1911) on Jefferson Terrace and the frame Federal Style house (1910) at 596 College Street.

Today Macon is one of the few places left with a substantial collection of nineteenth century public, domestic, and commercial architecture. The public structures have not fallen in favor of modern skyscrapers, and the old suburban neighborhoods have maintained their residential status. From an architectural point of view, the town is a goldmine of nineteenth century buildings. In a broad historical sense, the district represents a fast-fading picture of what a Southern town, founded in the nineteenth century and sustained by that century's transportation lines, looked like in the age when it was a thriving regional center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Macon Historic District Bibb County GEORGIA 74000658

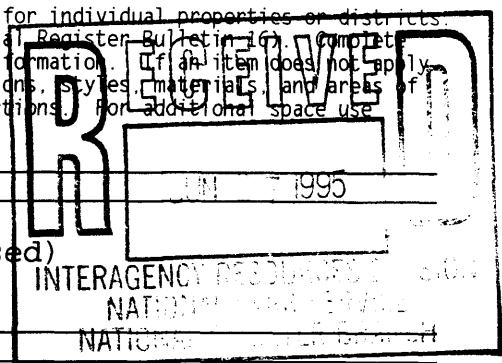
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED

Entered in the
National Register

Gay M. Lapsley 7/27/95

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 Macon Historic District (revised)
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Walnut, Broadway, Oglethorpe, Central of Georgia Railroad, Edgewood, Interstate 75, and Madison Avenue.
city, town Macon (n/a) **vicinity of**
county Bibb **code** GA 021
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31201
(n/a) **not for publication**

3. Classification

Revised National Register nomination form:

This National Register nomination form revises the original Macon Historic District National Register nomination form (the Macon Historic District was listed in the National Register on December 31, 1974). The purpose of this revised nomination form is:

to enlarge the boundaries of the Macon Historic District to include previously unrecognized historic properties which relate to the historic district (note: no previously listed property is being excluded from the revised historic district, and the original district boundaries are nowhere being reduced; the original boundaries of the Macon National Register Historic District are "grandfathered" by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980);

to expand the period of significance of the Macon Historic District to include the previously undocumented period from 1924 to 1942;

to add new areas of significance to the district nomination, reflecting recent research and evaluation;

to provide an accurate, up-to-date count of the number of contributing and noncontributing resources in the district;

to provide accurate and up-to-date figures for the acreage of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 3

Information for "National Register Information System" only

Boundary Increase

This revised Macon Historic District National Register nomination form expands the boundaries of the original Macon Historic District in several areas:

Central Business District area expansion:

This area is located south/southwest of the historic central business district and consists of all or portions of approximately nine city blocks, adjoining the original historic district along Poplar Street, and bounded approximately by Broadway, Oak Street, Pine Street, Second Street Lane, and Plum Street. Also added is a small parcel of land on First Street behind City Hall. (Precise boundaries are drawn to scale on the attached historic district map.)

The area consists of commercial development which extended southwest from the original central business district in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, expanding the commercial area from Poplar Street roughly to Arch Street and out along Broadway. During the 1920s to 1940s, this area became the center of the retail automobile business in Macon. Many of the existing historic buildings here were constructed as retail showrooms, service garages, and other support facilities related to retail auto sales and service. Development in this expanded area is not as dense as in the original central business district. Both attached and freestanding commercial buildings are located here. Most of these buildings are smaller and simpler in design than those in the original commercial area. One- to four-story brick buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries have commercial storefronts, upper rows of windows, and brick corbeled cornices (photo #17, 21). Early 20th-century buildings associated with the retail auto business are generally designed in the architectural styles of the period that evoked a more "modern" and streamlined image such as Stripped Classical (photo #18, 22) and Art Deco (photo #16). These brick buildings have large areas of windows and garage-type entrances on their front facades that identify them as auto-related buildings. Several historic gas stations are located in this area as well (photo #19) and were designed in the revival styles popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Also in this area are warehouse-type buildings, particularly in the blocks on the southeastern side of Broadway. These warehouse buildings are generally long, rectangular, one- to two-story brick buildings that were used to store industrial products to be shipped by rail. The commercial and warehouse

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Continuation Sheet

Section 3

buildings southeast of Broadway are also included in the Macon Railroad Industrial District (listed in the National Register). They are included in this district as well because of their developmental relationship to the adjacent historic commercial area. A unique building in this expanded area is the Coca-Cola Bottling Company building at the corner of Oak Street and Broadway, the southeasternmost end of the district (photo #20). This two-story, brick, warehouse-type building has Art Deco stylistic details that feature Coca-Cola-related motifs.

This area is essentially an extension of the previously listed historic central business district portion of the Macon Historic District. As such, it shows how commercial development grew in downtown Macon during the early 20th century. It contains a majority of early 20th-century commercial buildings, in contrast to the older portion of the business district which contains more 19th-century commercial buildings; some of these 20th-century buildings introduced new architectural styles (such as Art Deco) and methods of construction (such as reinforced concrete), while others continued commercial architectural traditions.

This area of the expanded historic district contains approximately 37 acres. Of these 37 acres, approximately 10 acres are also included in the previously listed Macon Railroad Industrial District (1987) which is overlapped by a small portion of the revised Macon Historic District; thus 27 acres in this area of the expanded Macon Historic District are "newly added" to the National Register.

This area includes 41 contributing buildings and 15 noncontributing buildings. 12 of these contributing buildings (and 3 noncontributing buildings) were previously listed in the Macon Railroad Industrial District (1987) which is overlapped by a portion of the revised Macon Historic District in this area. Thus the number of "newly listed" resources in this area of the expanded Macon Historic District is 29 contributing buildings and 12 noncontributing buildings.

Applicable National Register criteria are (A) and (C).

Areas of significance are architecture, commerce, community planning and development, and transportation.

The level of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is state.

The period of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is 1823-1942.

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Section 3

Historic and current functions include COMMERCE/business; professional; financial institution; specialty store; department store; warehouse; and TRANSPORTATION/rail-related; road-related.

Property ownership in this area is private.

Supporting documentation for the applicable criteria, areas of significance, level of significance, period of significance is contained in the following Sections 7 and 8 of this nomination form.

Mercer University-Tattnall Square (Huguenin Heights) Residential Neighborhood area expansion:

This area is located between Mercer University-Tattnall Square and Interstate 75, along the west-southwest boundary of the original historic district, and consists of all or portions of approximately 15 city blocks, adjoining the original historic district along Adams Street, and bounded approximately by Winship Street, Carling Street, Linden Avenue, Johnson Avenue, and Chestnut Street. (Precise boundaries are drawn to scale on the attached historic district map.)

Residential development began in this area after the 1871 establishment of Mercer University in Macon and continued into the 1910s and 1920s. Houses in the area range from fairly modest (photo #72) to larger, more stylistic (photo #98). The largest houses in the area are those closest to Tattnall Square (photo #91), while the more modest houses are in the area bisected by the railroad and south of the Mercer campus (photo #104). The majority of houses were constructed during the 1880s and 1890s in the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian architectural styles. Early 20th-century styles are also present and include Colonial Revival and Craftsman. The terrain in the area is much flatter than that found in the adjacent neighborhoods, and the grid pattern of streets is more regular. The historic Central of Georgia Railroad skirts the area to the east; Interstate 75 forms the western boundary of the historic district. The area between Tattnall Square and Interstate 75 was part of a neighborhood once known as Huguenin Heights. It was a white middle-class neighborhood that developed from the 1880s into the 1910s. The neighborhood was divided by the construction of Interstate 75. Landscaping in this area continues the New South landscaping trends of the adjacent residential neighborhoods. The residential yards consist of grassed lawns planted with trees and shrubs that blend together along the street. Some retaining walls, steps, and terraced slopes are present, though not as many as in the adjacent neighborhoods due to the flatter terrain (photo #72, 102). Street trees line some streets (photo #105). Granite curbs still exist along most streets. Also included in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 3

this area are five historic buildings associated with Mercer University--two gymnasias and three dormitories. These are brick masonry structures with modest Academic Gothic and Neoclassical Revival details built during the early 20th century as the Mercer campus expanded toward the southwest.

