

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 Moultrie Commercial Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Between N.E. First Avenue and S.E. Second Avenue;
and between West First Street and East Fourth Street
city, town Moultrie () vicinity of
county Colquitt code GA 071
state Georgia code GA zip code 31776

() not for publication

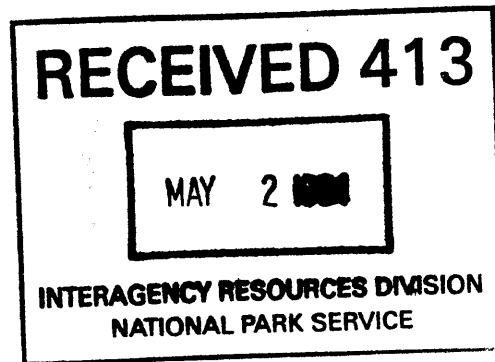
3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property

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



Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	60	17
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	1	0
total	61	17

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Section 3

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 3

Colquitt County Courthouse listed 9/18/80
Colquitt County Jail listed 10/10/80
Carnegie Library listed 7/15/82

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

4/21/94
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
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

Edson H. Beall Entered in the
National Register 6/3/94

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

[Signature] Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

GOVERNMENT: city hall/county courthouse/correctional facility
GOVERNMENT: post office
COMMERCE: business/department store/specialty store/professional
COMMERCE: financial institution
DOMESTIC: hotel
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater/monument
AGRICULTURE: processing/storage
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility
LANDSCAPE: plaza
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related/road-related

Current Functions:

GOVERNMENT: county courthouse/correctional facility
COMMERCE: business/department store/specialty store/professional
COMMERCE: financial institution
DOMESTIC: hotel
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater/monument
AGRICULTURE: processing/storage
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility
FUNERARY: mortuary
LANDSCAPE: plaza
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related/road-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Neoclassical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Craftsman/Mediterranean Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
OTHER: Commercial Vernacular Victorian
OTHER: 20th Century Commercial
OTHER: Stripped Classical

Materials:

foundation BRICK/CONCRETE
walls BRICK/STUCCO/CONCRETE/METAL: aluminum
roof ASPHALT/CLAY
other LIMESTONE/WOOD

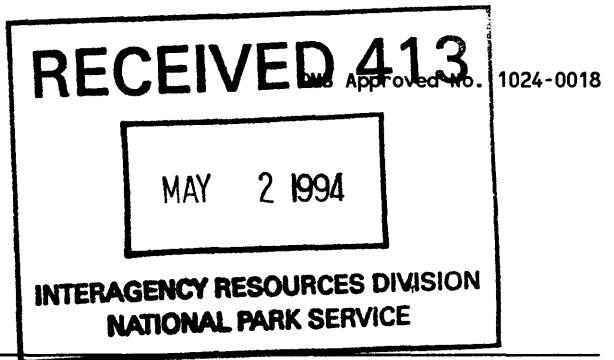
Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Moultrie Commercial Historic District is located in the center of downtown Moultrie in Southwest Georgia. The district contains

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commercial, professional, governmental, agri-industrial, and institutional buildings. Most of the district's historic buildings are one- to two-stories in height, although there are several taller, more prominent buildings. Downtown Moultrie is a thriving historic small-town commercial center. The site is that of the original settlement founded in 1859 at the crossroads of the Nashville-Camilla and Thomasville-Albany roads, which are now Central Avenue and Main Street. Although much of Moultrie's overall growth, particularly in recent decades, has tended to be to the south and southwest of downtown, the commercial district remains very much the heart of the community and is the thriving business center of Colquitt County and the surrounding area.

Located within the boundaries of the district are 63 contributing buildings, one contributing object, and seventeen noncontributing buildings, including the already listed courthouse, jail, and Carnegie Library. The great majority of these buildings are constructed of brick and exhibit stylistic influences typical of turn-of-the-century small town commercial areas. Although alterations have been made to many of these structures, the overall historical integrity of the district remains substantially intact.

Near the center of the district is the courthouse square, which contains the Colquitt County Courthouse (resource #45) and a Confederate Monument (resource #82, photo #1). The Colquitt County Courthouse is a Neoclassical Revival style building with an elaborate cupola and pedimented portico, fluted Corinthian columns, pilasters, and prominent cornice on each facade.

The commercial area is quite compact, consisting of portions of the eight blocks encircling the center square. There are, however, several buildings included in the district located beyond this nine-block commercial core, most situated to the north and northeast of the courthouse square. These structures, which are primarily industrial or transportation-related, are included in the district because of the important historical relationship in Moultrie between commercial, industrial, and transportation activities (photos #2 & #3). The railroad brought prosperity to Moultrie after several decades of economic stagnation, which led to the expansion of the area's agricultural base.

The street layout in the Moultrie commercial district is that of an aligned grid pattern with rectangular blocks of four acres each. Lots vary in size and shape, but most are long and narrow with the narrow end facing the street. The exceptions are primarily those lots on which the freestanding buildings are located.

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Buildings in the Moultrie commercial district are situated on their lots in typical downtown fashion--nearly all are located at the front of their lots next to the sidewalk with no setback (photo #4). There are very few vacant lots in the district, and thus the density of development in the district is quite consistent.

As noted previously, most of Moultrie's commercial buildings exhibit architectural detailing typical of late 19th/early 20th century small town commercial districts. Building heights range from one to four stories with the great majority of structures either one or two stories in height. The more decorative buildings are closer in to the courthouse with the more unadorned buildings on the fringes of the district (photos #5 & #6).

The Coleman Building (resource #33), constructed in 1900 just to the north of the courthouse square on Central Avenue, is a two-part commercial block building, as are most of the other multiple-story, commercial buildings in downtown Moultrie (photo #7). It is composed of the first floor "public zone" and upper floor "private zone." The public zone is divided into two storefronts with a central opening leading to the second floor level. Detailing on the Coleman Building consists of decorative brick work at the cornice, segmental-arched paired window openings and a round-arched entrance to the upper level.

The commercial buildings represent a variety of architectural styles. For example the Craftsman and Mediterranean Revival influence is seen in the buildings on South Main Street with their brackets and tile roofs (resources #76 & #78, photos #8 & #9). However, most of the attached commercial buildings have little stylistic detailing with the exception of decorative brick cornices (photo #10).

