

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Randolph
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JUN 10 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Cuthbert Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION ~~down town~~ Cuthbert centered around U.S. 82 and U.S. 27

STREET AND NUMBER:
See Description

CITY OR TOWN:
Cuthbert

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
2nd-Dawson Mathis

STATE: Georgia	CODE: 13	COUNTY: Randolph	CODE: 243
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY <small>(Check One)</small>	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE <small>(Check One or More as Appropriate)</small>			
<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 type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other <small>(Specify)</small> _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple Owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Cuthbert

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Randolph County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
208 Court Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Cuthbert

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

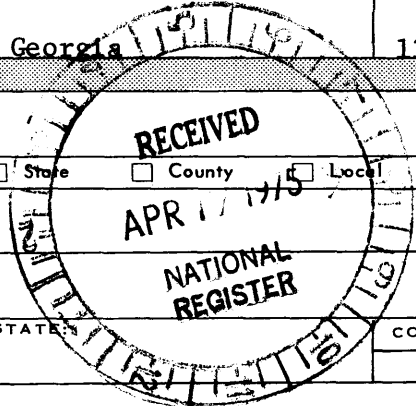
STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Cuthbert

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Randolph
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 10 1975
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

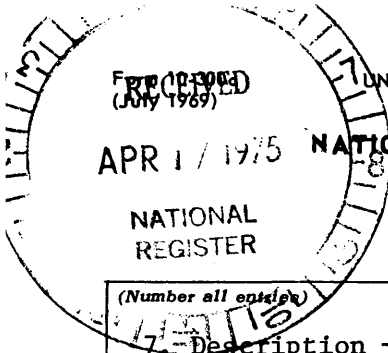
Almost all of the 19th century buildings in Cuthbert's Historic District are located on College Street or Lumpkin Street. The boundaries are defined as follows: beginning in the north portion of the town at the intersection of North Street and Lumpkin Street, continue southeast on Lumpkin to Taylor; at the intersection of Taylor and Keene Street the boundary follows Keene Street to the intersection with Randolph Street and extends along Randolph to Church Street; continue south on Church Street to the west boundary of Andrew College property; from this point the boundary turns west to Villa Nova Street as far north as the Martin-Muse house; continue south again to College Street; at College the boundary extends as far west as Girard Street, then turns south to the Central of Georgia Railroad track which forms the southern boundary of the district; continuing along railroad track to freight depot, then north on Gordon Street to Church Street; follow Church to Lumpkin Street and continue northwest on Lumpkin to intersection with North Avenue; boundaries as defined above are intended to include property on both sides of the street to the rear of the property line.

The earliest houses in Cuthbert are within three to four blocks north or west of the town square. These include the David Rumph Colonial Inn (1837), the Harris-Whatley House (1849), the Key House (1842), the Atkins-Stanford House (1850), and the Douglas-Coffin House (1840's), and the Gunn-Brown House. The Taylor-Bussey-Castellow House (1846) also belongs to this group but it is further north at the corner of North and Lumpkin and marks the northern boundary line of the district. The Key House, 305 College Street and number 3 on the map, was built in 1842 by Jesse Bibb Key with the help of his slaves brought from Virginia. This one and a half story frame house originally had a four room central hall plan. Two front rooms were later added and the central hallway extended. The addition included a hip roof which forms a portico supported by six Doric columns. More rooms were later added to the back of the house in the Victorian period. The Douglas-Coffin House, 509 Lumpkin Street (number 7), was built in the 1840's by Henry Lundy Taylor, one of the first trustees of Andrew College. The house is one story over a raised basement with one side wing on the right and a pyramidal roof. The doorway is trabeated with a modified temple form portico supported by two fluted Doric columns and two fluted Doric pilasters on either side of the door. The wood siding on the house is made to look like large cut stones. The Atkins-Satterfield-Stanford House, 318 College Street (number 3), is a plain one and a half story frame house built circa 1850. The porch is simple with four slim, square columns. This house is unique because of its half story overhang that encloses the exterior chimneys. The Gunn-Brown House, 403 Lumpkin Street (number 10), was built by John McKinnon Gunn in 1853 for his new bride. It is a two story, five bay structure with simple, square columns supporting a two story gallery across the front and left side of the house. Windows on both stories are from floor to ceiling.

