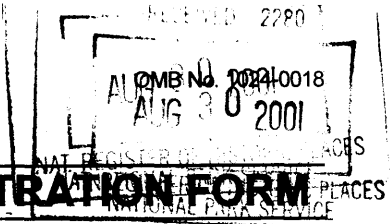


01-742
Results



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 Winterville Historic District
other names/site number Winter's Station, Six-Mile Station

2. Location

street & number Roughly centered on Main Street and on the abandoned Georgia Railroad line within the city limits of Winterville.
city, town Winterville () vicinity of
county Clarke code 059
state Georgia code GA zip code 30683

() not for publication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:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	63	37
sites	0	0
structures	2	0
objects	0	0
total	65	37

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of previous listing: N/A

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.

Richard C. Cloves
Signature of certifying official

8-24-01
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

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Patrick Andrews 10/11/01

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling
Commerce/Trade: department store, professional, warehouse
Government: city hall/post office
Education: school
Agriculture/Subsistence: storage
Transportation: rail-related

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling
Government: city hall/post office
Education: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Georgian cottage, center-hall cottage, gable-ell cottage, New South cottage, saddlebag house

Materials:

foundation Brick
walls Wood: weatherboard
roof Asphalt
other Stone

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Winterville Historic District is a small railroad town east of Athens in Clarke County, Georgia. The town is characterized by its rural setting and its houses set on large, wooded lots. Winterville's development on both sides the Georgia Railroad line is reflected in its cross-rail plan. Roads were established parallel and perpendicular to the rail line with the open square and depot located on the northeast side of the rail line. Most of the development followed the northwest-southeast-trending rail line while most land within the city limits was rural in character.

Many of Winterville's major roads converge on the town square located on the rail line in the center of the historic district (photos 1 and 3). The open square includes a small grassed park in the center with two mature cedars of Lebanon trees. The park is surrounded by through streets and areas paved for parking. Located along the rail line on the southwest side of the square is the depot, built in c.1890 (photo 2). It features wide-overhanging eaves and an interior divided into passenger waiting rooms, freight room, and ticket office. Opposite the depot on the square is the classical Pittard Bank

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

(1912), named for a prominent early Winterville family (photo 3). It is built of brick with decorative keystones and stepped parapet. The bank operated until c.1930 when it could no longer finance farms during the agricultural collapse. The Greek Revival Winterville Methodist Church is the last historic building on the square (photo 4). It is constructed of brick with an expansive portico supported by four columns *in antis*. The Old General Store, located at the corner of Church and Harris streets southeast of the square, was built between 1920-30 (photo 5). It features a brick facade and clapboard sides. Adjacent to the general store on Church Street is Spratlin's Garage, built during the 1930s. The garage is a utilitarian building clad in corrugated sheet metal.

Two moved buildings are located on Marigold Street in the vicinity of the square: the Carter-Coile Doctors Office (c. 1870-1879) and the Winterville Library (1900-1914), photo 7. The Carter-Coile Doctors Office is plain one-story, front-gabled building that served as medical offices for Dr. Carter from 1874-1908, and later Dr. Coile from 1920-50. The neighboring Winterville Library is housed in a one-story, saddlebag house.

Among the earliest houses in Winterville is the John Winter-Pittard House (photo 30). Built between 1850 and 1859, the Pittard house is a Georgian-cottage with a large Gothic dormer. Later houses were influenced by several architectural styles including Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Classical Revival, and Craftsman. Along North Main Street, there are Craftsman bungalows, in addition to some vernacular house types from the late 19th century. The house at 229 Church Street is a good example of a high-style Craftsman house constructed in c. 1916 (photo 9, right). Another Craftsman-influenced house is located at 223 South Church Street, which reflects stylistic elements of the period (photo 35).

Most historic properties in Winterville are vernacular buildings based on regional building traditions that were influenced by popular styles of the period. Typical house types include Georgian, central-hall, and gabled-ell cottages and bungalows. The Pittard-Coile-Harris House, c.1885-1894, is a good example of a New South Cottage with Folk Victorian elements (photo 12). The house at 285 North Main Street, which was built c.1880-1889, is an I-house that also has Folk Victorian elements (photo 28). A very good example of a Georgian House is found at 324 South Main Street and dates to c. 1870-1879 (photo 37). This property is plain in its exterior features and is characterized by its large size with two interior chimneys that heat its four principal rooms.