The bank building at the corner of Central Avenue and north Main Street is a Beaux Arts influenced building with a vault design, meaning it is a two- to three-story building with a tall but comparatively narrow opening on the front facade that emphasizes massiveness and enclosure (resource #36, photo #11). The stone building features pilasters, columns, a scroll pedimented front entrance, pronounced cornice with dentils, medallions, and balustrade.

Of the several institutional buildings in the commercial district, perhaps the most outstanding structure is the Carnegie Library (resource #38), built in 1908 at the southwest corner of North Main Street and 1st Avenue N.W. (photo #12). The brick library building is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, exhibiting characteristics of this style such as a rectangular building mass, a flat roof with bracketed cornice, a symmetrical front facade, variety in window treatments, corner quoins and a prominent central entrance.

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Three other freestanding Colonial Revival-influenced buildings in the district are the four-story, Colquitt Hotel (resource #40, photo #11) with balustrade and urns on roof and arched openings, the two-story Federal Building (1917) (resource #37, photo #13) with roof balustrade and medallions, and the two-story funeral home (resource #26, photo #14) with quoins. These buildings all feature classical detailing including symmetry, a pronounced cornices, and decorative entrances.

Another very distinctive and highly unusual building in downtown Moultrie is the County Jail (resource #55, photo 15), constructed in 1915 to replace an earlier jail building that stood on nearly the same site. This three-story brick structure (with a fourth-story tower) is distinguished by the castellated treatment of its parapet walls. It also features both round-arched and flat-arched window openings and decorative string courses between floor levels.

The Colquitt Theater (resource #80, photo #16) is located half a block off the courthouse square and is a fine example of an Art Deco-influenced building with its curved wall entrances and glass blocks. Like the Art Deco-influenced Friedlander's store building (resource #50, photo #17), the theater has vertical projections and is lacking in surface ornamentation with the exception of a grouping of narrow horizontal bands just above the marquee. These buildings are two of the few historic buildings in the district that do not reflect the predominantly turn-of-the-century character of downtown Moultrie.

The depot is located three blocks north of the courthouse on North Main Street (resource #1, photos #18 & #19). It is situated diagonally toward the street with the railroad tracks in the rear. The one-story, brick building has decorative brickwork, loading platform, and paired, double-hung, 4/4 windows. Just south of the depot are two gas stations. Built c. 1930, one (resource #8) is a "house with canopy and bays" type station (photo #20). With a Craftsman influence, the other (resource #9) is a "house with canopy" type station built c. 1925 (photo #13).

People's Warehouse (resource #53) is a large brick warehouse building located two blocks directly east of the courthouse square and is an example of functional architecture. This simple, one-story structure exhibits has no ornamentation and is typical of the warehouse buildings located to the northeast, east, and southeast of downtown Moultrie in the vicinity of the Georgia Northern Railroad mainline (photos #21 & #22). Most of these structures are in fact beyond the boundaries of what has historically been considered the commercial center of Moultrie, but People's Warehouse and other similar structures are included in the district because they were originally

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accessed by spur lines of the Georgia Northern and are close to downtown.

The terrain of the Moultrie commercial district is flat and contains no distinguishing natural landmark or geographic features, and very few distinctive landscape characteristics (photo #23). The courthouse square is the most prominent landscaped space (photo #24). It is a large grassy square with the courthouse at the middle and several large trees located in proximity to the structure.

The overall appearance of Moultrie's commercial district is that of an economically-sound historic business center. Although there is not a great deal of variety among the commercial buildings themselves, the presence of several distinctive institutional and industrial buildings gives the district a more varied texture and the sense of diverse activities typical of a county seat. Downtown Moultrie today retains enough of its turn-of-the-century buildings to clearly convey a sense of when it achieved its greatest period of growth and prosperity.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance:

1859-1941

Significant Dates:

1859 - Preliminary Moultrie township charter granted; Moultrie designated as county seat of Colquitt County; Moultrie town plan laid out
1890 - Official Moultrie township charter granted
1893 - Boston & Albany Railroad reaches Moultrie
1894 - Moultrie Observer founded
1895 - Moultrie re-incorporated as the City of Moultrie
1896 - Moultrie Banking Company established
1901 - Moultrie Cotton Mills begin operations
1908 - Construction of Carnegie Library
1911 - Riverside Manufacturing Company established
1914 - Moultrie Packing Company established

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

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Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Colquitt County Courthouse (1902)

A. J. Bryan and Company - Architect
J. H. Harris - Beginning Builder
G. W. Milligan - Finishing Builder
1956 Renovation
Wilcholt & Smith - Architect
Barber Brothers - Builder

Carnegie Library (1908)

T.F. Lockwood - Architect
G.W. Milligan, Cement Construction Company - Builder

Jail (1915)

Southern Structural Steel Company, San Antonio, Texas - Builder & Architect
Frank Holcombe - Superintendent

Federal Building (1917)

James A. Wetmore - United States Supervising Architect (1915-1933)

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Moultrie Commercial Historic District is a typical historic central business district in a small "county seat" town, with a distinctive plan centered around the courthouse square. It contains a variety of historic commercial, warehouses, governmental, and institutional buildings, warehouses, and a depot.

In terms of architecture, the district is significant for its concentration of an important historic building type--the commercial row building--characteristic of late 19th- and early 20th-century commercial development in Georgia and across the nation. These buildings are brick, one- to three-story buildings, share party walls, and have uniform setback. The non-freestanding buildings that line Main Street and Central Avenue are good examples of commercial row buildings. A number of more elaborate and architecturally diverse, freestanding buildings are also present in the district, such as the Colquitt County Courthouse, the Carnegie Library, Colquitt Hotel, Colquitt County Jail, and the Colquitt Theater.

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The district is also significant for its representation of important historical architectural styles including Commercial Vernacular Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Stripped Classical, Craftsman, Mediterranean Revival, the 20th-Century Commercial style, and Art Deco. Constructed from the turn-of-the-century to the late 1930s, these buildings and their architectural influences are typical of those found in small towns in the late-19th and early 20th centuries.

The Moultrie Commercial Historic District provides a good illustration of how architectural influences developed from the late 1800s to the mid-1900s. Reflecting the late Victorian influence, the turn-of-the-century buildings have decorative brick corbelling and stone arched lintels or window moldings. With their columns, pilasters, keystones, and symmetrical facade, the buildings built in the early 1900s reflect the classical influences of the Neoclassical Revival, Beaux Arts and Colonial Revival style.

