

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only	
received	APR 22 1982
date entered	

**1. Name**

historic Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District

and/or common College-Temple Historic District

**2. Location**

*Roughly bounded by RR tracks, Jefferson, Cavender, Duncan and Brewin Sts.*

street & number See Continuation Sheet. N/A not for publication

city, town Newnan N/A vicinity of congressional district 6th - Newt Gingrich

state Georgia code 013 county Coweta code 077

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Medical

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple Ownership (more than fifty property owners)

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of Superior Court

street & number Coweta County Courthouse

city, town Newnan state Georgia

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

Historic Structures Field Survey:  
title Coweta County, Georgia has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date December, 1976  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Section  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta state Georgia

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

### General Description

The Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District is located to the west and north of the courthouse square in downtown Newnan, the county seat of Coweta County. It is a largely residential neighborhood of mainly middle- and upper-middle-class nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses. The district also includes a church, two parks, a school, and a hospital. The streets are laid out in an irregular gridiron pattern and are in many parts of the district lined with trees, sidewalks, and low retaining walls. Front yards are informally landscaped with grass, trees, shrubbery, and walks. The district boundaries circumscribe an intact historic neighborhood; to the west and south are other neighborhoods with character, appearance, and history of their own, to the north is a newer suburban residential area, and to the east is the commercial downtown of Newnan.

Newnan is situated in the gently rolling countryside of the lower Georgia piedmont. The Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District is located on approximately 125 acres of this gently diversified topography. No unusual or pronounced geographic features are present in the district. All the land in the district has been developed, leaving none in a natural state.

Land in the historic district is subdivided according to an irregular gridiron street layout. This irregular street pattern was developed from the original gridiron plan of the city, part of which is incorporated in the southeast corner of the district. Principal streets in the district include West Washington, West Broad, and West Spring streets, all of which extend westward from the center of the city; Jackson Street, which extends north from the center of the city and marks the eastern boundary of the district; and College Street and Temple Avenue, which intersect at right angles in the upper-middle part of the district. The city blocks which result from this street layout vary in size and shape. They are generally smaller to the southeast, toward downtown, and larger to the northwest. Lots are generally laid off in long, narrow rectangles from the streets; some larger, irregularly shaped tracts of land still remain, however, especially in the northern half of the district. Buildings on most of these lots are placed near the front-center of the property; on the larger lots, buildings stand back closer to the center of the property.

Houses in the historic district vary in size from small bungalows and cottages to mansions; most are comfortably sized middle-class residences. Styles represented include early-nineteenth-century Plain style and Greek Revival, late-nineteenth-century Victorian, and early twentieth century Neoclassical, Bungalow, Prairie, and Period. Most of the houses are one to two stories high and are built of wood with weather-board-siding; a few houses are constructed of brick. Many late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses feature decorative woodwork produced locally by the R.D. Cole Company. Porches, gables, and eaves present most of the architectural

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detailing. Exceptions to these rules include the Gothic Revival First Baptist Church at the corner of West Washington and Brown streets, an Art Deco recreation building in Pickett Field, the 1935 brick Maggie Brown School at the corner of Clark and Kellogg streets, and an early-twentieth-century hospital at the corner of Jackson and Clark streets. The 1885 Male Seminary building, a simple one-story wood-framed structure, has been returned to its original site at the corner of College Street and Temple Avenue (in 1975) from a location on College Street to which it had been moved in 1888.

There are two parks in the historic district. One, known as Male Seminary Park, stretches along the south side of Temple Avenue between College and Jackson streets. It is of recent origin, and its landscaping consists of brick walks, lawn, flower gardens, shrubbery, and saplings. The other park, Pickett's Field, occupies ten acres of land at the west edge of the district. It consists of athletic fields, a recreation building, and a swimming pool with pool house. Other landscape features in the district include street trees along most of the streets, sidewalks and curbs, and low masonry retaining walls or brick-and-wood fences. Front yards are informally landscaped with trees and grass. Many property lines are articulated by hedges. The larger residential properties feature greenswards and stands of trees.