This area is an extension of the previously listed residential neighborhood around Tattnall Square and Mercer University, and of the previously listed portion of the Mercer University campus. Its architecture, landscaping, and development plan, its period of development, and its degree of integrity all are similar to the surrounding residential development in the district. (Indeed, it is not at all clear why this area was not included in the original Macon National Register Historic District.)

This area of the expanded historic district contains approximately 59 acres, all "newly added" to the National Register.

It includes 149 contributing buildings and 26 noncontributing buildings, all "newly added" to the National Register.

Applicable National Register criteria are (A) and (C).

Areas of significance are architecture, community planning and development, and landscape architecture, and education.

The level of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is state.

The period of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is 1823-1942.

Historic and current functions include DOMESTIC/single dwelling, and EDUCATION/college.

Property ownership in this area is private.

Supporting documentation for the applicable criteria, areas of significance, level of significance, period of significance is contained in the following Sections 7 and 8 of this nomination form.

Orange Street extension

This small area is located along Orange Street northeast of Walnut Street at the northernmost point of the Macon Historic District.

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It contains several historic houses dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These houses are virtually identical to those in the adjacent portions of the original Macon Historic District. Apparently they were excluded from the original district only because the original boundary line was drawn so closely along Walnut Street.

This area of the expanded historic district contains approximately 1 acre, "newly added" to the National Register.

It includes 5 contributing buildings and 1 noncontributing building, all "newly added" to the National Register.

Applicable National Register criteria are (A) and (C).

Areas of significance are architecture, community planning and development, and landscape architecture.

The level of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is state.

The period of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is 1823-1942.

Historic and current functions are DOMESTIC/single dwelling.

Property ownership in this area is private.

Supporting documentation for the applicable criteria, areas of significance, level of significance, period of significance is contained in the following Sections 7 and 8 of this nomination form.

Spring Street-Pine Street area

This small area is located on either side of Pine Street just south of Spring Street between Macon's central business district and Tattnell Square-Mercer University.

It contains a turn-of-the-century brick church (photo #39, right) and an early 20th century brick hospital. (It is unclear why these two community landmark buildings were excluded from the original Macon Historic District.)

This area of the expanded historic district contains approximately 2 acres, "newly added" to the National Register.

It includes 2 contributing buildings and 2 noncontributing buildings, all "newly added" to the National Register.

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Applicable National Register criteria are (A) and (C).

Areas of significance are architecture, community planning and development, and landscape architecture.

The level of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is state.

The period of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is 1823-1942.

Historic and current functions are RELIGION/religious facility and HEALTH CARE/hospital.

Property ownership in this area is private.

Supporting documentation for the applicable criteria, areas of significance, level of significance, period of significance is contained in the following Sections 7 and 8 of this nomination form.

Cotton Avenue

This area is located on the south side of Cotton Avenue between Plum Street and the alley between Plum and Poplar Streets.

It contains five historic commercial buildings and one vacant lot (photo #37). These buildings are 1-2 story brick commercial storefront structures dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They are similar in size, design, material, date, and historic function to buildings on the other side of Cotton Avenue which were included in the original Macon Historic District.

This area of the expanded historic district contains approximately 2 acres, "newly added" to the National Register.

It includes 5 contributing buildings, all "newly added" to the National Register.

Applicable National Register criteria are (A) and (C).

Areas of significance are architecture, community planning and development, and landscape architecture, and commerce.

The level of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is state.

The period of significance, like that of the entire revised district, is 1823-1942.

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Historic and current functions are COMMERCE/specialty store, and COMMERCE/business.

Property ownership in this area is private.

Supporting documentation for the applicable criteria, areas of significance, level of significance, period of significance is contained in the following Sections 7 and 8 of this nomination form.

Additional Documentation

This revised Macon Historic District National Register nomination form provides additional documentation about the entire historic district. It expands the period of significance and adds areas of significance. It also provides a more accurate estimate of the number of contributing and noncontributing resources in the original Macon Historic District, and it clarifies how the district is overlapped by three other National Register districts in Macon.

Period of Significance

The expanded period of significance for the revised Macon Historic District is **1823-1942**. 1823 is the date of the original town plan from which Macon developed and which is still evident in the street and lot layout throughout much of the historic district. 1942 was the 50-year cut-off (based on continuous development and use) when the additional documentation for the district was compiled. Supporting information for this period of significance is provided in the following Sections 7 and 8.

Areas of Significance

When the Macon Historic District was originally listed in the National Register, the areas of significance included architecture and education. Based on recent research and field survey, new areas of significance for the expanded district include **commerce, community planning and development, politics/government, landscape architecture, and transportation**. Supporting information for these areas of significance is provided in the following Section 8.

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**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources--Original Historic District
("previously listed" historic resources)**

NOTE: The report of contributing/noncontributing resources for the original Macon Historic District National Register nomination is faulty because no guidelines for counting resources were in effect at the time the district was nominated and no count was required as part of the nomination process.

Following is a best estimate of the number of contributing and noncontributing resources in the Macon Historic District at the time it was listed (these should be considered as "previously listed" resources for this revised nomination):

Contributing buildings =	1047
Contributing structures =	2
Contributing objects =	1
 Total "previously listed" contributing resources =	 1050
 Noncontributing buildings =	 236
 Total "previously listed" noncontributing resources =	 236

Thirty-four properties within the original historic district were **individually listed** in the National Register when the original Macon Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1974 (these properties are also included in the "contributing" resources count, above). Following is a list of those properties:

Anderson, Judge Clifford, House
Anderson, Captain R. J., House
Baber, Ambrose, House
Burke, Thomas C., House
Cannonball House
Christ Episcopal Church
Cowles House
Dasher-Stevens House
Domingos House
Emerson-Holmes Building
First Presbyterian Church
Goodall House
Grand Opera House
Green-Poe House
Hatcher-Groover-Schwartz House
Holt-Peeler-Snow House
Johnston-Hay House
Lanier, Sidney, Cottage

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Lassiter House
Lee, W. G., Alumni House
Mercer University Administration Building
Militia Headquarters Building
Monroe Street Apartments
Municipal Auditorium
Munroe-Dunlap-Snow House
Old Macon Library
Old U.S. Post Office and Federal Building
Raines-Carmichael House
Randolph-Whittle House
Rogers, Rock House
Slate House
Solomon-Curd House
St. Joseph's Catholic Church
Willingham-Hill-O'Neal Cottage

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources--Revised Historic District

Following is a report of the total number of contributing and noncontributing resources in the revised Macon Historic District:

Contributing buildings =	1209
Contributing structures =	5
Contributing objects =	5
 Total contributing resources =	 1219
 Noncontributing buildings =	 280
 Total noncontributing resources =	 280

"Newly Added" Historic Resources

Following is a report of the contributing and noncontributing resources newly added to the Macon Historic District as a result of this revised nomination (these numbers were determined by subtracting the "previously listed" resources, above, from the "total number" of resources in the revised historic district, above):

"Newly added" contributing buildings =	150
"Newly added" contributing structures =	3
"Newly added" contributing objects =	4
 Total number of "newly added" contributing resources =	 157
 "Newly added" noncontributing buildings =	 41

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Acreage

The original Macon Historic District contained 587 acres.

NOTE: The original National Register nomination form reported 420 acres which was not correct.

The revised (expanded) Macon Historic District contains 688 acres.

A portion of the revised (expanded) Macon Historic District overlaps 10 acres of the previously listed Macon Railroad Industrial District. Therefore, 91 acres are "newly added" to the National Register through this revised district nomination.

Overlap with the Tindall Heights National Register Historic District

The original Macon Historic District, listed in 1974, was overlapped by a small portion of the Tindall Heights National Register Historic District, listed in 1993 (after the original Macon Historic District was listed). These overlapped properties--late 19th and early 20th century historic houses, for the most part--still contribute to the character and significance of the Macon Historic District, as originally listed, and they cannot be removed from this district because its boundaries are "grandfathered" by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. They are counted in the current estimate of contributing/noncontributing resources in the original Macon Historic District, above.