The later Stripped Classical style buildings, with their brick suggestion of pilasters and their simple cornices, have understated classical detailing underlying an otherwise unadorned building. These buildings represent a transition between classical influenced architecture with pediments and pilasters and modern architecture which is characterized by plain wall surfaces and no stylistic detailing. The even more modest 20th-Century Commercial style buildings have little or no detailing, a shoebox shape, and one- to two-stories. North and northeast of the courthouse, the warehouses with no stylistic influences represent functional architecture and were built for utilitarian purposes.

The Art Deco-influenced Colquitt Theater and Friedlander's Store represent the progression of architecture to a more modern age. The theater's most prominent features are the brick, horizontal banding, the curved entrance, glass blocks, the marquis, and vertical projections.

The bank building is an excellent example of a vault type building as described by Richard Longstreth in The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture. The vault building which emphasized massiveness and enclosure was most often used for banks. It is usually a two- to three-story, large, rectangular building with a tall and comparatively narrow opening on the front facade.

The Moultrie commercial district is also significant in the area of commerce. Moultrie has always served as the commercial hub in the county. Even though the county seat grew very slowly during its first three decades, its function was that of a service center for the

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surrounding vicinity. Once the railroad reached Moultrie in 1893, the town's area of influence grew significantly. By the first years of the 20th century, Moultrie was a thriving commercial center of regional importance. The development of the turpentine, lumber, textile, and meat packing industries during this period kept the town prospering.

As the county seat of Colquitt County, Moultrie provided a variety retail, professional, banking, freight, and warehousing services to the area. This activity is represented by the remaining historic commercial structures in the district. The extant stores, specialty shop and office buildings, theater, bank, gas stations, warehouses, and hotel all symbolize the commercial development that Moultrie experienced subsequent to the coming of the railroad. Most of the historic downtown buildings date from Moultrie's boom period of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The commercial district is largely intact and still conveys a sense of Moultrie's importance as a historic commercial center.

The district is significant in community planning and development because the original aligned grid pattern remains intact and the proposed district, including the courthouse square, lies within this pattern on equally spaced four acre blocks. This town plan reflects the type of town planning underway in the mid-19th century when Moultrie was laid out. It is an excellent example of the "Washington" type of plan used for county-seat towns across Georgia in the 19th-century; its characteristic features include a central courthouse square with streets intersecting at each corner. The plan dates from 1859 and still has as its central intersection the Nashville-Camilla and Thomasville-Albany roads. This crossroad is the present-day intersection of Central Avenue and Main Street, at the northeast corner of the courthouse square.

The Moultrie Commercial Historic District is significant in the area of politics/government because Moultrie is the county seat of Colquitt County and is the governmental center in the area. The present Colquitt County Courthouse, which dates from 1902, is the fourth courthouse to occupy Moultrie's courthouse square. The presence of the courthouse represents the county form of government which throughout most of Georgia's history has been the dominant form of government. Also, located within the district is the Federal Building, formerly the United States Post Office. Now privately owned, it once represented the presence of the federal government in Moultrie. Now vacant, the Colquitt County Jail is important as the first correctional facility in Colquitt County and as a local governmental institution.

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The Moultrie commercial district is also significant in the area of transportation. The Boston and Albany Railroad (later the Georgia Northern) arrival in 1893 enhanced the city's role as a regional commercial center. The present historic depot represents the city's historic railroad heritage as the freight and passenger transportation hub for the county. The railroad provided essential transportation that facilitated the growth of the timber and turpentine industries in the 1890s and the development of the meat packing and clothing industries early in the 20th century. The extant historic warehouses represent the industrial success that Moultrie experienced during this period, thanks to the railroad. The arrival of the railroad also had a profound impact on the subsequent development of Moultrie's commercial district, as most of the extant historic commercial structures in the district date from after the railroad's arrival and were built in response to the surging local economy.

The district is also significant in transportation because the core of the downtown area is the intersection of the historic crossroads of the Nashville-Camilla and Thomasville-Albany roads, which are now the downtown's main thoroughfares of Central Avenue and Main Street. The historic gas stations within the district represent the rise of the automobile and the shift to road travel from rail travel in the early 20th-century.

National Register Criteria

The Moultrie Commercial Historic District is eligible under **Criterion A** for its significance in the commercial, developmental, governmental, and transportation history of Moultrie, Georgia. The district is also eligible under **Criterion C** for its concentration of intact, historic, commercial buildings representative of late 19th- and early 20th-century architectural styles.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The intact town plan of Moultrie dates to 1859 and 1941 marks the fifty year mark for historical significance at the time this district was surveyed and documented.

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Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing resources retain their architectural integrity and were built within the period of significance. The noncontributing buildings have either undergone alterations or were built after 1941.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Moultrie, Georgia, the county seat of Colquitt County, was founded in 1859. That same year Moultrie was designated by the Georgia Legislature as the governmental seat of Colquitt County and as the "Township of Moultrie" under a preliminary charter. At the time, Colquitt County had existed for only three years, having been created in 1856 and described that year by a member of the assembly as "the dark area of Georgia." In 1859 Colquitt remained a very sparsely-populated, lightly-developed county. It had been created from lands previously within the boundaries of Lowndes and Thomas Counties and was in the midst of an area of heavy pine forest and wiregrass--a course, wire-like grass that has given this section of southwest Georgia the name "Wiregrass Georgia."

Prior to receiving its preliminary township charter, Moultrie was the site of a small settlement known as "Ocklockney," about which virtually nothing is known except that the village contained a post office and its name came from the Ochlockonee River which runs from north to south just to the west of present-day Moultrie. There is speculation that DeSoto followed this river during the winter of 1539-1540, when he is known to have spent time in south Georgia and Florida.

The lands that became Colquitt County were acquired by the State of Georgia as a result of the Fort Jackson Treaty of 1814, which followed the United States defeat of the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River in northwest Georgia. The large 1814 cession was considered useless until later, when lumber companies discovered its value for timber production. Despite legislative efforts to organize the several large counties originally created in this region, it was not until 1824 that the first county seat was established and that was Bainbridge for Decatur County.

From its designation as a township in 1859 until the arrival of the railroad in 1893, Moultrie was little more than a crossroads settlement in a very rural, sparsely-populated county. Census figures from 1860 indicate that Colquitt County contained 1,316 residents that year, and Moultrie probably accounted for only about a dozen of that total. Sherwood's Gazetteer for 1860 described Moultrie as "the

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capital, located centrally between the Ochlockonee and Ocopilco Creek in the 8th district." The great majority of the county's residents lived on farms and were engaged in some form of agricultural activity, most commonly the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep. At this early date, only 120 blacks resided in Colquitt County--110 as slaves and 10 as free blacks. The county never operated under a plantation economy; therefore, the number of blacks remained relatively low.