#### Intrusions and Non-historic Properties

There are very few intrusions and non-historic properties in the district. Intrusions are non-historic buildings whose design, setting, or materials renders them incompatible with the overall character and appearance of the district. Intrusions are represented by ranch houses, multi-unit apartment buildings, modern commercial outlets, vacant lots (where houses once stood) and parking lots. Non-historic properties are generally less than fifty years old but are designed, situated, and built in such a way as to not detract from the historic character and appearance of the district. These properties are generally represented by houses built just before or just after World War II. Intrusions and non-historic properties are identified on the attached "property/sketch map" of the district.

#### Boundaries

The boundaries of this district circumscribe an intact historic neighborhood. To the north of properties fronting on the north side of Clark Street is a mid-twentieth-century suburban residential neighborhood. To the east of properties fronting on the east side of Jackson Street between Clark and Wesley streets is a modern commercial "strip" running the length of Jefferson Street. To the southeast

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of the district, and separated from it by a ring of modern commercial structures, is Newnan's historic downtown arranged around a courthouse square; here, the district boundaries have been drawn to coincide with the abrupt change from historic residential buildings to contemporary commercial structures. To the south of the district are the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks and associated commercial development. To the west of the district is another historic neighborhood, this one associated with Newnan's black community, that has a character, appearance, and history of its own. To the northwest of the district is another modern commercial "strip" along Temple Avenue.

Photographs

The Historic Preservation Section has determined that the photographs taken in September, 1980 still provide an accurate view of the district. No significant changes have been made since that date.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Local History
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1820s - early 20th cen. **Builder/Architect** multiple

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)** :

### Summary Statement of Significance

The Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District is historically significant in terms of the exploration and settlement, the community planning and development, the architecture, the landscape architecture, the education, the religion, and the social-humanitarian and local history of Newnan. In terms of exploration and settlement, the district is the place where many of Newnan's earliest residents settled; it was a part of the original city limits in Land Lot 25 laid out in 1828. In terms of community planning and development, the district constitutes an intact historic residential neighborhood that took shape over several generations in an incremental way, typical of many in-town neighborhoods. In terms of architecture, the district contains representative examples of antebellum, Victorian, and early-twentieth-century residences which display distinctive period characteristics of design, materials, techniques, and workmanship. The district also contains examples of woodworking by the local R. D. Cole Company and examples of design by the noted Georgia architect, R. Kinnon Perry. In terms of education, the district contains Lot 58, which has traditionally been used for public education since the founding of the city; it also contains the county's only historic college building. In terms of landscape architecture, the district features streetscapes and front yards that show characteristic turn-of-the-century landscaping treatments. In terms of religion, the district is the home of Newnan's oldest church congregation and one of the city's finest late-nineteenth-century church buildings. In terms of social and humanitarian history, the district includes the city's first privately owned hospital. In terms of local history, the district contains the homes of many of Newnan's prominent middle- and upper-middle-class citizens and their domestic servants.

### Historical Summary

The historical development of the Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District reflects the historical development of Newnan and can be broken into five distinct periods. The first period (1820s-1850s) can be described as an early settlement period. After the land between the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers was acquired from the Lower Creek Indians in 1825 with the Treaty of Indian Springs, Newnan was laid out in Land Lot 25 of the Fifth District. In 1828, at the town's incorporation, only one-third of the district was within the town limits -- the rest

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ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

UTM NOT VERIFIED

See Continuation Sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 125 acres (app.)

Quadrangle name Newnan North, Ga., and Newnan South, Ga.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A	1,6	70,392,0	3,695,580	B	1,6	70,477,0	3,695,620
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,6	70,467,0	3,694,590	D	1,6	70,423,0	3,694,600
E	1,6	70,394,0	3,694,920	F			
G				H			

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The district boundary is described by a heavy black line on the attached "property/sketch map" and is justified in Section 7 of this form.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title a) Maurie Golsen-Williams, Historic Preservation Planner  
 b) Richard Cloues, Architectural Historian

organization a) Chattahoochee-Flint APDC  
 b) Historic Preservation Sec., Ga. D.N.R. date November 17, 1980/April 12, 1982

street & number a) P.O. Box 1363 a) (404) 882-2956  
 b) 270 Washington Street, S.W. telephone b) (404) 656-2840

city or town a) LaGrange  
 b) Atlanta state Georgia

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon 4/12/82  
 Elizabeth A. Lyon  
 title State Historic Preservation Officer date 11/26/80