Overlap with the Pleasant Hill Historic District

The original Macon Historic District, listed in 1974, was overlapped by a very small portion of the Pleasant Hill National Register Historic District, listed in 1986 (after the original Macon Historic District was listed). These overlapped properties--small historic houses for the most part--still contribute to the character and significance of the Macon Historic District, as originally listed, and they cannot be removed from this district because its boundaries are "grandfathered" by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. They are counted in the current estimate of contributing/noncontributing resources in the original Macon Historic District, above.

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Overlap with the Macon Railroad and Industrial District

The original Macon Historic District, listed in 1974, was overlapped by a very small portion of the Macon Railroad and Industrial District, listed in 1987 (after the original Macon Historic District was listed). These overlapped properties--commercial and warehouse structures--still contribute to the character and significance of the Macon Historic District, as originally listed, and they cannot be removed from this district because its boundaries are "grandfathered" by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. They are counted in the current estimate of contributing/noncontributing resources in the original Macon Historic District, above.

A small area of the newly expanded Macon Historic District overlaps a small portion of the previously listed Macon Railroad Industrial district. This acreage (10 acres) and these properties (12 contributing, 3 noncontributing) are included in the "previously listed" totals above and are not "double-counted" in the figures for the "newly listed" resources and acreage in the revised Macon Historic District.

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.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

6/22/95
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Greg M. Rapsley 7/27/95

for Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (revised district):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling; hotel
COMMERCE/business; professional; financial institution; specialty store; department store; warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/city hall; government office; post office; courthouse; fire station
EDUCATION/school; college; education-related
RELIGION/religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater; auditorium; monument/marker
LANDSCAPE/park
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related; road-related

Current Functions (revised district):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/business; professional; financial institution; specialty store; department store; restaurant; warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/city hall; government office; courthouse; fire station
EDUCATION/school; college; education-related
RELIGION/religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater; auditorium; monument/marker
LANDSCAPE/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (revised district):

Other: Folk Victorian
Queen Anne
Italianate
Bungalow/Craftsman
Classical Revival
Colonial Revival
Greek Revival
Commercial Style
Tudor Revival
Italian Renaissance
Late Gothic Revival
Romanesque
Skyscraper
Moderne
Art Deco
Gothic
Beaux Arts

Materials (revised district):

foundation brick, stone
walls weatherboard, brick, stone, stucco
roof asphalt, slate, terra cotta, metal
other wood, cast iron, metal, brick, stone

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Description of present and historic physical appearance (revised district):

The Macon Historic District consists of the city's intact historic central business district, some of the city's earliest and largest residential areas, and the historic Mercer University campus. Most of the district developed from the city's original 1823 town plan, and the original grid pattern remains largely intact. The central business district contains blocks of attached commercial buildings as well as a number of prominent governmental buildings. The residential areas consist of a wide range of housing from large, very stylistic houses for the upper class, to more modest middle-class housing, apartment buildings, and smaller worker housing. A large number of institutional buildings are located within the district, including educational buildings on the Mercer University campus and neighborhood schools as well as religious buildings found throughout both the downtown commercial and residential areas. Extensive landscaping exists in residential neighborhoods, in street medians along downtown streets, and in several parks.

Downtown Commercial Area

The easternmost section of the historic district is the city's historic central business district. This historic commercial area consists of an approximately 20-block area that includes the original downtown laid out in 1823 at the city's founding as well as expanded commercial areas to the southwest and northwest that developed from the late 19th to the early 20th century. The commercial area is located on a relatively low and flat plain adjacent to the Ocmulgee River to the northeast and a lower flood plain to the southeast.

The original commercial section is in an area bounded by First, Walnut, Fifth, and Poplar Streets that still retains the city's original grid pattern of streets from 1823. This area is densely developed and is generally characterized by blocks of attached commercial buildings separated by broad avenues, several of which have landscaped medians. A number of prominent, freestanding "landmark" buildings are also part of this commercial area.

The majority of buildings in the original commercial area are attached, masonry commercial buildings that generally range from one to five stories in height and line the streets to form commercial blocks. Most of these buildings are constructed of brick with brick facades. Several buildings are faced with other materials such as stone or stucco. Typical of historic downtown commercial buildings, these buildings have commercial facades that relate to their internal business functions. Their first floors have transparent commercial storefronts with large display windows and entrances that identify where the buildings' main commercial activity took place. Upper

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floors contain rows of windows that light separate floors used for office and storage space. The building exteriors are ornamented with a variety of details that emphasize their commercial facades. These details include storefront supports and piers of cast iron, brick, and stone; window sills and hoods of brick, stone, and pressed metal; and storefront and building cornices of elaborately detailed pressed metal, corbeled brick, molded terra cotta, and cast concrete.

Several historic tall commercial buildings are found in the area, typical of a medium-sized Georgia city such as Macon. These buildings are part of the late-19th- and early 20th-century movement to push commercial buildings upwards by means of new structural innovations. Examples include the twelve-story Bankers Insurance Building constructed in 1941 at the intersection of First and Cherry Streets and Cotton Avenue (photo #29 on right), a ten-story building on Mulberry between Second and Third Streets (photo #10 on left), and a nine-story former hotel building at the corner of Third and Cherry Streets (photo #1, 2).

These historic commercial buildings were constructed from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century and represent the variety of stylistic influences that characterized commercial buildings during this period. These include Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Stripped Classical, and Art Deco styles.

A number of prominent historic governmental and institutional buildings remain within the original commercial area and its extension to the northwest between First and New Streets. These landmark buildings are generally freestanding, monumental, and highly stylistic, and date from the early 20th century. Many are constructed of stone, while others are brick or stuccoed. The governmental buildings are symmetrical Neoclassical and Colonial Revival designs with porticoes, columns, cupolas, and other classical details. These include the 1908 Old U.S. Post Office and Federal Building located on Mulberry Street at Third (photo #9); the 1924 Bibb County Courthouse, remodeled in 1940, located on Second Street at Mulberry (photo #12); the Macon City Hall, originally constructed in 1836 as the main office and bank of the Monroe Railroad and Banking Company, converted to city hall and police barracks in 1860, and remodeled in 1935 to its present appearance, located on Poplar Street at First (photo #28); and the 1925 City Auditorium located on Cherry Street at First (photo #29, 31 on left).

A landmark transportation-related building in the district is Terminal Station, located on Fifth Street at the end of Cherry Street (photo #6, 3 in center background). This very large and imposing former railroad station was constructed in 1916 to serve the large number of passenger trains traveling through Macon. It is built of stone in the

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Beaux Arts style. The recently restored building now serves as offices and a museum.

A number of historic religious buildings remain as part of the downtown area (photo #32, 33). These buildings are freestanding, monumental structures constructed of stone or brick, or covered with stucco. Their rectangular shapes with front-facade spires and towers and their use of such styles as Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque identify them as religious buildings. They generally sit back from the street on landscaped lots with grassed areas, planted trees and shrubs, and ornamental fences.

Other freestanding institutional buildings such as the Shriners' Temple and Masonic Lodge also remain. The 1930 Shriners' Temple is a stone, Art Deco-style building on Poplar between Cotton and New Streets (photo #26 on left). The 1926 Masonic Lodge is a brick, Neoclassical Revival-style building on Mulberry at New Street (photo #35).