Moultrie's first permanent resident is believed to have been Robert Bearden, who operated a general store at the northeast corner of the intersection of the Nashville-Camilla and Thomasville-Albany roads. This crossroads is the present-day intersection of Central Avenue and Main Street, at the northeast corner of the courthouse square. Bearden's store is included on a map drawn in 1881 by M. M. Blanton, who had arrived in Moultrie that same year. Blanton was also a merchant and operated a general store at the southwest corner of the crossroads. His map indicates that he and Bearden were the only shopkeepers in Moultrie in 1881. The town boasted two stockades, hotel, and school.

Also shown on Blanton's map is the courthouse, with a jail directly to the east, and ten dwellings. Five of these residences are shown clustered in very close proximity to the crossroads while the other five are shown scattered to the northwest and southeast. Moultrie's original courthouse burned to the ground in the spring of 1881, just after Blanton arrived and sketched his map of the town. The courthouse was replaced by a rather primitive, one-story log structure. A more permanent, two-story courthouse was completed within a year or two and served until the present structure was built in 1902.

M. M. Blanton's map, minimal though it may be, is nevertheless important for verifying that in 1881 Moultrie remained quite inconsequential. This status is further confirmed by Shole's Georgia State Gazetteer, Business and Planters Directory of 1881-1882, which gives Moultrie only a little more attention than it received in 1860, describing it as:

County seat. Is 28 miles northeast of Thomasville, the nearest telegraph, express and shipping station, via of which the distance to Atlanta is 205 miles. The Ochlockonee furnishes power to operate one saw and grist mill. Wool, cotton and syrup form the principal export. Stage communication weekly from Camilla. Population 75. Methodist and Baptist churches. Mail daily.

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Considering that there were only ten dwellings in Moultrie in 1881, a population of 75 seems unlikely; a more reasonable figure would probably be 35 or 40. In any case, only 65 residents were recorded in Moultrie in 1890 and by 1893 the town had a population of approximately 100. Moultrie was incorporated in December of 1890 and given an official township charter, but while several relatively nearby towns such as Valdosta, Quitman, and Thomasville had enjoyed significant growth and prosperity during the 1870s and 1880s, Moultrie remained an insignificant outpost in the heart of Colquitt's pine forests and wiregrass.

The singular reason for this lack of development was that Colquitt County had been by-passed by the railroads, and without the obvious benefits of access to modern transportation the town was destined to languish. Such a fate was only temporary; however, for while it was late in coming the railroad did arrive. This significant transportation improvement allowed Colquitt County to further develop an already growing lumber and turpentine business, and Moultrie's importance as a regional trade center grew with incredible speed after the railroad's arrival.

James Nelson Pidcock is the man primarily responsible for Moultrie's metamorphosis from crossroads settlement to thriving regional center-- a transformation begun in 1892 and completed within less than a decade. Pidcock, a native of New Jersey, had been engaged in a variety of pursuits in the east and south before ending up in Wiregrass Georgia. Born in 1836, he worked as a civil engineer in Mississippi for several years but returned to his native state in 1857 to take up farming. Twenty years later Pidcock was elected to the New Jersey State Senate, and in 1884 he was elected to the United States Congress.

After leaving politics later in the decade, Pidcock became involved with the Georgia lumber business, first through an association with several friends that soon led to formation of the Quitman Lumber Company. This outfit established a tram line between the town of Hollis and a settlement named Pidcock. In 1892 James Pidcock organized the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the Hollis-Pidcock line functioned as its nucleus. The new company immediately determined that it would extend its line to Moultrie, and on the 26th of February, 1893, the first train entered the town. On 22 November 1894 the line had changed its name to the Georgia Northern Railroad.

The arrival of the Georgia Northern had a profound impact on the subsequent development of Moultrie's commercial district, as most of the extant historic commercial structures in the district date from after the railroad's arrival and were built because in response to the

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surging local economy. Nevertheless, the location of the railroad did not significantly alter the downtown plan. The main line of the Georgia Northern was situated in the right-of-way of what was then Hornsay Street (or 4th Street) in the Moultrie city plan. Thus the grid street pattern was not disrupted by this positioning of the rail line.

In addition, the fact that the Georgia Northern tracks were located four blocks to the east of the courthouse square meant that most railroad-related development was not in close proximity to what in 1893 was a very compact commercial area. Two spur lines entered downtown Moultrie by 1903; however, both southeast of the square between Southeast 2nd and 3rd Avenues. One of these lines came within half a block of the courthouse square, to the middle of the block southeast of the square. The other original spur line extended to the Georgia Northern Freight Depot, which though no longer standing originally fronted onto 1st Street Southeast just below Southeast 2nd Avenue. A third spur line of the Georgia Northern was extended prior to 1920 in a southwesterly direction from the main line at 2nd Avenue Northeast to the block containing People's Warehouse (resource #53), a cotton warehouse. This building is one of several historic warehouse structures that remain in a large area to the northeast, east and southeast of the square; a few of these, such as People's Warehouse, are in close enough proximity to the downtown to be included in the commercial district.

The railroad's arrival caused the pace of growth and development in Moultrie to increase greatly. By 1895 the city had outgrown its township charter, and on December 16 of that year Moultrie was reincorporated by the Georgia Legislature as the City of Moultrie. This action expanded the corporate limits of the town from a half-mile in all directions from the square to three-quarters of a mile. Several other indicators of progress between the arrival of the railroad in 1893 and the turn-of-the-century are of significance to the commercial district. The city's first newspaper, the Moultrie Observer, was founded on 15 March 1894, and on 11 November of that same year the first long-distance telephone line in the county was established between Moultrie and Pidcock.

Sometime in 1895 Moultrie became known in the region as "The Magic City" due to its sudden growth and prosperity. The Moultrie Banking Company, Colquitt County's first bank, was organized in April of 1896 and opened for business that May. Electric lights came to Moultrie in March of 1898. All of these events suggest that Moultrie was enjoying prosperous times. The population figures for 1890 and 1900 confirm that the city was in fact booming. From a total of only 65 residents in 1890, Moultrie had by 1900 grown to a record population of 2,221

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marking an increase of 3,317%. By 1902 the town contained more than 3,000 residents and was perhaps the fastest growing city in South Georgia.

