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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
AGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
REGISTRATION FORM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District
other names/site number Decatur Female Seminary (1889), Agnes Scott Institute (1890-1906), Little Decatur

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by East College Street, South McDonough, South Candler, East Hill, and East Davis Streets.
city, town Decatur () vicinity of
county Dekalb **code** GA 089
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30030

() not for publication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	88	19
sites	0	0
structures	2	2
objects	1	0
total	91	21

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 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.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

6/21/94
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
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain:
- see continuation sheet

Myra M. Lapsley Entered in the National Register 4/29/94

for _____
Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

EDUCATION/College
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions:

EDUCATION/College
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne and Italianate
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: Folk Victorian
OTHER: Minimal Traditional

Materials:

foundation	Concrete
walls	Brick/Wood/Stone
roof	Asphalt
other	Stone

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District is located in Decatur, Georgia, south of the courthouse square. The district includes the contiguous, historic, intact houses along South Candler Street from East College Street south to East Hall Street, and the campus of Agnes Scott College--a private women's college. There are also residential buildings on East Davis, East Hancock, and South McDonough Streets, and one on Kirk Road. The houses range in age and style from those built in the late 19th-century to those built in the early 1940s. Residential architectural styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman style. Primarily reflecting the Academic Gothic Revival style (Late Gothic Revival or Collegiate Gothic), Agnes Scott College campus consists of 19 brick buildings, with the earliest dating to 1891. The grounds of the campus have been carefully designed to create a picturesque landscape which compliments the surrounding buildings and creates an effect reminiscent of an English institution.

The South Candler Street area developed in the 1880s as a neighborhood of large homes on large lots near the town of Decatur. The earliest houses in the district reflect a variety of architectural influences

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popular during the late 1800s and early 1900s that are associated with the Late Victorian period. Built in the 1870s, the earliest house in the district is the C. M. Candler House at 158 South Candler Street which is an Italianate style house with a bay window, brackets, decorated cornice, bargeboard, ornate porch, and L-shaped plan (photo #1). Having similar detailing is the Italianate style George Washington Scott House at 312 South Candler Street (photo #2). Built in 1883, this house is unusual with its double gambrel roof and Queen Anne detailing.

The Folk Victorian influence is apparent in the houses built in the late 1800s. The chamfered posts, decorative balustrade, and brackets on the Alston House (1881) at 184 South Candler Street, the turned posts and decorative brackets on 349 South Candler Street (c.1890), and the turned posts and bargeboard on 313 Kirk Road (c.1890) are common Folk Victorian detailing. Also built during this period was the gabled ell cottage type of house. Some of the gabled ell cottages have Folk Victorian detailing and others have some Classical detailing as seen in 613 and 526 South Candler Street (photos #3 & #4).

Throughout the district there are many properties with classical detailing which represent the early decades of the twentieth century (photo #5). The Sayward House at 403 South Candler Street was designed by prominent architect William Sayward in the Colonial Revival style (photo #6). Built in 1917, it features a pedimented portico, pilasters, and a symmetrical main portion. Another Colonial Revival house is at 160 South Candler Street (photo #7). Like the Sayward House, this is a two-story, brick, Georgian-type house with a central entrance and hall. Built in 1925, it has a semicircular, one-story portico, keystones, and a semi-elliptical fanlight. Later houses with more understated classical detailing are found throughout the district like those at 380 and 731 South Candler Street (photos 8 & 9).

As early properties were subdivided, infill housing of Craftsman-style bungalows began to appear and dominate the lower half of South Candler Street within the district and the side streets (photo #10). The bungalow became the predominant house type in the area by the 1920s and 1930s when most of the houses within the district were built. Built mostly in the Craftsman style, there are an assortment of bungalows--front gable, side gable, jerkinhead, and hipped roof (photos #11-#15). Also built during the 1920s was the American Foursquare type of house. With Craftsman detailing and pyramidal roof, the house at 433 South Candler Street is a good example of this building type (photo #16).