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register <u>Carol O. Shull</u> Keeper of the National Register date <u>5-28-82</u>
Attest: <u>Carol O. Shull</u> Chief of Registration date <u>5/27/82</u>

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was in Land Lot 26. During the first period, a few families owned large tracts of land and built homes more like plantation than town houses. During this period, the first church in Newman, the First Baptist Church, was built on the corner of Brown and West Washington streets. The second period in Newman's history (1850s-1861) was a period of growth and development. The Atlanta and West Point Railroad came to Newman in 1853, and the R. D. Cole Woodworking Shop was opened in 1854. The District enjoyed a period of steady growth with an economy based on cotton money. The most significant event to the Northwest Newman Residential Historic District during this period was the opening of a college on College Street in 1853. The third period (1861-1880s) was that of war and Reconstruction. Newman was occupied by Union forces in 1864. In 1888, the college closed due to a lack of funds. There was little building in the District during this period; however, during the 1870s, a few structures were moved into the District and others, such as school buildings, were reused as residences. The fourth period (1880s-World War I) was one of rapid growth and prosperity. The economy of Newman shifted from agriculture to industry. The new courthouse was built in 1904 by Golucke in the Neoclassical style. In the District there was a great deal of building activity. The first public school was opened in 1887, called the Temple Avenue School. By 1900, most of the land was divided into lots, and the district was full of homes. During the fourth period, Newman had water, sewerage system, and electric lights. The fifth period (World War I-World War II) was a period of prosperity in the city but slow growth in the District in general. At this time, Newman was known as one of the richest cities in America. It was also known as "the City of Homes." It was during this period that the Atlanta architect, R. Kinnon Perry, designed the Newman Hospital (1925) and many fine Neoclassical, English Tudor, and Georgian residences within the District.

### Architecture

The District is significant in architecture as it reflects a wide range of styles spanning a 100-year period. Architecturally, the District is also significant as it displays the use of local craftsmanship in the sawwork of the R. D. Cole Company of Newman. The District also features designs by Atlanta architect R. Kinnon Perry and a rare house design attributed to J. W. Golucke, who was known for designing many of Georgia's courthouses.

The stylistic chronology of the Northwest Newman Residential Historic District began with the 1840-1850s Greek Revival style. Half a dozen of these Greek Revival homes still stand. Most of them, such as the 1855 Dent-Sewell House on College Street, are fully realized Greek Revival with four-over-four, central-hall plans. Others, such as the 1831 Sargent-Rosenzweig House at 47 Jackson Street, may

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have evolved from Plantation Plain-style buildings with two-over-two plans and shed porches to the front and back. One feature common to many of these Greek Revival homes are nine-over-nine windows flanked by vertical sidelights. Following the Greek Revival-style, there was a type of transitional style from the symmetry and classical details of the Greek style to the asymmetry and ornamentation of the Victorian era. This transitional style is illustrated at 65 Spring Street. This large house has a four-over-four central-hall plan, door with sidelights, surrounding one-story porch, central second-floor bay windows and classical details such as Doric columns and dentil motif. By the 1890s, the houses in the District could be characterized as Victorian. Carpenter Gothic one-story cottages with ornamental sawnwork can be seen at 62, 60, 58 and 56 Temple Avenue. The Murray-Mealor House (1894), at 56 West Washington Street, is a two-story frame house with highly ornamental sawnwork on the two-tiered porch and vergeboard. An excellent example of the Eastlake style is the Palmer House at 64 College Street. This house has features such as the four-sided, pediment-towered corner entrance and ornamental sawnwork. Many of the large homes can be described as Queen Anne, as they combine a variety of architectural details; an example is the Hopkins House at 29 College Street, with towers, bay windows, spindles, and stained glass. The Ernest Taylor House (1895) at 46 Jackson Street has the appearance of a "steamboat Gothic" style with its two-tiered porch with banisters. The Victorian style, which was the most prolific in the District, was followed in 1905-1920 by a style best described as the Prairie style. This style, evident in the house at 26 West Washington Street (1916), has projected eaves, with braces, vertical casement windows, and dormers. This style often has low hip roofs with shed dormers. The Neoclassical style was popular during the 1920s in this upper-middle-class neighborhood. Some of these houses were designed by architects such as R. Kinnon Perry; others were designed by local builders. The Bettina Carroll House at 64 College Street is a two-story brick house with fluted composite columns, a semicircular balcony projects over the front door. The Caldwell House (1917) at 45 Spring Street is a two-story brick building designed in a Neo-Georgian style. The bungalow, while not widespread in Newnan, does appear in the late-1920s and 1930s. The W.A. Davis, Jr. House at 63 Jackson Street is a one-story brick bungalow with brackets supporting the eaves. Another example of the Craftsman-Bungalow style, at 48 Spring Street, is a one-story frame structure with characteristic battered columns on brick piers, a broad gable facing street, and casement windows. The last style evident in the District before 1940 was Art Deco. The Pickett Field Recreation Building was built in the city in the 1930s. It is a two-story brick building with stepped facade and setback.