In 1895 not a single brick building stood on the square. In 1898 there were only two masonry structures. However, by the early 1900s, the small cluster of frame business establishments had been nearly replaced by a grouping of substantial brick buildings. Within the decade the courthouse square was fully surrounded by commercial buildings and several businesses extended north from the square on Main Street (known as West Broad until 1910) and south from the square on 1st Street S.E. (known as East Broad until 1910). The 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map presents a Moultrie commercial district almost as extensive as that of the present day.

In 1925 Mrs. J. B. Coyle wrote a history of Colquitt County and recognized the many individuals and events important in Moultrie's development. She believed that the railroad, the newspaper and the first bank were of the greatest significance:

Many individuals, many corporations, many organizations and societies have contributed to the development of Moultrie and Colquitt County, but three of the oldest institutions are the Georgia Northern, The Moultrie Observer and the Moultrie Banking Company. They were on the ground early, and they have been battling regularly for thirty years, seldom fanning out and never being sent to the bench or to the showers. (Coyle, p. 40)

The establishment of the Moultrie Banking Company in 1896 was a particularly significant event. Up until this time, residents of Moultrie and Colquitt County had to do their banking outside the county. In 1835, for example, when Colquitt County was still contained by Thomas County, residents had to bank either in Macon, Georgia, Magnolia, Florida, or at one of several other banks in Alabama and Florida. In 1861 the Cotton Planters Bank opened in Thomasville and was patronized by many Moultrie and Colquitt County residents. With the arrival of the lumber and turpentine businesses, and the railroad, it became obvious that a bank was needed in Moultrie.

The man most responsible for the establishment of the Moultrie Banking Company was W. W. Ashburn, a resident of Colquitt County since 1882 who was involved in the lumber and navel stores businesses and had invested in 50,000 acres in the County. Ashburn served as president of the Moultrie Banking Company from its establishment until his death in 1906. The bank was constructed on Central Avenue at the northeast corner of its intersection with Main Street; this building was

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replaced in 1925 by a new structure built to house the bank. Two other Moultrie banking establishments were organized just after the turn of the century, Citizens Bank of Moultrie in 1900 and First National Bank in 1905.

An excellent profile of downtown Moultrie just before the turn of the century was provided in a large poster-type advertisement produced locally in 1895 to promote the county. The poster was composed of a picture of the courthouse at its center and advertisements for local businesses around the border. A 750 word promotional description of the county was also included, and concerning Moultrie it had this to report:

Moultrie has twenty-nine mercantile establishments, all in prosperous condition. She has four livery stables, all running on a paying basis. The Central Hotel, run by Mrs. J. L. Peeples, is one of the best in the South. The climate here is superb. There is an absence of both extreme heat and cold, and out-of-door work is possible the year round. The population in the last two years has increased from 150 to not less than 1400. Fifteen or twenty buildings are in course of construction, and will be erected during the summer. A large modern brick hotel is in contemplation, and it probable that its doors will soon be thrown open for the entertainment of guests.

In April of 1900, Moultrie Cotton Mills were established, and while this business was located outside the boundaries of the downtown commercial district it had considerable impact on the economic prosperity of Moultrie and the development of commercial activities in the town. Construction of the mill began in June of 1900 and was completed in time for operations to begin in April of 1901, and the mill had an immediate employment impact in Moultrie. Even though the boll weevil virtually brought the raising of cotton to an end in Colquitt County in the late 1910s, the mill continued to grow through the 1920s and by the late 1930s was employing approximately 350 persons. The stability of Moultrie Cotton Mills during periods of decline in the lumber and cotton industries, as well as during the Depression, played a major role in the economic strength of Moultrie's commercial district and that of the town as a whole.

The present Colquitt County Courthouse also dates from the first years of the 20th century, being completed in 1902 at a cost of \$27,000 (nearly 50% above the original contracted price). The need for a new courthouse was obviously due primarily to the rapid growth of Moultrie and the increasing activity throughout the county. In the mid-1930s serious plans were made to demolish the 1902 courthouse and construct a six-floor building as a replacement--a proposal that very nearly

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became a reality. In the end, however, it was felt that the county was not quite economically stable enough, following the Depression, to take on such a project. Space constraints were problematic, however, and in 1956 the courthouse underwent a major renovation during which the interior was altered and a third level (a mezzanine) added.

Another significant early 20th century event occurred in downtown Moultrie on February 5, 1907--the City Council created the Moultrie Library Board through an ordinance. The first chairman of this body was John E. Howell, who was largely responsible for securing a \$10,000.00 appropriation from the Carnegie Library Fund for the construction of a library building in Moultrie. The Carnegie Fund required that a centrally-located corner lot be acquired for the new library building, and the chosen site was at the southwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and 1st Avenue N.W. The building, completed in 1908 and still standing today, is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style.

The second decade of the 20th century saw continued growth and development both in downtown Moultrie and in the community as a whole--the city's population grew at a greater rate between 1910 and 1920 than it had between 1900 and 1910. In 1911 Riverside Manufacturing Company was organized as a producer of mattresses and bed pads. The venture proved successful, and in 1923 the company expanded into production of pants, overalls and children's clothing, resulting in the need for additional space. A new brick building was constructed on the south side of Central Avenue West between Main and 1st Street S.W., and is still standing today. The company's business in clothing production flourished, and within two years Riverside was making shipments to nearly every state in the country.

In December of 1914, the Moultrie Packing Company began operations. Although not located within the commercial district this business was of great importance to the local economy and prosperity downtown. Around 1910 several important Moultrie businessmen began to realize that the lumber and turpentine industries would soon lose their importance for the county due to the imminent exhaustion of the timber supply. Some thought cotton production could be increased to make up the difference, but already rumors about approach of the boll weevil were spreading. It was thus decided that a committee of local leaders be formed to discuss the situation and determine the best course of action. In the end this process resulted in the establishment of the Moultrie Packing Company, which in 1917 was taken over by Swift and Company. By 1925 this company was employing approximately 600 people and had proved highly successful. The livestock industry became firmly established in Colquitt County as a replacement for what had been a very profitable timber industry and would be of great

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importance to the economic stability of both Moultrie and Colquitt County during the 1930s. The success of the Moultrie Packing Company, the Moultrie Cotton Mills, and the Riverside Manufacturing Company became essential to Moultrie's economy with the decline of the lumber industry and the coming of the Depression.