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Moving away from the Craftsman influence, the late 1920s, 1930s, and early 1940s houses have Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional stylistic elements. The c.1928 brick Tudor Revival house at 714 South Candler Street features faux half-timbering, arched entrance, and steep gables (photo #17, left). The c.1939 granite house at 232 East Hancock has little stylistic detailing which marks its later construction date and Minimal Traditional style (photo #18).

South Candler Street is lined with sidewalks and is informally landscaped with a variety of trees and bushes, many original to the area and lawns. Some of the older lots are characterized by hardwood trees and curved drives with granite curbing along the edge (photo #19). Other properties have ivy-covered lawns, stone retaining walls, and stone and masonry, landscaping steps leading from sidewalk to front walk (photo #20).

Primary building materials are wood and brick, with a few houses constructed of stone. Most houses are in good condition and reflect a quality of design and workmanship that has been well preserved. House set-backs and spacing are fairly uniform. South Candler Street and the side streets retain their original residential and historic quality. A number of houses are owned either by the original owners or by their descendants. There have been relatively few exterior alterations.

The neighborhood developed simultaneously with Agnes Scott College, which was founded in a single house in 1889 (this house no longer stands). The campus grew to occupy approximately 70 acres in the northwest portion of the district. About one half of the buildings on campus were constructed by 1940, with one building, Agnes Scott Hall, dating to 1891. The fifty-five acre Agnes Scott Campus contains nine historic buildings and one historic chimney. The Academic Gothic Revival architectural style dominates the college building design with the primary building materials being brick and stone. The campus was designed around one major open green area or quadrangle and several smaller quadrangles, with a variety of landscape plantings and hardwood trees. Following is a detailed description of the major buildings at Agnes Scott College.

The north side of the campus fronts the Georgia Railroad tracks on East College Avenue. The McCain Entrance, a red brick and sandstone Gothic style archway built in 1950, stands over a paved path leading to Agnes Scott Hall. East College Avenue offers vehicles access by Milton Candler Drive, which makes a large semi-circle passing in front of Agnes Scott Hall and Rebekah Scott Hall. The South Candler Street entrance gate is on the east side of the campus between two

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dormitories. The iron gate dates to 1913 and was erected in honor of Milton A. Candler, an early trustee of the college.

The oldest building on campus is Agnes Scott Hall (photo #21). Also known as "Main," it is a three-story, brick building housing dormitory and administrative offices that was built in 1891 and designed by the locally prominent architectural firm of Bruce and Morgan. A white-columned porch runs from the tower in the center of the building across the front facade. Its arched entrance is supported by marble columns with Corinthian capitals. The tower is centered over the entrance and has a pointed slate roof. The building also has a hexagonal turret on the west side. Decorative brickwork is present between the basement and first floor, between the first and second floor, and over the third floor with a different design at each level.

A covered wooden colonnade of modified Tuscan columns on the west connects "Main" with Rebekah Scott Hall. Built in 1905 for \$60,000 and designed by the architectural firm of Morgan and Dillon, Rebekah Scott Hall was the second building constructed on the campus (photo #22). It is a brick, three-story dormitory with a cupola and a full-length front porch with white columns and decorative wood balustrade whose pattern is repeated in the first-floor window transoms. There is decorative brickwork between the windows of the second floor. South McDonough Street runs along its west side. Southeast of Rebekah, on the quadrangle, now stands the gazebo, which was originally a well house standing north of Rebekah and predating 1905.

The Rebekah and Main Halls form the north side of the main quadrangle which is in the center of the main portion of campus. The quad is an open green space planted with magnolia and hardwood trees that is used for school functions and ceremonies, as well as a casual meeting place for the students.

Forming the south border of the quadrangle along Buttrick drive is a row of Academic Gothic Revival buildings. At the corner of Buttrick Drive and South McDonough Street is Presser Hall (1940) built by Logan and Williams, which houses the Department of Music and contains a 3000-pipe Austin Organ and a large stage for major performances. Chamber music concerts, student recitals, and lectures are the primary functions held in this three-story building.