Several large, two-story houses exist in Winterville, including the Coile-Harris House (1877-1878), the Johnson-Spratlin House (c.1890), and Johnson-Meyer-Pharr House (1875-1884), photo 32 in center. These Queen Anne- and Folk Victorian-style houses were all built by Hal O. Johnson, a builder and businessman and resident of Winterville.

The Winterville schools are located at the north end of the historic district on both sides of Winter Street (photo 13). The complex includes the Winterville High School (1920), Winterville Elementary School (1940-1941), Vocational Building (1942), and the Winterville School Auditorium (1953). The Winterville High School is a two-story, foursquare building with a hipped roof and stuccoed exterior (photos 17 and 18). The interior consists of four classrooms separated by a central hallway on each

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

floor. The rooms have plaster walls, wainscoting, tongue-and-groove ceilings, and wood floors. A two-story brick ell addition was added to the building in 1935.

The Winterville School Auditorium (photos 17 and 18), located adjacent to the high school, was constructed in 1953 to replace an auditorium that was built in 1949 and destroyed by fire the following year. The one-story, brick auditorium is characterized by its severe, almost Modern design. The interior comprises a large open seating area and stage with rear dressing room.

The Vocational Building (photo 19), located adjacent to the auditorium, was constructed in 1942 to replace a 1939 vocational building that was destroyed by fire in 1940. The one-story, brick building was constructed in the Colonial Revival style with a side-gable roof. The portico features square posts, dentils, and a fanlight. A central hall leads to four classrooms in the front portion of the building; the cannery and metal shop were located in the rear ell.

The Winterville Elementary School (photo 20) is located on Winter Street, west of the other three school buildings. It was built in 1940-1941 to replace the elementary school destroyed by fire in 1940. The elementary school is a long, low, Colonial Revival-style brick building with a gable-on-hip roof. The interior plan consists of classrooms arranged along a T-shaped hall. In 1955, a cafeteria was added to the school complex.

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
Community Planning and Development
Transportation
Education

Period of Significance:

1841-1953

Significant Dates:

1841 – Georgia Railroad established a spur line through Winterville.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Barnett, John William (architect)
Johnson, Hal O. (builder)

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Winterville Historic District is a small, rural community that developed along the railroad from the last decades of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. The historic district is predominantly residential with a half-dozen commercial and public buildings clustered around the town square. The town is centered on Main Street and on the abandoned Georgia Railroad line within the city limits of Winterville

The Winterville Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because its residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings constructed from 1841 to 1953 reflect styles and types popular in Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries as documented in the statewide historic context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. The residential buildings include excellent examples of late-19th and early 20th century architectural styles, such as Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Classical Revival, and Craftsman. Local-builder Hal O. Johnson constructed several houses in Winterville in these styles. The commercial buildings in Winterville are good examples of late-19th and early 20th century commercial buildings. The Pittard Bank is an excellent example of a small-town bank that reflects the Classical Revival style. The Folk Victorian-style Old Winterville Inn is a rare surviving example of lodging accommodations that were offered to railroad travelers in small towns throughout the Georgia. Winterville's community landmark buildings are also significant in the area of architecture. The Winterville Methodist Church is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style and the railroad depot is a rare surviving Victorian-eclectic depot. The Winterville schools are good representative examples of the Colonial Revival style.

The Winterville Historic District is also significant in the area of community planning and development and transportation because the town's plan is representative of cross-rail communities established alongside the railroad in Georgia at the end of the 19th century, an important type of community plan documented in the statewide historic context, "Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types." Cross-rail plans were laid out on both sides of the established rail line with streets parallel and perpendicular to the line. Although the railroad rails and railroad ties have been removed, the rail bed survives intact and still appears as the central feature around which the town was organized. Winterville's historic growth and development as a community is tied directly to the railroad. The rail bed and the depot are transportation-related resources that document this aspect of Winterville's history.