During the 1925 annual meeting of the stockholders of the Moultrie Banking Company, President W. C. Vereen read a report that, due to its general interest, was eventually printed in pamphlet form for distribution to many Moultrie residents. The report provides some useful insight into the conditions in Moultrie in the mid-1920s, including highlights of the community's recent growth and prosperity as well as hopes for the future; Moultrie's population had increased by 103% from 1910 to 1920, with the 1920 total standing at 6,789, and while this rate fell off considerably during the 1920s the population rose to 8,025 by 1930. Vereen commented on the important role of his bank, but a key part of his report was a call to local residents to work hard for what they desired and cooperate with one-another. A portion his report is as follows:

We are living, I believe, in the garden spot of the world. If we crave prosperity that is lasting, we must work for it; it does not come any other way....We need more small manufacturing enterprises in Moultrie, and our merchants should patronize them, just as they expect our people to trade in their stores....Do you want more factories? Will they be helpful to the farmers, to the merchants, to the professional men, to the banks? If you do, help those that we have, co-operate with each other and establish more factories....Taking it all in all, the prospects that loom up before us for 1925 are good, while here and there are signs of uncertainty, the strong factors greatly outnumber and outweigh the weak factors, and I believe we will not only be able to hold our own, but make some progress, if we deserve it.... (Vereen, pp. 6-9)

Moultrie's prosperity continued through the end of the decade. Several new structures appeared in the commercial district during the 1920s, including a number of agriculture-related buildings east and northeast of the courthouse square and the new Hotel Colquitt at the northwest corner of the intersection of Central Avenue and Main Street. During the Depression Moultrie was able to avoid the severity of economic decline experienced by many South Georgia towns due to its diverse economy, though the period was certainly not without difficulty. The late-1930s decision against building a new county courthouse is indicative of the fact that Moultrie and Colquitt County had faced hard times as a result of the depressed national economy; nevertheless, Moultrie's population increased by 26% during the 1930s,

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

up to 10,141. This level of increase no doubt helped minimize the impact of the Depression on the commercial district.

In 1941 it was announced that an Army Air Corps single engine advanced pilot training facility would be established just southeast of Moultrie near Culbertson. This event had a great impact on the local and county economy. Named after First World War hero Thomas Spence, a native of Thomasville, Spence Field functioned as an Army Air Corps training facility until the war's end when it was deactivated. Shortly thereafter, the Hawthorne School of Aeronautics leased the facility for use as a civilian contract school for the training of Air Force pilots. In the early 1960s the federal government terminated its contract with Hawthorne and in recent years Spence Field has become an important industrial site for the county and the location of the annual Sunbelt Agricultural Exposition, attracting thousands of visitors to Moultrie each year.

In the post-World War II era Moultrie has continued to grow and prosper as a regional trade center of southwest Georgia. The downtown commercial district remains the center of commercial activity in Moultrie and Colquitt County.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Blanton, M. M. "Town of Moultrie, Georgia in Year of 1881."
Unpublished map.
- Coleman, Kenneth, general editor. A History of Georgia. Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1977.
- Colquitt-Thomas Regional Library, Reference Department. Moultrie and Colquitt County: A Brief History. Unpublished report.
- Covington, W. A. History of Colquitt County. Spartanburg, South Carolina: The Reprint Company, 1980. Originally published in 1937 by Foote and Davis, Moultrie, Georgia.
- Coyle, Mattie Oglesby. History of Colquitt County, Georgia, and Her Builders. Moultrie, Georgia: Observer Press, 1925.
- Devine, Jerry W. Town Development in Wiregrass Georgia, 1870 to 1900: A Study of the Material Aspects of Economic Growth. Unpublished report, March, 1980.
- Miller's Moultrie, Georgia City Directory, Volume II, 1937-38. Southern Directory Company, Asheville, North Carolina, Publishers.
- Moultrie First Baptist Church. "Celebrating Our Centennial," a report researched and compiled by Dr. Jackie Rhoden Stringfellow.
- The Moultrie Observer, October 12, 1956; February 24, 1968; February 2, 1976.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (City of Moultrie, Georgia). New York City, New York: Sanborn Insurance Company. 1899, 1903, 1908, 1912, 1920, 1929.
- Sherwood's Gazetteers. 1860.
- Shole's Georgia State Gazetteer, Business and Planters Directory, 1881-1882.
- Vereen, W. C. "Our Yesterdays and Our Tomorrows." Pamphlet printed by the Moultrie Banking Company, 1925.
- Young and Company Business and Professional Directory of Georgia, 1909-1910. Atlanta: Young and Company, publishers.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9

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 (courthouse, jail, and
Carnegie Library)
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 48 acres

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 234190 Northing 3453000
- B) Zone 17 Easting 234650 Northing 3452840
- C) Zone 17 Easting 234650 Northing 3452610
- D) Zone 17 Easting 234270 Northing 3452410
- E) Zone 17 Easting 234080 Northing 3452700

Verbal Boundary Description

The district includes properties in downtown Moultrie, Georgia with the majority of properties fronting Main Street, East First Street, North First Avenue, Central Avenue, or South First Avenue. The district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line drawn to scale on the attached district map.

Boundary Justification

The Moultrie Commercial Historic District encompasses the contiguous, intact, historic, commercial buildings in downtown Moultrie, Georgia.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title a) John Kissane, consultant
b) Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Specialist
organization a) The Jaeger Company, Gainesville, Georgia
b) Office of Historic Preservation, 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** April 21, 1994

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Moultrie Commercial Historic District
City or Vicinity: Moultrie
County: Colquitt
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 1992

Description of Photograph(s):