College Street includes Greek Revival and Victorian Gothic structures. The Greek Revival houses are mainly located around the intersection of Villa Nova and College Streets and are the remains of the 19th century village of Villa Nova which has now been absorbed by Cuthbert. The Ansley-McWilliams-Harris House, Strozier-Harris-Mack House, King-Stapleton House and Dews-Blaskow House are part of this group and all were built during the 1840's and

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Contd.



FORM 100-1083
(July 1969)

APR 17 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

NATIONAL REGISTER

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
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(Number all entries)

7-Description - Page 3

was the first house in Cuthbert to have a bathroom. Rain water fell into gutters on the roof and was collected in a copper tank on the second floor and piped into a tub in the room below. The staircase, window frames, and mantels are solid walnut as are the hand-carved double front doors.

Victorian houses worthy of mention in Cuthbert are the Toombs-Farmer-McPherson House, 414 Church Street (number 30), and the Simpson-Lunsford House, 404 West Church Street (number 25), the Wooten-Wall House, 310 Lumpkin (number 33), the Dedie McPherson House, Blakely Street (number 39), and the Wood House at the corner of College and Lumpkin, an early house with Victorian trim (number 40).

Within a block of these Victorian Houses is Andrew College, originally built in 1854. The college had several major crises, including use as a hospital during the Civil War and a meningitis epidemic in 1873, before it was destroyed by fire in 1892. The present building, Old Main was built under the direction of W.H. Parkins, a prominent Atlanta architect and also designer of the Pulaski-Barnes House. Old Main is a four story brick Victorian structure with a central bell tower and a small turret on the left corner of the building.

The County Courthouse and three small law offices are buildings of the 19th century commercial district of Cuthbert that are still being used today. The Courthouse, the second in Randolph County, was built in 1885 by D. Britt, a contractor from Eufaula, Alabama. It was constructed of stone, brick, and slate at a cost of \$20,000. As a Victorian structure, it is an asymmetrical, two story brick building with a clock tower on the right corner. The structure features such details as a steeped gable with a huge window over the front entrance, and long windows throughout the building. The law offices, 111, 201, and 205 Court Street right across from the Courthouse, appear to have been built during the 1850's. They are examples of the Greek Revival temple forms with porticoes supported by simple columns. The structures are one room wide and two deep with trabeated doorways and pedimented gables with returns.

The Central of Georgia (Southern) Railroad Depot, 216 Front Street, was constructed in 1860 with limestone quarried three miles from Cuthbert. It is a plain rectangular building with rusticated limestone walls, long windows, and large, arched freight entrances. The massive appearance of the depot is enhanced by the huge hip roof that forms an awning over the building's sides. The awning is supported by iron brackets. This station is the only one of its kind in Georgia and was used as a freight depot for the Central of Georgia Railroad, serving the area from Macon to Montgomery until discontinued in 1951. Across Blakely Street from the Depot is Greenwood Cemetery. Many citizens of Cuthbert, along with Confederate soldiers who died at Andrew College Military Hospital, are buried here. Their headstones and the iron fence work surrounding their graves are examples of Victorian cemetery art. Greenwood Cemetery was originally the site of the First Methodist Church, established in 1844.

5. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input 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 Cuthbert Historic District has outstanding examples of 19th century architecture that reflect the changes that took place as Cuthbert grew from a remote frontier settlement to a town of middle class merchants. This architectural wealth ranges from the early antebellum plantation plain style to the Greek Revival and Victorian Gothic cottages and mansions. In addition to her fine buildings, Cuthbert also became the educational center of Georgia during the last half of the 19th century because of three colleges built there circa 1850.

Cuthbert, Georgia was founded circa 1830 and was named for two distinguished Georgians of the antebellum period, Alfred and John A. Cuthbert. They were born after the Revolutionary War, 1785 and 1788, and their father, Colonel Seth John Cuthbert, was an officer in the American Revolution. Both Alfred and John were graduated from Princeton and were elected to the State legislature and to Congress. John A. was appointed by President Monroe as Commissioner to treat with the Creek and Cherokee Indians in 1822, and later (1831-37) became editor and subsequently proprietor of the Federal Union at Milledgeville, Georgia.