The central business district has a variety of historic landscape features. These include landscaped street medians, street trees, and landscaped areas around landmark buildings. Several broad streets have center landscaped medians that provide park-like areas throughout the downtown (photo #8, 25, 32). These streets include Mulberry, Poplar, and Third Streets. The medians are landscaped with grassed areas, trees, shrubs, flowers, and ground covers. Sidewalks cut through the medians at various intervals, and some areas are covered with paving materials. A number of historic monuments and a fountain are incorporated into these landscapes (photo #4, 10). Other streets, such as Cherry, have street trees that line the street and provide a landscape feature (photo #2). Several small parks are found at street intersections, such as the one at the intersection of Cotton Avenue and Second Street (photo #14). This triangular-shaped park is landscaped and contains a historic monument. The majority of freestanding landmark buildings in the area are set within a landscaped "yard", predominantly between the building's front facade and the street. These landscapes are generally grassed areas with planted trees and shrubs arranged around them and with paved sidewalks leading to the building entrances.

Development on Walnut Street along the district's northeastern edge is now almost all nonhistoric. The street once contained a large number of historic houses, and a few of these remain in the block between Second and Third Streets (photo #11). These houses are included in the district and are now occupied by businesses.

The commercial area also extends west along Cotton Avenue from Poplar to Spring Street. One- and two-story attached masonry commercial

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buildings and several freestanding religious buildings are located in this area (photo #37, 38, 39).

Commercial development extended southwest of the original central business district in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, expanding the commercial area from Poplar Street roughly to Arch Street and out along Broadway. During the 1920s to 1940s, this area became the center of the retail automobile business in Macon. Many of the existing historic buildings here were constructed as retail showrooms, service garages, and other support facilities related to retail auto sales and service.

Development in this expanded area is not as dense as in the original central business district. Both attached and freestanding commercial buildings are located here. Most of these buildings are smaller and simpler in design than those in the original commercial area. One- to four-story brick buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries have commercial storefronts, upper rows of windows, and brick corbeled cornices (photo #17, 21). Early 20th-century buildings associated with the retail auto business are generally designed in the architectural styles of the period that evoked a more "modern" and streamlined image such as Stripped Classical (photo #18, 22) and Art Deco (photo #16). These brick buildings have large areas of windows and garage-type entrances on their front facades that identify them as auto-related buildings. Several historic gas stations are located in this area as well (photo #19) and were designed in the revival styles popular in the 1920s and 1930s.

Also in this area are warehouse-type buildings, particularly in the blocks on the southeastern side of Broadway. These warehouse buildings are generally long, rectangular, one- to two-story brick buildings that were used to store industrial products to be shipped by rail. The commercial and warehouse buildings southeast of Broadway are already included in the Macon Railroad Industrial District. They are included in this district as well because of their developmental relationship to the adjacent historic commercial area.

A unique building in this expanded area is the Coca-Cola Bottling Company building at the corner of Oak Street and Broadway, the southeasternmost end of the district (photo #20). This two-story, brick, warehouse-type building has Art Deco stylistic details that feature Coca-Cola-related motifs.

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College Hill Neighborhood

Northwest of Macon's downtown commercial area and on the north side of the district is a large residential area known as College Hill. The neighborhood is roughly bounded by New, Walnut, Madison, and Forsyth Streets. It was the first residential area to develop in Macon and is located on a hill overlooking the city. This hilltop site with its sweeping view of the city made the area a popular residential location for the upper class early on in Macon's development. The hill was also originally the home of Wesleyan College, a women's college chartered in 1836. The street plan of the neighborhood is an irregular grid pattern that is angled from the regular grid of the downtown area and that follows the area's hilly topography.

The College Hill neighborhood contains a wide range of residential buildings as well as community and institutional buildings and landscaped parks. The area's residential buildings were constructed from the 1830s into the 1930s. The majority are wood-framed structures, while some are masonry construction and many are brick-veneered. A number of these are large, high-style houses, many of them architect-designed, that were home to Macon's white upper class. Also in the area are many "medium-sized" houses, both one- and two-story houses with stylistic features. More modest houses are found in the area as well, including shotgun type houses that housed servants of the area's upper-class residents. Several historic apartment buildings are also located in the neighborhood.

Throughout College Hill's development, very large, high-style, and often "landmark" houses have been built in the neighborhood. These houses are high-style examples of residential architectural styles popular during the 19th and early 20th centuries in Georgia. One of the earliest that still remains is the Cowles House ("Overlook") constructed in 1836 on Bond Street on the top of the hill with a splendid view of the city below (photo #45). The house is a good example of the Greek Revival style as the style was often built in Georgia - a large symmetrical block with low-pitched, hipped roof and sheltering colonnades. The Greek Revival-style Raines-Carmichael House (NHL) on Georgia Avenue at College Street was constructed in the late 1840s with an unusual Greek cross floor plan - rooms branch out in four directions from an octagonal hallway topped with a cupola (photo #59). Perhaps the premier "landmark" house in Macon, the P. L. Hay House (NHL) was constructed between 1855 and 1860 in an elaborate Italianate/ Renaissance Revival style (photo #46). It is on a prominent location on Georgia Avenue across from Coleman Hill Park, a large park in the College Hill neighborhood. From the late 19th century, several large, elaborately detailed, Queen Anne-style houses exist, such as the one on College Street at Forsyth illustrated in photo #64. Massive Neoclassical Revival-style houses from the turn of

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the 20th century are also present, such as the house on College Street illustrated in photo #55.

The majority of the neighborhood's houses are medium-sized, one- and two-story, wood-framed structures. Stylistic influences include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, English Vernacular Revival, and Craftsman. A large number of these houses are two-story with a side-hallway floor plan and Colonial Revival stylistic details (photo #49, 50). The Lanier Cottage on High Street, birthplace of poet Sidney Lanier, was constructed in 1840 and remodeled in 1880 to its current Gothic Revival appearance (photo #41).

More modest houses are scattered throughout the neighborhood. These generally include examples of Folk Victorian and Craftsman stylistic influences (photo #61). There are several rows of shotgun-type houses with no stylistic influence, such as the ones located on the interior of the block bounded by Monroe, Hardeman, Arlington, and Forsyth Streets (photo #68), and the row along Madison Avenue.

Several historic apartment buildings are located in College Hill and range from mid-19th-century tenement row houses to early 20th-century high-rise apartment buildings. The c.1860 Monroe Street apartments are one-story, brick row houses that were built to house servants of nearby College Hill residents (photo #71). The brick duplexes across the street date from the same period and were constructed for the same purpose (photo #70, on the right). The Slate House is also a mid-19th-century apartment house with distinctive slate-covered Mansard roof (photo #52). A late-19th-century, two-story, brick apartment building with Italianate details stands at the corner of Orange and Forsyth Streets (photo #63). An early 20th-century apartment building on Orange Street is a two-story, brick structure with Spanish Colonial Revival details (photo #62). The 1925 Masseur Apartments is an unusual example of a high-rise apartment building in the neighborhood. It is an eight-story, brick-veneered building with limestone details in the Colonial Revival style (photo #56, in left background).

Several historic neighborhood religious buildings remain, such as the church at the corner of High and Orange Streets (photo #62, on the right). It is a rectangular brick building with Victorian Gothic details. Two elaborate High Victorian Gothic church buildings remain on the edge of the College Hill neighborhood (photo #27, 36).

A historic firehouse remains on Monroe Street at Hardeman Avenue (photo #69). It is a two-story, Italian Renaissance Revival-style building constructed c.1920. Its exterior is brick, stone, and stucco, and it is topped with a hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative wooden brackets. The first-floor facade

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has large rounded-arched openings that identify the building as a firehouse.

Landscaping in the College Hill neighborhood is characteristic of the New South type of landscaping popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The landscaping consists of informally landscaped front yards blended together along the streets as well as the "streetscapes" with street trees, sidewalks, curbs, and the streets themselves. Most houses in the neighborhood have a uniform setback. Their front yards are landscaped with grassed lawns planted with a variety of trees and shrubs. These yards blend into each other and form a neighborhood landscape (photo #40, 49). Because of the hilly terrain, many yards have retaining walls and steps. These are constructed of a variety of materials, including stone, brick, cast-concrete block, and poured concrete (photo #41, 60, 66). Other yards have a terraced slope that curves down to the sidewalk (photo #55, 57). Some streets in the neighborhood have street trees planted along the edges of the sidewalks (photo #47, 60). The majority of sidewalks are poured concrete, but in a number of places brick sidewalks remain intact (photo #40, 51, 62). Granite curbing is intact along most of the street curbs as well. Several streets retain their brick paving (photo #40, 48, 62). Street lights in the neighborhood are reproductions.