The Winterville Historic District is also significant in the area of education because of its role in educating students in Winterville and the surrounding areas. The Winterville schools include four historic buildings constructed between 1920 and 1953. The high school is associated with a program established by the University of Georgia in the 1920s to train vocational teachers for secondary schools. The Vocational Building housed vocational agriculture and home economics programs such as metal and woodworking shops, a sewing lab, and a food preparation lab. The rear of the building was used as a cannery for farm vegetables. The elementary school served students from Winterville and the Buck Branch District in Clarke County and the Beaverdam District in Oglethorpe County. It is

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

highly unusual to find such a large complex of historic schools buildings in a small community like Winterville.

National Register Criteria

A and C.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins when the Georgia Railroad established a spur line through Winterville along which the town developed and ends in 1953 to include the Winterville school Auditorium, the last of the four historic school buildings that were built between 1920 and 1953.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between 1841 and 1953 that are significant for the themes of architecture, community planning and development, and education and which retain historic integrity. This includes residential, commercial and community landmark buildings in the district. The two contributing structures are the Georgia Railroad rail bed and the plan of streets, which includes the town square.

The noncontributing buildings were built after 1953 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance. The noncontributing buildings with the greatest impact on the historic district are the newly constructed fire station and city hall, both located in the vicinity of the downtown square (photo 6). The Carter-Coile Doctors Office and Winterville Library on Marigold Lane both have been moved from elsewhere in the historic district and are noncontributing to the historic district (photo 7). The remaining noncontributing buildings are mostly houses that are concentrated on North Main and North Church streets and are less than fifty years old. These houses, which were largely built between 1954 and the late 1960s, are mostly one-story, gable-roofed dwellings covered with aluminum siding or brick-veneer.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

In the early 1850s, Diedrich Heinrich Winter moved his family from Bremerhaven, Germany to the area that is now known as Winterville. The settlement of dispersed farms had changed little after 1841 when the Georgia Railroad established a spur line from Union Point to Athens along its Augusta-to-Atlanta line. Heinrich Winter operated a wood and water station and served as the first railroad section foreman. As a result, the town was named "Winter's Station." Heinrich, later known

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

as Henry, operated the water and wood station for forty years, earning the reputation as one of the "oldest and most valuable employees" of the Georgia Railroad.

Henry's cousin John and his wife Anna Margaret came to Winterville from Hanover, Germany and in c.1850-1859 built the John Winter-Pittard House on Georgia Avenue. John was a local business who was active in the community and worked for the railroad. He owned and operated a store and served as the Oglethorpe postmaster.

By 1866, the town was known as Winterville and the station built in Winterville was sometimes called "Six-Mile Station" because it was located six miles from Athens. The locomotive that traveled this route around 1866 was named the "Fairy westward" and regularly stopped in Winterville. The station formed the center of growth in Winterville, attracting farmers who needed to transport their crops and passengers who needed various services. The Georgia Railroad line, like most in Georgia, was disrupted following the Civil War and the period of Reconstruction. When service was restored on the spur line between Union Point and Athens, Winterville, according to a local newspaper, grew steadily into "a lively little market town." By the 1880s, farmers in Clarke and Oglethorpe counties relied on Winterville as a place to transport their agricultural goods. Winterville's growth was strongly influenced by agriculture. In 1870, Clarke County produced 3,069 bales of cotton and Oglethorpe County produced 5,907 bales. A decade later, the yield increased to 7,989 bales of cotton in Clarke County and 31,481 bales in Oglethorpe County.

Winterville thrived as a result of the railroad and as a center for agriculture in the area. During the period between 1870 and 1900, the established land-owning families in Winterville, like the Winters and Pittards, subdivided and sold portions of large tracts to newcomers. For example, the land that includes the the Coile-Harris House was deeded to Mrs. E. S. Tuck in 1874 and subsequently to Mary L. Johnson in 1887. Mary and her husband, Hal O. Johnson, built the Coile-Harris House and resided in Winterville for many years. The practice of subdivision not only accommodated new residents, but also marked a transition from a strictly agricultural community to a more residential community. In 1880, Winterville had 170 inhabitants, two "common schools," and a community with varied services and businesses.