The buildings in the Cuthbert Historic District were built during the last 70 years of the 19th century. In 1831 Cuthbert became the county seat of Randolph County and was incorporated as a town in 1834, although the Indians were not driven from this area until after the Creek Rebellion of 1836. The Rev. Adiel Sherwood gave the 1837 population of this frontier town as only 25 or 30 families in a Gazetter of Ga. Frame buildings did not appear until 1838. By 1849, George White listed the population as 500 in Statistics of Ga. The first courthouse was formally received by the judges of the Inferior Court in 1857 and was also used as the first town hall. Legislative action in 1859 defined the limits of the town (one and one half square miles) and the town was then incorporated as a city of 2,000 people. By this time Cuthbert was recognized as the educational center of Georgia because of her two female colleges, Andrew Female College and Baptist Female College of Southwest Ga., and a male academy, Randolph. Andrew's charter was granted by the Ga. Legislature in 1854 and is the second oldest charter granted in the U.S. to confer degrees upon women. These two female colleges played an important part in the development of education for women in Randolph County and southwest Georgia in the 19th century. Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist churches had already been established and Cuthbert continued to thrive until the War between the States. Cotton led the crops that supported this market town, but corn, wheat, oats, rye, and sugar cane were also important. The last prominent house in the district

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cook, Jody, Personal Inspection, October 1974
The Cuthbert Times
 MacGregor, Elizabeth Z., Personal inspections May 1972, April 1973
 O'Brien, Andrew, The Journal of Andrew Leary O'Brien,
 University of Georgia Press, 1946.
 Randolph County Historical Society for their help with research

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	31°	46'	45"	84°	48'	15"			
NE	31°	46'	45"	84°	47'	10"			
SE	31°	45'	53"	84°	47'	10"			
SW	31°	45'	53"	84°	48'	15"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: approximately 315 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: Jody Cook, Intern, Historic Sites Survey (E. Macgregor, Consulting architect-historical historian)

ORGANIZATION: Historic Preservation Section - Dept. Natural Resources DATE: October 20, 1974

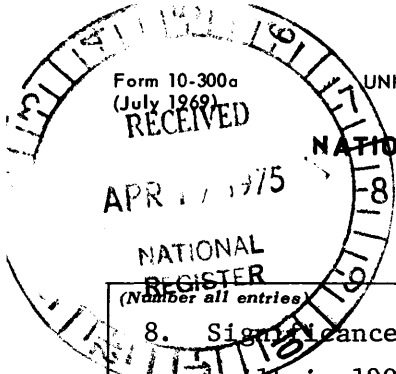
STREET AND NUMBER: 270 Washington Street, S.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta, Georgia STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>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:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Jackson O'Neal Lamb</u></p> <p>Title <u>STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER</u></p> <p>Date <u>4-07-75</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>A. B. Martensen</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>6/10/75</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>W. H. Metzger</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>JUN 9 1975</u></p>
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS



Form 10-300a
(July 1969)
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

(Continuation Sheet)

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8. Significance

was built in 1901 and Ga. : Historical and Industrial listed the population as 2,641 in that year.

7. Description - Page 2

and 1850's. The one story Ansley-McWilliams-Harris House, 918 college St. (number 2), was built by Thomas Ansley in the 1850's and is characteristic of the Greek Revival cottage. The doorway is trabeated with a temple form portico supported by four square Doric columns. This house was proportioned so perfectly that it was used as a model for the Little White House in Warm Springs, Ga. The Strozier-Harris-Mack House, Dews-Blaskow, and King-Stapleton houses are typical of the High Greek Revival mansions. They are all two story houses with six columns supporting full width two story porticoes. The Dews-Blaskow House was built by Uncle Tommy Muse, a pioneer preacher during the 1840's and 1850's, and it originally served as a dormitory for the students of the Baptist Female College of Villa Nova. This house is larger than the other Greek Revival houses in the area and has an attached balcony across the second story with central trabeated doorways on both floors. Other Greek Revival houses in the Cuthbert Historic District include the Tumlin-Yarbrough House, 212 McDonald Street (number 31), the Clarke-McDonald-Suarez House 408 Lumpkin Street (number 6), and the Worrill-King-Terry House, 708 Lumpkin Street (number 35).