Several historic city parks exist in College Hill and add to the overall landscaped environment. The largest of these is Coleman Hill Park, prominently located at Bond Street and Georgia Avenue on the hill that overlooks downtown Macon (photo #44). The two-acre park was designated as a park by the city in 1891. The park is landscaped with a broad expanse of grassed lawn and a variety of ornamental trees and shrubs. Several smaller parks are also located in College Hill. The two small parks at Orange and High Streets and at High Street and High Place are triangular in shape due to the irregular street pattern (photo #62, on right). These parks are also landscaped with grassed lawns and planted trees and shrubs.

Orange Terrace Neighborhood

South of College Hill and roughly bounded by Columbus, Hemlock, First, and Maple Streets is a historic neighborhood known as Orange Terrace. The neighborhood largely consists of medium-sized, stylistic houses dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Late-19th-century, Victorian houses predominate. A number of houses are Queen Anne and Folk Victorian in style (photo #83), as well as Italianate (photo #89). Early 20th-century Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman-style houses are also present (photo #84, 86, 87).

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Several community buildings exist in Orange Terrace. An example is the historic school building at the corner of Columbus and Orange Streets (photo #88). The school building is a turn-of-the-century, two-story, brick building with Gothic Revival-style influence. Front-gabled wings project forward slightly at each end of the building's front facade, and a central pavilion with gabled parapet contains the main entrance.

Landscaping in the Orange Terrace neighborhood is very similar to that in College Hill. It consists of grassed lawns with planted trees and shrubs that blend together from house to house, typical of late-19th- and early 20th-century New South landscaping (photo #86). Due to the hilly terrain, some yards have retaining walls and concrete steps that lead down to the neighborhood's sidewalks (photo #84). Most of the sidewalks and many of the streets are concrete, and granite curbs are intact throughout the area (photo #85). Several streets and a few sidewalks are still surfaced with brick (photo #87).

A group of more modest houses exists in the blocks between Oglethorpe and Maple Streets directly adjacent to and southwest of Orange Terrace (photo #79, 80, 81). These include modest pyramidal cottages as well as shotgun and gabled ell house types. As in the College Hill neighborhood, these houses probably housed workers and servants for residents of the adjacent upper-class neighborhoods.

Mercer University Campus and Tattnall Square

A large portion of the southwestern corner of the district consists of the historic Mercer University campus and Tattnall Square Park. The historic core of the Mercer University campus covers an approximately four-block area and is bounded by College and Adams Streets and Edgewood and Coleman Avenues. Mercer University moved to Macon in 1871, and its first campus building - the administration building - was constructed from 1872 to 1874 (photo #93). This building is a very prominent landmark in this part of the city. It is a four-story, Victorian Gothic-style, brick building with a prominent corner tower. The building was designed by architect Gurdon P. Randall of Chicago, who was a specialist in the design of college and church buildings.

The Mercer campus is a park-like setting with a grassed lawn planted with a large number of mature trees and shrubs. A system of concrete walkways crisscrosses the campus. The remaining buildings were constructed from the 1890s into the 1950s, and most of these are historic buildings. The majority of the historic buildings are some variation of the Academic Gothic Revival style popular in the early 20th century for collegiate buildings. Examples are the 1926 former Economics Building (photo #95 on the left) and the 1930 Law School Building (photo #95 on the right). The former Science Hall shown on

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the left in photo #96 is an example of the use of the early 20th-century Neoclassical Revival style on the campus.

Adjacent to the Mercer campus is a large historic park known as Tattnall Square (photo #91 on left, 94 foreground). The City of Macon designated the land as a park in 1852, making it the oldest park in the city. It continues to serve as a park today. The park encompasses a four-block area bounded by College, Coleman, Oglethorpe, and Adams Streets. The park is relatively flat and the majority of it is landscaped with grassed lawn planted with large shade trees, smaller ornamental trees, and shrubs. A number of improvements have been made to the park recently, including the addition of tennis courts, a pavilion, children's playground, and new sidewalks.

Development Around Mercer University and Tattnall Square

The development of the residential areas surrounding Mercer University and Tattnall Square was a result of the 1871 establishment of the Mercer University campus in Macon. The presence of the university made the area attractive for upper-middle-class residential development. This area is in the southwesternmost part of the district. It is southwest of Forsyth Avenue and the College Hill neighborhood and west of the Orange Terrace neighborhood. The terrain in the area is much flatter than that found in the adjacent neighborhoods, and the grid pattern of streets is more regular. The historic Central of Georgia Railroad bisects the area between Forsyth Avenue and Tattnall Square. The area between Tattnall Square and Interstate 75 was part of a neighborhood once known as Huguenin Heights. It was a white middle-class neighborhood that developed from the 1880s into the 1910s. The neighborhood was divided by the construction of Interstate 75.

Residential development began in this Mercer University/Tattnall Square area after the 1871 establishment of the university campus and continued into the 1910s and 1920s. Houses in the area range from fairly modest (photo #72) to larger, more stylistic houses (photo #98). The largest houses in the area are those closest to Tattnall Square (photo #91, 97), while the more modest houses are in the area bisected by the railroad. The majority of houses were constructed during the 1880s and 1890s so that the residential architectural styles popular during this late-19th-century period predominate. These styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian. Early 20th-century styles are also present and include Colonial Revival and Craftsman.

A number of community institutional buildings are located in this area. They include several schools and churches. Two late-19th-century brick church buildings are located on College Street at Forsyth Avenue - St. Paul's Episcopal Church (photo #78 on left) and a

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Victorian Gothic-style church with steeple (photo #78 right background, #64 left background). A large brick church building with Beaux Arts-style elements and a prominent central tower is located across from the southeastern corner of Tattnall Square (photo #94).

The Alexander School #2 is located on College Street near Oglethorpe and across from Tattnall Square (photo #92). The building is a large two-story brick building with Neoclassical Revival-style details constructed around the turn of the century.

A few neighborhood commercial buildings are located in this area. An example is the two-story brick building on College Street between the railroad and Oglethorpe (photo #75). This late-19th-century commercial building has Italianate-style details such as segmental-arched second-story windows with hoods and a corbeled brick cornice.

Landscaping in this area continues the New South landscaping trends of the adjacent residential neighborhoods. The residential yards consist of grassed lawns planted with trees and shrubs that blend together along the street. Some retaining walls, steps, and terraced slopes are present, though not as many as in the adjacent neighborhoods due to the flatter terrain (photo #72, 76, 102). Street trees line some streets (photo #105). Granite curbs still exist along most streets, and a number of streets still have poured concrete surfacing (photo #76, 77).

Southeast of Tattnall Square and Mercer University are several blocks of a larger historic neighborhood known as Tindall Heights. Roughly bounded by Elm, Calhoun, and Hazel Streets, this area was included in the original Macon Historic District. It contains a concentration of late 19th and early 20th century woodframed single-family houses on small lots. Historically this was part of a large white middle and working class neighborhood with pockets of African-American housing. Although this area is more directly associated with the Tindall Heights Historic District, listed in the National Register in 1993, the northwest portion of this neighborhood was also associated with Mercer University and the Tattnall Square neighborhood. Thus this area has been retained in the revised Macon Historic District.

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 (revised district):

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development
Politics/Government
Landscape Architecture
Education
Transportation

Period of Significance (revised district):

1823-1942

Significant Dates (revised district):

1823 - Macon's town plan surveyed and laid out
1838 - First railroad line to Macon established, the Monroe Railroad
1843 - Central Railroad line from Savannah reached Macon
1871 - Relocation of Mercer University to Macon

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

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Architect (s) / Builder (s) :

Architects:

Alexander, Elam
Ayres, James B.
Carter, Elias
U.S. Treasury
Dunwody, William Elliot IV
Dennis and Dennis
Ellis, Curran R.
Swarthout, Edgerton
Dunwody and Oliphant
Reid, Neel
Fellheimer, Alfred
Randall, Gurdon P.
Blair, Alexander
Fuss, Jere
Brown, A. Sidney

Builders:

Jones, Charles W.
Cornell, John J.