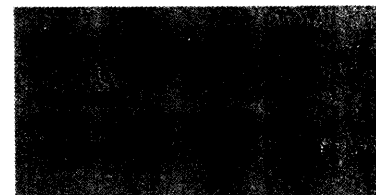
The R.D. Cole Woodworking Shop operated in Newnan from 1854-1960, and nearly all the sawnwork found in this District was made at the Cole shop. Sawnwork offered by R.D. Cole ranged from mantels to doors to gable ornaments in any wood

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from white pine to mahogany. Although the Cole shop never published a catalogue of its sawnwork designs, it allowed building contractors and homeowners free access to examine its stock at the planing mill. Housewives were encouraged to submit sketches in person to the pattern-makers at the mill to ensure that the right ornament was created. Three known pattern-makers were J.Y. McSwain, John Kite and W.A. Steed. McSwain was apprenticed in 1876 and worked until his death in 1960. Cole shop work can be seen today in decorative verge boards, gable vents, columns, banisters, doors, and mantels. Some of the most popular motifs were the sunburst, horseshoe-shaped gable vent, spindels, dentils, and classical columns.

Architect R. Kinnon Perry of Atlanta designed many structures in Newnan in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1925, he received the commission to design the Newnan Hospital. Later, he designed other houses within the District, such as the Peniston-Thomasson House at 1 Jackson Street and the Mann House at 75 Jackson Street. Little is known about Perry. It is said that he started working at the age of thirteen with B.B. Smith in Montgomery, Alabama, and went on to receive a "certificate" from Alabama Tech. He then went to Atlanta and worked with several architects, including Haralson Bleckley, Walker and Chase, Robert and Company, and Cooper and Cooper until 1924, when he joined the American Institute of Architects and started his own firm. He practiced until his death in 1965. R. Kinnon Perry worked with Philip Schutze on the Academy of Medicine Building in Atlanta, recently listed on the National Register. He also designed Green Island Ranch in Muscogee County, an early twentieth century suburban estate. Perry designed many Georgian Revival, Neoclassical, and English Tudor houses for prominent families in LaGrange and Newnan. In this District, he designed several houses on Jackson Street. The residence at 69 Jackson Street is an outstanding example of the English Tudor style, and the residence at 72 Jackson Street is an excellent example of Neo-Georgian style. Within the District, Perry's designs are characterized by his use of brick slate, and the professional manner in which he used symmetry, proportion, and scale in designs based on academic styles.

The Atkinson-Glover home at 19 Temple Avenue is locally attributed to J.W. Golucke in 1893, eleven years before he designed the Coweta County Courthouse. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style with Eastlake decoration, complete with polygonal turret with tent roof, pedimented and projecting dormers, bay projections, spindles, an asymmetrical plan, and a veranda.