In the late 1880s, the railroad established a station in Winterville, which had been called Six-Mile Station, referring to its distance to Athens. Roads were laid out on both sides of the rail line and development began to coalesce around the depot. Banks, churches, general merchandise stores, and industrial operations, such as blacksmith shops, cotton mills, and cotton gins were built around an open square that was used to park wagons and store cotton bales for rail shipment. Surviving community landmark buildings include the Pittard Bank, depot, the Winterville Methodist Church, and the Winterville Schools. The rail corridor has been abandoned, and although the rails have been removed, the rail bed remains intact.

In 1889, the town of Winterville received an economic boost when planter James Monroe Smith built a railroad connector from his plantation named Smithonia in Oglethorpe County to Winterville. The Smithonia and Dunlap Railroad as it was called, provided Smith with access to larger markets.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Winterville served as the link to the Georgia Railroad. Through Winterville, Smith transported agricultural products like cotton, corn, wheat rye, oats, pork, cotton, and seed oil by rail to Atlanta and elsewhere. Smith purchased lots in Winterville and constructed a warehouse to accommodate the distribution network for his agricultural and industrial "kingdom" that covered 20,000 acres in nearby Oglethorpe County. As early as 1886, Smith owned a cotton gin, grist mill, saw mill, and cotton oil mill in Winterville. Farmers from rural Clarke and Oglethorpe counties that brought their cotton to the Winterville depot stored often it on their wagons in the square or the adjacent open field bounded by the square, the rail line, Church Street, and Marigold Lane.

Numerous buildings were built in Winterville to serve railroad-related functions. Most prominent is the depot, built in c.1890-1909, to accommodate passenger and freight service. The house at 390 North Main Street, which was built c.1870, served as a residence for the railroad foreman during the late 19th century. The Old Winterville Inn, built in c. 1870 and located on Main Street opposite the depot, served railroad passengers. The inn featured ten rooms each with its own fireplace. It also provided meals to travelers and housed the local newspaper, *The Winterville Iceberg*. The Inn was also known as the Hunnicut Hotel.

These boom years for Winterville, between 1887 and 1900, are evident in the Folk Victorian and Queen Anne-style homes that line Main and Church streets. Several of the prominent houses were built by a local resident and businessman named Hal O. Johnson: the Johnson-Meyer-Pharr House, c.1875-1884 is a expansive two-story house that was owned by Miss Dora Meyer who immigrated from Germany. He also built the Johnson-Spratlin House c.1890, another large two-story house with elements of the Folk Victorian and Queen Anne styles. The Johnson-Thurmond House, c.1890-1899, and the Coile-Harris House are both located on Church Street and are attributed to Johnson. These houses indicate the significant residential development that occurred in Winterville at the end of the 19th century.

Winterville's population increased in size during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Census figures for Clarke County record the county's population increased from 11,701 in 1880 to 15,186 in 1890. In 1900, there were 17,708 residents of the county. The city of Winterville was incorporated on August 15, 1904. Due to Winterville's location near the Clarke-Oglethorpe county line, the Georgia legislature in 1906 allowed residents to vote on which county they wished to include themselves. Residents chose Clarke County and voted W. R. Coile as the town's the first mayor and John Pittard as its clerk. Pittard, who ran a general merchandise store in 1909, was an important civic leader who chaired the Winterville Board of Education for 37 years until his death in 1942.