To the ~~is~~ east of Presser Hall is Buttrick Hall which was built in 1930 and designed by the locally prominent architectural firm of Edwards and Sayward. It houses administrative offices, classrooms, and faculty offices. The 1978 renovation did not alter the original Academic Gothic Revival design of the building. The entrance has double doors with a carved sandstone decoration above. A quatrefoil

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motif is used throughout the building. Next door to the east, the McCain Library has seven floors of open stacks, a music listening room, special collections room, archives, and the Trustees' Board room. Built in 1936, this building was also the work of the architectural firm of Edwards and Sayward. The library underwent a renovation in 1977.

Originally the Bucher Scott Gymnasium (named for the son of Colonel George Washington Scott), the Wallace McPherson Alston Campus Center was named for a former president of Agnes Scott. This brick Academic Gothic Revival style building was built in 1925 and designed by Edwards and Sayward. The wide front entrance is recessed under a low arch accentuating the horizontal lines of the facade.

Facing the campus on the south side, the Rogers Steam Plant and Laundry, built by Robert & Company in 1930 and currently serving as Central Receiving, consists of two buildings--one of which has a towering smoke stack with the school's initials in white tile.

On the west side of South Candler Street are the Letitia Pate Evans Dining Hall, the President's home, Alumnae House, and three dormitories--Winship, Inman, and Hopkins (photo #23). The dormitories and the alumnae house form a small quadrangle on the northeast end of the campus. A formal garden with a fountain in the middle is planted in the center of the quadrangle.

The Colonial Revival-style Anna Young Alumnae House was built in 1921 on the east side of the garden. This two-story building is the earliest example of an alumnae house to be built on a women's college campus in the South, predated by only one other in the United States. It also serves as a guest house. The alumnae house is a brick building with a porch roof over the front door supported by four columns with dentils on the cornice.

Across the garden from the alumnae house on the west side of the quad, is the Inman Hall dormitory built in 1910. Designed by Morgan and Dillon, Inman Hall is a three-story brick building with dormers across the roof. The horizontal lines of the facade are accentuated by a porch running the length of the front of the building.

There are eleven noncontributing buildings on campus. These buildings were built after the period of significance, therefore, they are noncontributing because of their age.

On the north side of the garden is Hopkins Hall. This brick Colonial Revival style dormitory was built in 1954 and designed by the architectural firm of Ivy and Crook. Facing the garden on the south

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is the Letitia Pate Evans Dining Hall, a Academic Gothic Revival building containing two large vaulted dining halls, two small dining rooms, and kitchen facilities. The dining hall was built in 1950 and designed by the architectural firm of Logan and Williams. South of the dining hall, Walters Hall dormitory was built in 1956 and replaced the Lowry Science Hall, which had served the school since 1910. The Francis Walters Infirmary, built in 1949, is south of Walters Hall, and is now part of the Alston Student Center. To the east is Winship Hall, a dormitory similar to Walters Hall built in 1964.

The President's Home is located just south of Winship Hall at the corner of South Candler and East Dougherty Streets (photo #24). It is a two-story, Colonial-Revival style building built in 1949. Behind the President's Home is the amphitheater built in the late 1950s.

The Dana Fine Arts Center was designed in 1965 by Atlanta architect John Portman of the firm Edwards and Portman. This contemporary expression of the Academic Gothic Revival uses the same materials found on the earlier campus buildings. A two-story, brick screen is built in front of the glass front facade of the three-story building forming a courtyard. The entrance to the building is on the second floor. The slate roof is pierced with oversized dormer type windows allowing more light to enter the building. A hexagonal projection encloses a theater in the round.

The observatory faces the campus on the south side. The Bradley Observatory is situated in a wooded area. The building was built in 1949 by Logan and Williams and was given to the school by the W.C. and Sarah Bradley Foundation. A new stucco gymnasium was erected in 1987 and is adjacent to the Bradley Observatory south of Dougherty Street.