At the other end of College Street near the town square there are a number of Victorian Gothic houses. Included in this group are the Sam Sawyer House, the Pulaski-Barnes House, the Teabeaut-Johnson House, the Teel-Barr House, and the Worrill-Kiker House. The Sawyer House was built prior to 1860 as a father's wedding gift for his daughter. Italian artists, in Georgia because of the Civil War blockade of all Southern ports, decorated the ceilings in the parlor, diningroom, and entrance hall. The dining room has an ornate frieze of acanthus leaves while the parlor has a frieze of grape design. Both ceilings have large center medallions. On the entrance hall ceiling is another medallion with the carved heads of two women which matches the woman's head carved on the front door. The door is off-center and is made of solid heart pine hung on silver hinges. Colored glass frames the doorway. There is a porch on the front and both sides of the house with delicately carved columns and balustrades. This delicate carving of the Sawyer House compares with the later (1898-1901) Victorian Teabeaut-Johnson House directly across College Street. By this time the carved jigsaw decorations had come to dominate the whole house. The Teabeaut-Johnson and Teel-Barr Houses were both built by D.B. Teabeaut between 1898 and 1901 and are similar to the Worrill-Kiker House next door. Two houses down College Street towards town (number 20) is the Pulaski-Barnes house, a classic design of Victorian Gothic architecture. It was designed by W.H. Parkins and built by A.F. Black for W.H. Pulaski in 1880. Mr. Pulaski, a Jew, had come South to escape the persecution prevalent while the Know-Nothing party was in power. This

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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PAGE

CORRECTION

Cuthbert Historic District

Randolph County

In the second paragraph of the Description (7), the first four sentences should be corrected to read:

The earliest houses in Cuthbert are within three to four blocks north or west of the town square. These include the David Rumph Colonial Inn (1837), the Taylor-Bussey-Castellow House (1846), the Key House (1842), the Atkins-Stanford House (1850), the Douglas-Coffin House (1840's), and the Gunn-Brown House. The Harris-Whatley House (1849) also belongs to this group but it is further north at the corner of North and Lumpkin and marks the northern boundary line of the district. The Key House, 305 College Street and number 13 on the map, was built in 1842 by Jesse Bibb Key with the help of his slaves brought from Virginia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Key to Map

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Andrew Female College | 24. Sam Sawyer House |
| 2. Ansley-McWilliams-Harris Home | 25. Simpson-Lunsford House |
| 3. Atkins-Stanford House | 26. Strozier-Harris-Mack House |
| 5. Central of Georgia(Southern) Railroad
Freight Depot | 27. Taylor-Bussey-Castellow House |
| 6. Clarke-McDonald-Saurez House | 28. Teabeaut-Johnson House |
| 7. Douglass-Coffin House | 29. Teel-Barr House |
| 8. Greenwood Cemtery | 30. Toombs-Farmer-McPherson House |
| 10. Gunn-Brown House | 31. Tumlin-Yarbrough House |
| 11. Harris-Whatley House | 32. West House |
| 12. Judge Arthus Hood-Tillman House | 33. Wooten-Wall House |
| 13. Key House | 34. Worrill-Kiker House |
| 14. King-Stapleton House | 35. Worrill-King-Terry House |
| 15. Law Office | 36. Zuber-Mercer House |
| 16. Moye-Fulford House | 37. McCauley House |
| 17. Moye-Goode House | 38. Sealy-Jackson House |
| 18. Muse-Martin House | 39. Dedie McPherson House |
| 19. Old Baptist College Dormitory | 40. Wood House |
| 20. Pulaski-Barnes House | |
| 21. Randolph County Courthouse | |
| 23. David Rumph-Colonial Inn | |