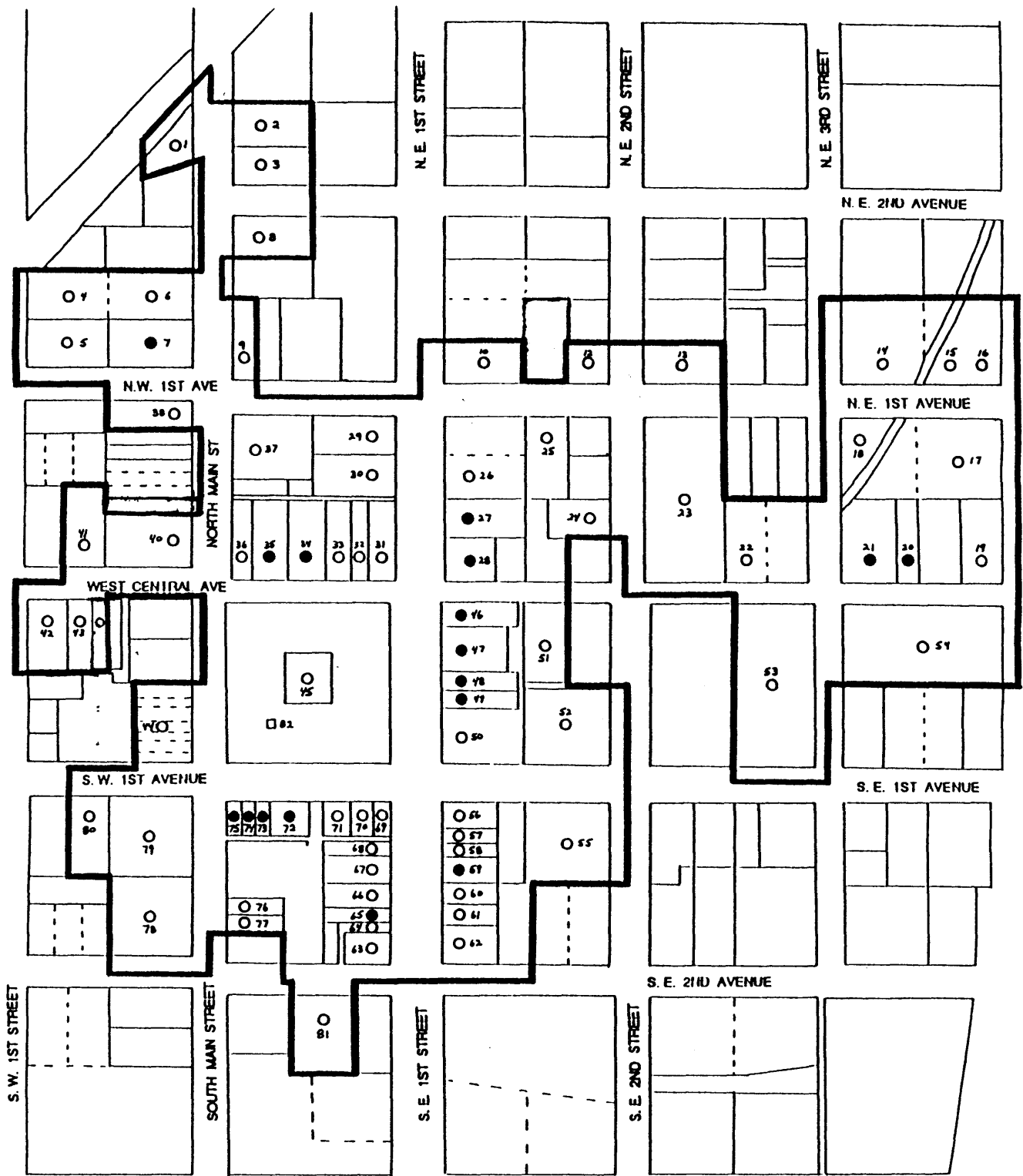
- 1 of 24: Southwest corner of the Colquitt County Courthouse and Confederate monument; photographer facing northeast.
- 2 of 24: Northeast corner of NE Second Street and Northeast First Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 24: Northwest corner of East Second Street and East Central Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 24: East side of SE First Street, south of SE First Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
- 5 of 24: South side of West Central Avenue, east of West First Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 6 of 24: Northeast corner of NW First Street and NW First Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 7 of 24: North side of Central Avenue, west of NE First Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 8 of 24: East side of South Main Street, north of SE Second Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 24: West side of South Main Street, north of SW Second Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 24: East side of SE First Street, north of SE Second Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 24: Northwest and northeast corner of Central Avenue and North Main Street; photographer facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service


**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 12 of 24: Northeast corner of Carnegie Library at the southwest corner of North Main Street and North First Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 24: West facade of the Federal Building, corner of North Main Street and North First Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 24: Henderson Funeral Home on NE First Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 24: Northwest corner of Colquitt County Jail; photographer facing southeast.
- 16 of 24: Colquitt Theater and streetscape of South First Avenue, east of West First Street; photographer facing east.
- 17 of 24: Friedlander's Department Store at the northeast corner of SE First Avenue and SE First Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 18 of 24: Streetscape of North Main Street, north of North Second Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 24: Railroad Depot; photographer facing west.
- 20 of 24: Former gas station at the southeast corner of NE Second Avenue and North Main Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 21 of 24: Northeast corner of NE First Street and NE First Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 22 of 24: Northeast corner of East Second Street and East Central Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 23 of 24: Streetscape of SE Second Avenue, east of South Main; photographer facing east.
- 24 of 24: Courthouse lawn, Confederate monument, and corner of South Main Street and South First Avenue; photographer facing southwest.




Moultrie Commercial Historic District
 Colquitt County, Georgia
 Sketch Map

National Register Boundary: 

Contributing Properties: ○

Noncontributing Properties: ●

Scale: none

North: 

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Moultrie Commercial Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Colquitt

DATE RECEIVED: 6/16/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/30/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000543

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

additional Documentation Accepted

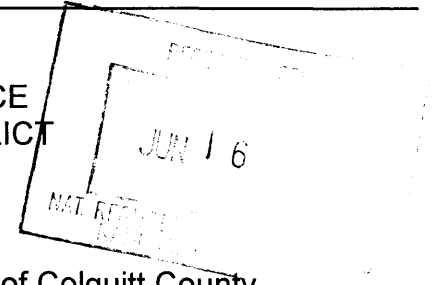
RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/2/04

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
MOULTRIE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
COLQUITT COUNTY, GEORGIA



ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Moultrie is located in southwest Georgia, and serves as the county seat of Colquitt County. Downtown Moultrie is a collection of late 19th and early to mid-20th century commercial, industrial, and community landmark buildings. The Moultrie Commercial Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1994. The period of significance for the original listing was 1859 to 1941. This additional documentation updates the period of significance of the historic district to 1954 to include buildings built between 1942 and 1954. One new contributing historic building is identified. No additional acreage is being added to the historic district.

The building located at 110 North Main Street, constructed c.1946, was not included in the resource count in the original nomination. Due to the date of construction, the building would have been considered noncontributing at the time of the original listing. Since that time, the building has become 50 years old and was rehabilitated under the National Historic Preservation Act Federal Tax Incentives Program. The building received final certification from the Tax Incentives Program, Technical Preservation Branch, National Park Service on May 9, 1997.