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance) (revised district):

The Macon Historic District, as revised by this nomination form, is the historic commercial, residential, and institutional development that grew out of Macon's original town plan and forms the city's historic core. The district's development began in 1823 when the town plan was first laid out and continued into the 1940s. The district is significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, politics/government, landscape architecture, education, and transportation. These areas of significance support National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C.

In the area of architecture, the revised district is significant for its large, intact collection of commercial, governmental, institutional, and residential buildings constructed from the 1830s into the 1940s. These buildings represent the wide range of buildings built and used by upper-, middle-, and working-class residents of Macon during the 19th and 20th centuries for their commercial, governmental, institutional, and residential purposes. They also represent the types of buildings historically built in a medium-sized, central Georgia city such as Macon.

The historic commercial area contains blocks of attached commercial buildings as well as freestanding commercial, governmental, and institutional buildings. The majority of the blocks of attached commercial buildings form the densely developed original central business district at the core of the commercial area. These attached buildings are typical of historic downtown commercial buildings with first-floor commercial storefronts and upper floors with rows of windows. They generally range in height from one to five stories and are constructed of masonry. Several examples of historic tall commercial buildings are found in the commercial area as well, including buildings up to 12 stories, characteristic of a medium-sized city such as Macon. Stylistic influences include Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Stripped Classical, and Art Deco. These historic commercial buildings were constructed from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century and represent the types and styles of commercial buildings that were constructed in Georgia cities during this period.

The expanded commercial area to the southwest of the original central business district is less densely developed and contains examples of late-19th- and early 20th-century commercial and warehouse buildings. These buildings are smaller and more modest in design than those in the older commercial area. A number of buildings in this area were

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constructed for use by the retail auto business from the 1920s to 1940s and are examples of early 20th-century architectural styles such as Stripped Classical and Art Deco that promoted a more "modern" streamlined image.

A number of prominent governmental buildings identify the central business district as the historic seat of both the city and county governments. These are freestanding landmark buildings that are highly stylistic and monumental. The majority of them date from the early 20th century and are typically classical in design, specifically Neoclassical Revival and Colonial Revival. These buildings are representative of the large and stylistic historic governmental buildings typically found in medium-sized Georgia cities.

The historic Terminal Station is an exceptional example of monumental architecture in downtown Macon. The former railroad station was designed in the Beaux Arts style and with Beaux Arts planning principles. It sits in a highly visible position on axis with one of the main streets in the commercial area, with emphasis given to its spacial relationship to other downtown buildings in a formal hierarchy of spaces. This relationship of the station to downtown is based on the Beaux Arts principles of formal city planning that provided the basis for the turn-of-the-century City Beautiful movement. In the building's design as well, the Beaux Arts hierarchy of spaces is seen in the emphasis on the central monumental entrance bay with graduating emphasis on the symmetrical side wings.

Historic community institutional buildings are another group of prominent freestanding buildings located throughout the district. These include religious and educational buildings. The religious buildings in particular tend to be highly stylistic and monumental and are examples of such styles as Gothic Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, and High Victorian Gothic. They represent the styles and types of historic religious buildings constructed in Georgia's urban areas during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The educational buildings are large masonry structures constructed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These school buildings have Gothic Revival and Neoclassical Revival stylistic influences. Mercer University represents a historic collection of academic buildings from this period. The majority of campus buildings are some variation of the Academic Gothic Revival style, while Victorian Gothic and Neoclassical Revival styles are also represented.

The district contains a significant and varied collection of residential buildings that range from landmark mansions to small worker houses. The neighborhoods in the district contain some of the earliest residential development in the city, including College Hill, the earliest and most prominent neighborhood in Macon. A number of landmark houses in College Hill were constructed by Macon's upper-

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class, white citizens. These houses are very large and highly stylistic houses that generally date from the 19th century. Some of these houses are excellent examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate/Renaissance Revival, Queen Anne, and Neoclassical Revival styles, and many are the work of prominent Macon architects.

The other neighborhoods within the district developed largely after the Civil War, from the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s into the early 20th century. The majority of houses in the district are medium-sized, wood-framed buildings with stylistic features. There are examples of both masonry and masonry-veneered houses as well. The majority of residential architectural styles popular during the 19th and early 20th centuries are represented in the district, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, English Vernacular Revival, and Craftsman styles. More modest houses are scattered throughout the district as well and are generally Folk Victorian and Craftsman in style. There are small groups of worker housing in various parts of the district, many of which housed those who worked in the area's larger houses. These houses include several rows of shotgun houses as well as other modest house types such as pyramidal cottages and gabled ells.

Several historic apartment buildings are located in the district. These include mid-19th-century tenement row houses and brick duplexes that housed workers, an 1850s apartment house, several two-story brick apartment houses from the late 19th century, and a 1925 high-rise apartment building.

In the area of commerce, the revised district is significant for the historic central business district that served the commercial needs of the city and surrounding region. This is represented by the large collection of remaining commercial buildings. The central business district was part of the original town plan laid out in 1823. The streets in this area are lined with blocks of attached masonry commercial buildings that identify the area as the city's commercial center. These buildings historically contained mostly retail stores on the first floors and professional offices on the floors above. Commercial development later grew to the southwest and represents the late-19th- to mid-20th-century expansion of the original central business district. A number of commercial and auto-related buildings remain in this area as evidence of commercial activity. Warehouses in this area near the rail lines also represent the wholesaling activity that took place.

This part of the district is also significant in commerce for its early 19th-century origins as a state-chartered center of trade for middle Georgia. This is discussed more fully in the section on community planning and development significance. The central business

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district has historically served and continues to serve as a strong commercial center in Macon.

In the area of community planning and development, the revised district is significant for its inclusion of Macon's original town plan and the city's development from this plan from 1823 into the 1940s. Macon was one of three Georgia cities specifically planned by the state legislature in the early 19th century as a center of trade for a new area of settlement. A large portion of the original town plan is included within the district and represents Macon's role in Georgia town planning. Subsequent historic development that resulted from the city's growth to the northwest and west is represented by the various other historic street patterns remaining in the adjacent residential areas.

Between 1803 and 1828, as the Creek Indians gave up their lands and moved west, state government planned three major cities to be centers of trade for the new areas of settlement in middle and western Georgia. Milledgeville, Macon, and Columbus were located at the fall line, or "head of navigation," on the Oconee, Ocmulgee, and Chattahoochee Rivers, respectively. From these points, agricultural products could be easily shipped downriver to ports on the coast. Also, goods could be brought upriver to these locations for distribution throughout the interior of the state.

Following the Creek cession of 1823, the General Assembly reserved 21,000 acres of land along both sides of the Ocmulgee River for the city of Macon. In 1823 the town's plan was laid out in a grid pattern by surveyor James Webb. Macon's plan called for 60 city blocks, each covering four acres. A block was divided into one-half acre town lots for building houses or businesses. Along the river were partial lots. The original plan extended west to Pine Street, north to First Street, and south to Seventh Street. Macon's plan also included garden lots on the edge of town and a public common reserved for the city's future growth. Macon was named for North Carolina statesman Nathaniel Macon. As planned, Macon became a center of trade for middle Georgia, with cotton as the basis of its prosperity. In addition to shipping and trading companies, manufacturing companies, retail stores, banks, and hotels thrived in Macon. The first railroad line came to Macon in 1838, the Monroe Railroad from Forsyth located to the northwest. The Central Railroad from Savannah reached Macon in 1843 and provided an important link for shipping to coastal ports. The arrival of rail lines provided the impetus for the tremendous growth of the city over the next two decades. The upper-class citizens of Macon began building fine houses on the large hill to the northwest of the commercial center in the 1830s to take advantage of the cooler higher elevation and the splendid view of the city below. In 1839 the Greek Revival-style building for the Georgia Female Academy was constructed

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here. The neighborhood became known as College Hill and quickly became the cultural and social center of Macon.