During the early 20th century, Winterville continued to prosper as a town. The railroad continued to serve the town and provided important access to markets for agricultural and commercial goods. The city grew in size and the residential neighborhoods expanded. By 1920, the city reportedly had 510 residents, five general stores, a drugstore, a bank, two garages, two cotton gins, two grist mills, doctors, and an annual Winterville Community Fair. The census reported the population in 1910 for Winterville as 465 and in 1920 it was 504.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Winterville continued to develop as a community dependent on agriculture and commerce and the railroad for transportation. The number of farms in Clarke County grew from 839 in 1900 to 1,381 in 1920. In a 1929 newspaper article from the *Banner Herald*, the town was described as, "one of the cleanest, and prettiest and most progressive towns in this section, and its citizens are wide awake and prosperous." Many of the houses were built during this period and reflect the influences of the Craftsman style. Based on a 1993 survey of historic resources, the Craftsman style was the most common style in Winterville, totaling 16 percent. The Charles W. Pittard House, built c.1915-1924, is a side-gable bungalow that reflects elements of the Craftsman style. Located on Church Street, the house was first owned by Charles Pittard and subsequently owned by his father John, who served as Winterville's first city clerk. Another excellent example of a Craftsman-style house is located at 229 Church Street. It is a high-style Craftsman bungalow constructed in c.1916. By the 1920s, sidewalks connected new houses on North Church Street with older sections of town. North Church is strictly residential, except for the four Winterville schools that were built between 1920 and 1953.

Development on the south side of town also intensified during this period. Several properties along the southeast portion of Main Street were constructed, including 224 South Main Street, which is a good example of a high-style Craftsman house that was built c.1920-29. A nearby Craftsman-influenced house was also built c.1920-29. Both are small houses located in a residential section of Winterville that also maintain an agricultural component with formal front yards, rear landscapes of work, and surrounding open fields.

In the first decades of the 20th century, numerous businesses operated in Winterville. The most prominent was the Pittard Bank building located at 100 North Church Street. John William Barnett designed the bank in 1912. Like many small rural banks in Georgia, the Pittard Bank assisted farmers by providing short- and long-term credit to support agricultural operations at low interest rates. Banks throughout Georgia increased in number at the turn-of-the-20th-century and reached a record 798 banks in 1914. The Pittard Bank served Winterville and the surrounding community as a financial institution until c.1930 when it closed as a result of the agricultural collapse of the 1920s and the Great Depression beginning in 1929. Later, the building served as a U.S. Post Office. Currently, the bank is used as a private residence.

During the first half of the 20th century, it was common for residents of outlying rural areas to travel to town, typically on Saturday, to trade and socialize. Winterville served as commercial and social center because of its proximity to rural Oglethorpe County. The general store, grist mills, and related businesses in Winterville served town residents and people living in rural Clarke and Oglethorpe counties. The Old General Store, built between 1920 and 1930 at the corner of Church and Harris streets, is also believed to have housed a small candy factory. As Winterville developed during the mid-20th century, the railroad's dominance in the community was replaced by a greater dependence on the automobile. Located across North Church Street is Spratlin's Garage, built c. 1930-39. Spratlin's was among the first garages to service automobiles in Winterville. It was also during this period that utilities in Winterville expanded. The daughters of Abner Spratlin operated the telephone exchange for twenty-five years from a room in the Christian-Tucker House on Church Street.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Two local physicians provided medical care to residents of Winterville for over sixty years. Dr. Warren D. Carter graduated from the Atlanta Medical College in 1874 and practiced medicine in Winterville for over 30 years until his death in 1908. Dr. Carter's office was located in a one-room building at the corner of Georgia Avenue and Marigold Lane. Dr. Frank Coile used the same building for his practice, which lasted from 1920 until 1950. Today, the building houses a Doctors' Museum.

Religion in Winterville is represented by two denominations, Presbyterian and Baptist. The first church in the Winterville area was the interdenominational Line Church, organized in 1860. It was built on the property where the Methodist Church now stands. At first, Baptists and Methodists used the Line Church but later it served only Methodists. Isaac M. King served as the first pastor of the Methodist Church. The Line Church continued to serve the community until it became too small and was sold to John T. Pittard, who moved it across the street in 1886. The moved building was used as additional classroom space and as an auditorium for community and school functions. A second Methodist Church building was constructed on the original site in 1887, which served the congregation for over 30 years. This church was replaced by the current Winterville Methodist Church, which was designed by John William Barnett and built in 1921.

In 1886, a separate Baptist Church was organized. While the new Baptist church was under construction, services were held in the Line Church. The current Winterville Baptist Church was built on Church Street in c. 1925-1934 in the Colonial Revival style.