#### Community Planning

The Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District is significant as an example of an incrementally developed neighborhood. The blocks close to the court

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square are rectangular and lots were small. As the neighborhood grew westward, the blocks consisted of land tracts owned by single families which were subdivided. Streets circumscribed the large land lots, forming irregularly shaped blocks, and streets were often named for landowners of adjacent property (such as Dent Street after Judge W.B.W. Dent). Much of the land was divided between 1889 and 1917, and lots are characteristically narrow and long, with residences placed close to each other and the street. Part of the planned growth of the neighborhood was the allocation of land for schools and parks. In 1828, Land Lot 58 was designated the "academy lot," and it remained the school lot until 1977. Open space and recreation facilities were also planned for. In the 1930s, the City of Newnan created a ten-acre park with a gymnasium and swimming pool. In summary, the District is an example of an incrementally planned and developed neighborhood with schools, parks, tree-lined streets, churches and sidewalks.

Education

The Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District is significant to Newnan in the area of education as the location of the city's first public school and the location of the only college in Coweta County. Professor Moses Kellogg taught in Newnan nine years before he founded the college on Temple Street in 1853. The college consisted of three main buildings--a main hall with chapel and recitation rooms, the laboratory, and a dormitory which was also the home of the Kellogg family. The laboratory held the first printing press in a Southern college. According to the 1881 catalogue, "No applicant unable to pay tuition and board has ever been refused." The college closed in 1888, due to a lack of funds. The laboratory is still standing today as a residence at 73 College Street.

In 1828, when Newnan was surveyed and divided into lots, city lot number 58 was set aside and designated the academy lot. Since that time, it has been the site of seven school buildings. The first school was erected in 1829, followed by the first Male Seminary School in 1840, which burned in 1867. In 1870, a temporary house was leased on the ground. In 1880, Professor Kellogg recognized the need for a large, well-constructed building in which to educate the young men of Newnan and prepare them for college. In 1882, he obtained a ten-year lease of the academy grounds under the condition that if the trustees decided to erect a public-school building on the grounds at a later date, the lease would be terminated and he would be reimbursed for any improvements he had made. Professor Kellogg then purchased the old Methodist church and tore the building apart and used materials from it to construct his school on the academy lot. In 1888, when the public school system was created, the city decided a larger building was needed. Professor Kellogg's school

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was placed up for public acution to make way for the first public school in Newnan, the Temple Avenue School. Kellogg's Seminary Building was purchased at auction by W.A. Dent, who moved it to a vacant lot on College Street adjoining his home, and the building became a residence for the next 86 years. Its replacement, the Temple Avenue School, was erected in 1888 and was a brick structure consisting of a basement and two main floors providing eight classrooms. It was demolished in 1972. A frame annex was also built on the west half of the lot around the turn of the century, and this building functioned until 1930, when it burned. On the same academy lot in 1916, at the corner of Temple Avenue and Jackson Street, the Newnan High School was built. This became the junior high in the 1950s when Newnan High School was built on LaGrange Street. In 1935, the Maggie Brown School was built at the corner of Kellogg and Clark streets to replace the Temple Avenue Annex. This one-story brick building is the only school still functioning today within the District. The 1916 high school was demolished in 1975. At that time, the Male Seminary was moved from its site on College Street back to the academy lot and restored with HUD funds by the City of Newnan. The academy lot now serves as a city park, and the Male Seminary School serves as a museum and the headquarters of the Newnan-Coweta Historical Society.

Exploration and Settlement

The Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District is significant in exploration and settlement as part of Land Lot 25--the original city limits--and as the home of many of Coweta's earliest settlers. After the Treaty of Indian Springs in 1825, the land between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers was ceded to Georgia. The land was surveyed and divided into counties in 1825; Coweta County consisted of the Fifth District. Land Lot 25 of the Fifth District was chosen as a site for public buildings, and the town was surveyed by Clayhorn and Haus. In 1828, the name was changed to the City of Newnan. Approximately one-third of this District was within Land Lot 25. Of note was City Lot 58, which was designated as the "academy lot." According to W.V. Anderson's History of Coweta County, there were four lawyers, three blacksmiths, two doctors, nine carpenters, and three storeowners living in the District in its early years. Among the early families in the District were the Arnolds, the Dents, the Sargents, all of whom built large Greek Revival homes by 1850.