The Civil War brought little military action to Macon, but the Confederate Arsenal was moved from Atlanta to Macon in 1862 because of Macon's more secure location. The arsenal was moved to the already existing Findlay's Iron Foundry on Oglethorpe Street. After a general cessation of development during and shortly after the Civil War, Macon began to grow again during the 1870s. Residential development moved southwest of College Hill to the Orange Terrace area. The relocation of Mercer University to Macon in 1871 prompted residential development in the area around Tattnall Square during the late 19th century and into the early 20th century. Following World War I, the majority of residential development shifted from downtown areas to the outlying suburbs.

In the area of politics/government, the revised district is significant for the role of the central business district as the governmental center of Macon and Bibb County. The central business district has served the governmental needs of the city and the county since its founding. Bibb County was created by the state legislature in 1822, and the creation of the city of Macon as the county seat was authorized in 1823. Macon's original town plan laid out in 1823 included a courthouse square for the prominent location of the county courthouse. The courthouse square was located at Mulberry and Fifth Streets, but no longer exists. The historic role of county, city, and federal governments is represented by the governmental buildings that remain within the central business district. These include the former U.S. Post Office and Federal Building, the Bibb County Courthouse, the Macon City Hall, and the City Auditorium.

In the area of landscape architecture, the revised district is significant for its residential and institutional landscaping and landscaped parks and street medians that remain intact throughout the area. The large majority of landscaping in the district's residential areas is characteristic of the New South type of landscaping popular in Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as defined in Georgia's Living Places, Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. This historic landscaping consists of informally landscaped yards of grassed lawns and planted trees and shrubs blended together along the streets to form an overall neighborhood landscape.

Several historic landscaped parks exist in the district, including Coleman Hill Park in the College Hill neighborhood and the four-block Tattnall Square Park. Landscaped parks have been an important element of Macon's city plan throughout the majority of the city's history. When the original town plan was laid out in 1823, green buffer areas called Commons were set aside around the city as recreational space. Tattnall Square was designated as a city park around 1852, and Coleman

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Hill Park in 1891. A number of smaller neighborhood parks are also located throughout the district.

The large majority of governmental and institutional buildings in the district are set within landscaped yards including the religious buildings, schools, and city and county buildings. The Mercer University campus is the largest area of institutional landscaping. The campus provides a park-like setting of grassed lawn and mature trees and shrubs for the university's educational buildings.

A number of the central business district's broad avenues have landscaped medians and street trees. These areas provide park-like green spaces throughout the downtown. The medians are landscaped with grassed areas, trees, shrubs, flowers, and ground covers. Several streets are lined with mature street trees, and a number of small parks exist at various intersections.

In the area of education, the revised district is significant for the historic educational complex of the Mercer University campus and several historic school buildings. Mercer University was relocated to Macon from the small town of Penfield in northeastern Georgia in 1871. The university's administration building was the first campus building to be constructed and was built from 1872 to 1874. Other campus buildings were constructed from the 1890s into the 1940s. These historic buildings set on the four-block landscaped campus represent the educational significance of this institution within the community. Also in the district are several historic school buildings located throughout the residential areas. These buildings are large masonry structures that represent the educational institutions that historically served to educate the children of the surrounding neighborhoods.

In the area of transportation, the revised district is significant for the important role of transportation in the city's growth and development, particularly rail transportation. Macon was founded on the banks of the Ocmulgee River in the early 19th century. At the time, the Ocmulgee River was the main artery of trade in the state, providing the route for shipping agricultural products to coastal ports. The first railroad line reached Macon in 1838, the Monroe Railroad from Forsyth. In 1843, the Central Railroad from Savannah arrived, and Macon began to grow into an important rail center. The presence of the rail lines and the commercial activity they generated provided the impetus for Macon's tremendous growth during the 19th century. This transportation significance is best represented by the remaining Terminal Station. This railroad depot was constructed in 1916 to serve the large number of passenger and freight trains traveling through Macon.

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National Register Criteria

The revised district is eligible under Criterion A for its development as the historic central business district and adjacent residential and institutional areas that formed a large portion of the city of Macon. The district is eligible under Criterion C for its very large and intact collection of historic commercial, governmental, institutional, and residential buildings constructed from the 1830s into the 1940s, as well as its historic residential and institutional landscaping and landscaped parks and street medians and also for the intact portion of the original gridiron city plan.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification) (revised district)

The period of significance is 1823 to 1942. 1823 is the date of the original town plan from which historic Macon developed. 1942 was the 50-year cut-off date when the documentation for this district was completed.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary) (revised district)

Contributing resources in this district are those constructed between 1823 and 1942 that retain their historic integrity. Noncontributing resources are those constructed after 1942 and those that have lost their historic integrity. The contributing structures are historic landscaped parks and street medians. The contributing objects are historic monuments and a fountain. The noncontributing object is a nonhistoric monument.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Carithers, Julie. National Register Nomination Amendment and Expansion, June 1989. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Stavrolakis, Kristalia. "Macon Historic District." National Register Nomination Form, August 1, 1974. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Anderson, Nancy Briska. Macon, A Pictorial History. Virginia Beach: Donning Company, 1979.

Butler, John C. Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia. Macon: J. W. Burke Company, 1958 and 1960.

Feiss, Carl, Russell Wright, et al. A Guide to Macon's Architectural and Historical Heritage. Macon: Middle Georgia Historical Society, Inc., 1972.

Hepburn, Lawrence R. The Georgia History Book. Athens: Institute of Government, University of Georgia, 1982.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- (x) 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):

Bi-M-1 through -496 (Existing District)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Revised Historic District Approximately 688 acres (see explanatory note in Section 3).

UTM References for Revised (expanded) Historic District

- A) Zone 17 Easting 253185 Northing 3637165
- B) Zone 17 Easting 254650 Northing 3636025
- C) Zone 17 Easting 254000 Northing 3635160
- D) Zone 17 Easting 251140 Northing 3635190

Verbal Boundary Description for Revised Historic District

The district boundary encompasses the intact historic central business district and adjacent historic residential and institutional resources in an area roughly bounded by Walnut Street to the northeast, Fifth Street to the southeast, Oglethorpe Street and Edgewood Avenue to the southwest, and Interstate 75 and Monroe Street to the northwest. Outside of the district boundaries to the northeast is nonhistoric development along Walnut Street and Riverside Drive. To the northwest of the district north of Forsyth Street is the Pleasant Hill National Register Historic District. South of Forsyth Street on the northwest side is the right-of-way for Interstate 75 that forms a definitive break. Southwest of the historic Mercer University area is modern development associated with the university. South of Tattnall Square and Orange Terrace is the Tindall Heights National Register Historic District. To the southwest of the historic commercial area is nonhistoric commercial and institutional development. To the southeast of the historic commercial area is the Macon Railroad Industrial National Register Historic District.

Boundary Justification for Revised Historic District

The district boundary encompasses the contiguous intact historic central business district and adjacent historic residential and institutional resources of the city of Macon.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Curtis, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 22, 1995

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Photographs

Name of Property: Macon Historic District
City or Vicinity: Macon
County: Bibb
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June 1992

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 105: Third Street at Cherry; photographer facing northeast.
- 2 of 105: Cherry Street at Third; photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 105: Cherry Street between Third and Fifth, Terminal Station in center background; photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 105: Third Street between Cherry and Poplar, with landscaped median; photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 105: Broadway at Cherry Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 6 of 105: Terminal Station, Fifth Street at Cherry; photographer facing south.
- 7 of 105: Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard at Mulberry; photographer facing north.
- 8 of 105: Mulberry Street between Broadway and Third, Old U.S. Post Office and Federal Building on the right; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 105: Old U.S. Post Office and Federal Building, Mulberry Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 105: Mulberry Street between Third and Second, with landscaped median; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 105: Walnut Street between Third and Second; photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 105: Second Street at Mulberry, Bibb County Courthouse on the right; photographer facing southwest.