The building, located in the northern portion of the historic district, is a mid-1940s commercial building that originally housed a dry cleaners and laundry business. It is a one-story, brick building with four storefronts. The building appears in photograph 20, right background, of the original nomination. A pre-rehabilitation photograph is included with this additional documentation. As previously stated, the building received final certification from the National Park Service, and it retains its character-defining exterior features that can be seen in both photographs. The building reflects the Art Moderne style. Character-defining features include the flat roof, flat, unornamented wall surfaces, and wall surfaces that extend above the roof line at each end and in the center. Each storefront has a single entry door at one side with a four-pane transom and a single pane sidelight on one side. Each storefront also features a large single-pane display window. The side walls have four-pane metal windows with a center pivot section. The rear of the building contains double exit doors for each store, each with a six-pane metal casement transom.

The interiors of the building are large open spaces with concrete floors, dropped ceilings, and brick walls.

Landscaping around the building is minimal due to the fact that the building was constructed close to the lot lines of the property.

The Moultrie Commercial Historic District as amended is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of commerce as the commercial center for the city of Moultrie and Colquitt County. The district as amended is eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its good and intact collection of late 19th- and early to mid-20th century commercial buildings. The building at 110 North Main Street contributes to the significance of the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

amended district because of its historic use as a dry cleaners and laundry which contributed to the commercial economy of downtown Moultrie and because of its modern architectural style; indeed the only contributing building built in the downtown district in the near-decade following World War II.

CONTRIBUTING/NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The number of contributing buildings in the Moultrie Commercial Historic District is increased by one to become 61. There is also a contributing object, a Confederate monument. The number of noncontributing buildings remains 17 due to the fact that the building at 110 North Main Street was not included in the original resource count.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Form Prepared by:

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 2, 2004
e-mail holly_anderson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title William G. Fallin and William M. McIntosh
organization Fallin & McIntosh Properties
mailing address P.O. Box 250
city or town Moultrie **state** Georgia **zip code** 31776
telephone (912)985-5881
e-mail

- (X) **property owner**
- () **consultant**
- () **regional development center preservation planner**
- () **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name/title William G. Fallin and William M. McIntosh
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city or town Moultrie **state** Georgia **zip code** 31776
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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Coover
Signature of certifying official

6-10-04
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

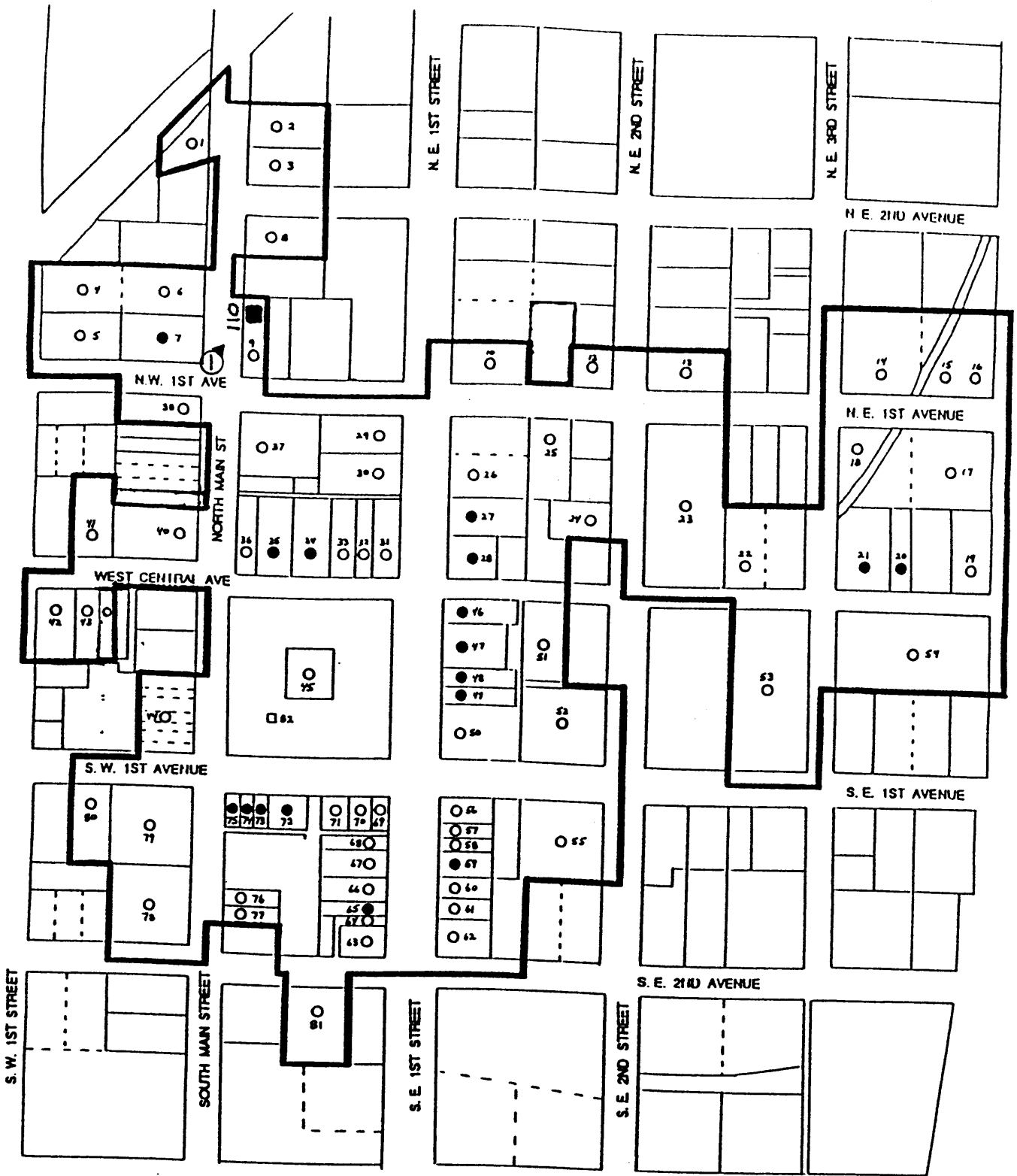
Name of Property: Moultrie Commercial Historic District (Additional Documentation)
City or Vicinity: Moultrie
County: Colquitt
State: Georgia
Photographer: Property owner
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June, 1996

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 1

1. 110 North Main Street, front façade; photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



Moultrie Commercial Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Moultrie, Colquitt County, Georgia
Original National Register Boundary Map-key at right
110 North Main Street: ■
Map updated February, 2004

Moultrie Commercial Historic District
Colquitt County, Georgia
Sketch Map
National Register Boundary: —
Contributing Properties: ○
Noncontributing Properties: ●
Scale: none
North: ↑