Landscape Architecture

The District is significant in landscape architecture as it reflects many features of nineteenth-century urban environmental design. Many streets are tree-lined,

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such as Wesley and West Washington streets. The District is unified with sidewalks throughout. Most houses have central walkways from the front door to the street boarded by flowers or shrubs. Originally, roads and sidewalks were dirt and then brick; today, the sidewalks are concrete and the roads are black asphalt. Houses sit close to the road and front yards tend to be small and more carefully landscaped, while the backyards are larger and less formal. Hedges are used at the base of the houses and to define property lines. Today, most lawns are open and grassy, where in the late-nineteenth century most yards had fences (either of picket, stone, brick or wrought iron) and swept dirt. Today, some properties still have low, rusticated, stone retaining walls.

Religion

The District is significant to the local history of religion as the site of the city's first church. The First Baptist Church of Newnan was founded in 1828. In 1830, \$708.08 was raised to construct a building located on the northeast corner of Clark and Jackson streets. The congregation was moved to the corner of Washington and Brown streets in 1845; the "old" church, which is still standing on this lot today, was built in 1884 in the Gothic style. The church continued to grow, with additions being built in 1928 and 1958. In 1968, a new "Georgian"-styled church was built next to the old church building, and a parking lot was built on the block north of the church off West Madison Street.

Medicine

Because the District was the location of the first hospitals in Newnan, it is significant for social/humanitarian reasons. Newnan's medical history began during the Civil War when residences, stores and the Coweta County Courthouse were used as hospitals. In 1902, the Davis-Turner Sanitorium was built on the corner of West Broad and College streets. The building, which is now gone, was similar to a residence but was "built especially for the purpose and fitted with the latest appliances and conveniences for care of the sick" (Centennial: 1965:89). In 1910, two nurses rented a small frame house at 21 Jackson Street (the present site of the Walter Arnall house), which they operated as a hospital; in 1912, they moved to a two-story frame house at 51 Madison Street (outside the District). In 1923, a group of citizens invited R. Kinnon Perry, an Atlanta architect, to design the Newnan Hospital located on Jackson Street north of Clark Street. A hospital for black patients was constructed in 1939 outside the District on Spring Street and was under the same management as the Newnan Hospital. The black hospital closed in 1962, and the Newnan Hospital is still in operation.

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Continuation sheet

Significance

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Local History

The Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District has historically been a neighborhood composed of town merchants, politicians and professionals. An interesting view of local history is the chronology of owners of the Arnond-Shapiro House at 34 College Street. The house was built in 1830-35 by a merchant. From 1830-60, five people owned the house, including two attorneys, one of which divided the property and sold off lots, a merchant, and a Methodist minister. From 1860-83, four people owned the home, including a widow who rented out rooms, an attorney, and two generations of land owners and dairy farmers. For the next seventy years, the house was in the Arnall family, merchants and industrialists who created Coweta Fertilizer, Guano Factory, and Arnall Mills. In 1953, the house was bought and converted into apartments, and in 1973, it was bought and restored by a real estate agent.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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(2) Location

In northwest Newnan, centered on the intersection of Temple Avenue and College Street, an area bounded approximately by Jackson and Brown streets on the east, West Spring Street on the south, the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks and Duncan Street on the west, and Clark Street on the north.

(9) Bibliography

Arnall, Hamilton. Interview on June 12, 1980.

Deeds and records, Superior Court, Coweta Courthouse, Newnan, Ga.

Jones, Mary Gibson, and Lily Reynolds. Coweta County Chronicles. Atlanta, 1928.

Schutze, Phillip. Interview in Atlanta on June 18, 1980.

Spence, Dorothy. Interview AIA, Atlanta, June 23, 1980.

Shapiro, Georgia. Interview in Newnan on April 11, 1980.

The Newnan Times-Herald. Victorian House Adornments Abound Here, April 17, 1980.

Golsen-Williams, Maurie. On-site inspection, May 3, 1980.

Northwest Newnan Residential Historic District  
Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia

PROPERTY/SKETCH MAP

North: ↑  
Scale: 0' — 200'  
Boundary of historic district: ———  
Intrusion: ■  
Non-historic property: □  
Photograph and direction of view: ○