The Winterville schools are located at the north end of the historic district on both sides of Winter Street. The Winterville High School, built in 1920, is the oldest building in the complex. According to "The Winterville School Story, 1896-1956," the first vocational school in Georgia was:

. . . built on the Winterville campus in 1920 for \$10,000 through the combined efforts of local citizens, Clarke County administrators and the Vocational Education Department of the University of Georgia. It became the first practice school for Vocational Education teachers (both Agriculture and Home Economics) in Georgia. Many activities and influences radiated into the community from this department which greatly influenced the lives of both the young people and adults.

The school complex also includes the Winterville Elementary School (1940-1941), the Vocational Building (1942), and the Winterville School Auditorium (1953). The Winterville schools served children from Winterville and surrounding Clarke and Oglethorpe counties.

Following World War II, Winterville entered a period of decline as the railroad decreased in importance. During the 1970s, passenger service ended and the line was sold to the Seaboard Railroad system. Soon afterward, the lines were abandoned and the rails removed. During the 1970s, Mayor Wesley Whitehead created a festival to help revitalize the community. The Marigold Festival is now a two-day event held in July that brings the community together and attracts many visitors. Although Winterville maintains a distinct identity, the town serves as a bedroom community among the growing suburbs of Athens.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Akridge, Raymond. Historic Property Information Form. Old Winterville Vocational High School. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 1996.

Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Roth, Darlene. Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types. 1989. On file at the Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia

Walker, Burke. National Register Registration Form. Winterville Historic District. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 1999.

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CAWI0001-CAWI0083

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 185 acres

UTM References

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	17	288440	3761300
B)	17	289080	3761620
C)	17	290580	3759990
D)	17	290570	3759560

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The Winterville Historic District includes the historic downtown, historic properties along the railroad, and historic properties located along smaller secondary roads. The irregular boundary reflects town's orientation to the railroad and its historic rural character.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 1, 2001
e-mail steven_moffson@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) not applicable

name/title Burke Walker, Preservation Planner
organization Northeast Georgia Regional Development Center
mailing address 305 Research Drive
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30605-2795

- property owner**
 regional preservation planner
 consultant
 other:

Property Owner or Nomination Sponsor Name and Address

name (property owner or contact person) Mayor James C. Mercer, Jr.
organization (if applicable) City of Winterville
mailing address 125 North Church Street
city or town Winterville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30683-0467
e-mail N/A

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Winterville Historic District
City or Vicinity: Winterville
County: Clarke
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: January 2001

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of Photographs: 38

1. Town square, photographer facing northeast.
2. Depot and rail bed, photographer facing northwest.
3. Pittard Bank, photographer facing north.
4. Winterville Methodist Church, photographer facing west.
5. Old General Store, photographer facing west.
6. Marigold Lane, photographer facing northwest.
7. Carter-Coile Doctors Office (left) and Winterville Library (right) on Marigold Lane, photographer facing north.
8. Smoky Road, photographer facing north.
9. North Church Street, photographer facing northwest.
10. North Church Street, photographer facing north.
11. Winterville Baptist Church on North Church Street, photographer facing northwest.
12. North Church Street, photographer facing northwest.
13. Winterville schools on North Church Street, photographer facing northwest.
14. Winterville schools, Winterville High School, photographer facing northwest.
15. Winterville schools, Winterville High School, photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

16. Winterville schools, Interior of Winterville High School.
17. Winterville schools, Auditorium, photographer facing northwest.
18. Winterville schools, Interior of Auditorium.
19. Winterville schools, Vocational Building, photographer facing northwest.
20. Winterville schools, Winterville Elementary School, photographer facing northwest.
21. Smithonia Road, photographer facing north.
22. Smithonia Road, photographer facing north.
23. Main Street, photographer facing east.
24. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
25. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
26. Main Street, photographer facing northeast.
27. Main Street, photographer facing east.
28. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
29. Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
30. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
31. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
32. Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
33. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
34. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
35. South Church Street, photographer facing north.
36. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

37. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.

38. Main Street, photographer facing east.

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