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Photographs

- 13 of 105: Second Street at Cotton and Mulberry; photographer facing southwest.
- 14 of 105: Cotton Avenue at Second; photographer facing west.
- 15 of 105: Second Street at Poplar; photographer facing southwest.
- 16 of 105: Second Street between Plum and Poplar; photographer facing northeast.
- 17 of 105: Third Street at Pine; photographer facing south.
- 18 of 105: Third Street between Pine and Plum, historic automobile-related buildings; photographer facing northeast.
- 19 of 105: Pine Street at Broadway, historic gas stations; photographer facing south.
- 20 of 105: Coca-Cola Bottling Company building, Oak Street at Broadway; photographer facing south.
- 21 of 105: Broadway at Pine; photographer facing north.
- 22 of 105: Plum Street at Third; photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 105: Poplar Street at Broadway, with landscaped median; photographer facing west.
- 24 of 105: Broadway at Poplar; photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 105: Poplar Street at Third; photographer facing northwest.
- 26 of 105: Cotton Avenue at Poplar, Shriners' Temple on the left; photographer facing east.
- 27 of 105: Poplar Street at New, historic religious buildings; photographer facing northwest.
- 28 of 105: Poplar Street at First and Cotton, Macon City Hall; photographer facing south.
- 29 of 105: First Street at Cotton, Bankers Insurance Building on the right, City Auditorium on the left; photographer facing northeast.
- 30 of 105: First Street at Poplar and Cotton; photographer facing south.
- 31 of 105: Cherry Street at First; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

- 32 of 105: Mulberry Street at First, with landscaped median; photographer facing southeast.
- 33 of 105: Mulberry Street at First, historic religious building; photographer facing east.
- 34 of 105: Mulberry Street at New; photographer facing west.
- 35 of 105: Mulberry Street at New, Masonic Lodge on the right; photographer facing north.
- 36 of 105: New Street at Cherry; photographer facing west.
- 37 of 105: Cotton Avenue at New; photographer facing east.
- 38 of 105: Forsyth Street between Spring and New; photographer facing northeast.
- 39 of 105: Forsyth Street at Spring, historic religious buildings; photographer facing southeast.
- 40 of 105: High Street between Spring and Orange; photographer facing west.
- 41 of 105: High Street between Orange and High Place, Sidney Lanier birthplace; photographer facing northeast.
- 42 of 105: Spring Street between Washington and Cherry; photographer facing northeast.
- 43 of 105: Cherry Street between Spring and Nisbet; photographer facing northwest.
- 44 of 105: Coleman Hill Park overlooking historic commercial area; photographer facing southeast.
- 45 of 105: Cowles House ("Overlook") on Bond Street; photographer facing north.
- 46 of 105: Hay House, Georgia Avenue at Spring; photographer facing southwest.
- 47 of 105: Georgia Avenue at Coleman Hill Park, nonhistoric Insurance Company of North America building in background, now Mercer Law School; photographer facing northwest.
- 48 of 105: Orange Street between Georgia and Bond; photographer facing north.

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Photographs

- 49 of 105: Orange Street between Georgia and Bond; photographer facing north.
- 50 of 105: Bond Street at Orange; photographer facing east.
- 51 of 105: Walnut Street at Franklin; photographer facing east.
- 52 of 105: Slate House apartments, Walnut Street at Spring; photographer facing east.
- 53 of 105: Spring Street between Walnut and Coleman Hill Park; photographer facing west.
- 54 of 105: Walnut Street at College; photographer facing east.
- 55 of 105: College Street between Walnut and Georgia; photographer facing southwest.
- 56 of 105: College Street between Walnut and Georgia, Masee Apartments in background; photographer facing southwest.
- 57 of 105: College Street between Walnut and Georgia; photographer facing southeast.
- 58 of 105: Jefferson Terrace at Georgia; photographer facing west.
- 59 of 105: Raines-Carmichael House, Georgia Avenue at College; photographer facing north.
- 60 of 105: Orange Street between Georgia and Magnolia; photographer facing southwest.
- 61 of 105: Magnolia Street at Orange; photographer facing southeast.
- 62 of 105: Orange Street at High, historic apartment building on the left; photographer facing northeast.
- 63 of 105: Orange Street at Forsyth, historic apartment building on the left; photographer facing north.
- 64 of 105: College Street at Forsyth; photographer facing southwest.
- 65 of 105: College Street at Hardeman; photographer facing north.
- 66 of 105: Arlington Place between Hardeman and Forsyth; photographer facing southeast.

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Photographs

67 of 105: Arlington Place between Hardeman and Forsyth; photographer facing northwest.

68 of 105: Row of shotguns in block bounded by Monroe, Hardeman, Arlington, and Forsyth; photographer facing north.

69 of 105: Monroe Street at Hardeman, historic firehouse in right background; photographer facing north.

70 of 105: Monroe Street between Hardeman and Forsyth, historic duplex apartments in right background; photographer facing south.

71 of 105: Monroe Street Apartments, Monroe Street between Hardeman and Forsyth; photographer facing southwest.

72 of 105: Adams Street at Chestnut; photographer facing west.

73 of 105: Monroe Street at Chestnut; photographer facing northeast.

74 of 105: Monroe Street between Chestnut and Oglethorpe; photographer facing south.

75 of 105: College Street between Oglethorpe and Chestnut; photographer facing north.

76 of 105: Appleton Street at College; photographer facing northwest.

77 of 105: Progress Street between Forsyth and Appleton; photographer facing southwest.

78 of 105: Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, College Street between Appleton and Forsyth; photographer facing northeast.

79 of 105: Columbus Street between Ross and the Central of Georgia Railroad; photographer facing southwest.

80 of 105: Shotgun houses on Maple Street between Ross and Park Place; photographer facing southwest.

81 of 105: Shotgun houses on Oglethorpe between Ross and Calhoun; photographer facing east.

82 of 105: Oglethorpe Street at Calhoun; photographer facing northwest.

83 of 105: Cole Street between Orange Terrace and Maple; photographer facing south.

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Photographs

- 84 of 105: Orange Terrace at New Street; photographer facing south.
- 85 of 105: Maple Street between Cole and Calhoun; photographer facing northeast.
- 86 of 105: Orange Terrace between Spring and New; photographer facing southeast.
- 87 of 105: Orange Terrace at Spring Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 88 of 105: Historic school on Columbus Street between Orange Terrace and Appleton Avenue; photographer facing north.
- 89 of 105: Park Place between Spring and Orange Terrace; photographer facing northeast.
- 90 of 105: Park Place at Spring and Maple; photographer facing southwest.
- 91 of 105: North corner of Tattnall Square Park at Adams and Oglethorpe; photographer facing southwest.
- 92 of 105: Historic school on College Street between Oglethorpe and College Place; photographer facing south.
- 93 of 105: Mercer University administration building, Coleman Avenue between Adams and College; photographer facing southwest.
- 94 of 105: South corner of Tattnall Square at College and Coleman; photographer facing south.
- 95 of 105: Mercer University campus; photographer facing west.
- 96 of 105: Mercer University campus; photographer facing west.
- 97 of 105: Mercer University campus on College between Coleman and Elm; photographer facing south.
- 98 of 105: Coleman Avenue at Linden; photographer facing north.
- 99 of 105: Linden Avenue between Coleman and Lawton; photographer facing north.
- 100 of 105: Linden Avenue at Oglethorpe; photographer facing southwest.
- 101 of 105: Lawton Avenue at Linden; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

102 of 105: Coleman Avenue at Johnson; photographer facing southeast.

103 of 105: West End Avenue between Johnson and Interstate 75;
photographer facing southwest.

104 of 105: Edgewood Avenue between Winship and Adams; photographer
facing northwest.

105 of 105: Belmont Avenue at Winship; photographer facing northeast.