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
EDUCATION

Period of Significance:

c.1880-1943

Significant Dates:

1889 - Founding of the Decatur Female Seminary
1891 - Construction of Agnes Scott Hall

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

William Ansley (builder) - 349 South Candler Street (1890)
Guy Walter Rutland (contractor) - 725, 731, & 732 South Candler Street
Leila Ross Wilburn (architect) - 341 South Candler Street
Roy M. Abernathy (builder) - 605 South Candler Street (1921) & more
E. E. Treadwell (developer) - 210, 211, & 227 E. Davis Street
E. E. Treadwell (developer) - 501 South Candler Street (1922)
Bruce & Morgan - Agnes Scott Hall (1891)
Morgan & Dillon - Rebekah Scott Hall (1905)
Morgan & Dillon - Inman Hall (1910)

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Edwards and Sayward - Walter McPherson Alston Campus Center (1925) -
Formerly the Bucher Scott Gymnasium
Edwards and Sayward - Buttrick Hall (1930)
Robert & Company - Steam Plant and Laundry (1930)
Edwards and Sayward - McCain Library (1936)
Logan & Williams - Presser Hall (1940)
Logan & Williams - Walters Infirmary (1949)
Logan & Williams - Bradley Observatory (1949)
Logan & Williams - Evans Dining Hall (1950)
Logan & Williams - Campbell Hall (1951)
Ivy and Crook - Hopkins Hall (1954)
Ivy and Crook - Walters Hall (1956)
Ivy and Crook - Winship Hall (1964)
Edwards & Portman - Dana Fine Arts Building (1965)

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District includes one of Decatur's oldest and most intact neighborhoods, as well as the historic campus of Agnes Scott, a nationally recognized, private women's college. The district is significant for its residential and academic architecture and for its educational history.

The South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District is significant in architecture for its good examples of late 19th- and early 20th-century styles, including Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional and for its good examples of a variety of house types including the gabled-ell cottage and house, bungalow, American Foursquare, and Georgian House. The Agnes Scott College campus contains examples of academic building designs, most notably the use of the Academic Gothic Revival style of architecture built by locally prominent architects.

The South Candler Street neighborhood has the best collection of Late Victorian architecture in the Decatur area. The earliest houses in the district reflect the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian styles that were fashionable during the second half of the 19th century. Brackets, turned-balusters, bargeboard, and asymmetrical massing are common features of these styles. Balloon framing and other technological advances of the 19th century made the construction of these houses possible and popular.

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Widespread throughout Georgia from 1900 to the 1930s, the bungalow is the predominant house type within the district. The majority of these bungalows are built in the Craftsman style with low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an emphasis on the horizontal. Three of the four types of bungalows identified in Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Setting are present in the district--the front-gable, side-gable, and hipped-roof forms.

The Gothic Revival style of architecture became popular in the mid-1800s, especially for the construction of churches and public buildings. Its popularity continued and expanded so that by the twentieth century it had become the preeminent college architectural style, popularly known as Collegiate Gothic or Academic Gothic Revival. Universities throughout the country strove to create a historical atmosphere that was associated with high educational ideals and reflected in the Gothic Revival style. Presser Hall and the McCain Library on the Agnes Scott College Campus are good examples of Academic Gothic Revival architecture which features contrasting brick and stone work to achieve a polychromatic appearance.

William Sayward, with the architectural firm of Edwards and Sayward, designed many of the Academic Gothic Revival buildings on the Agnes Scott campus, as well as his Colonial Revival style house at 403 South Candler Street. Well known in his lifetime as a designer of institutional buildings, he designed a number of buildings and courthouses in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. His Agnes Scott work and his designs of the Decatur City Hall and Emory Presbyterian Church are representative of his other work around the South. These designs influenced many other buildings in the area.

Thomas H. Morgan, with the architectural firms of Bruce and Morgan and Morgan and Bruce, designed Agnes Scott Hall, Rebekah Scott Hall, and Inman Hall. Morgan was one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in Georgia and was the first registered architect in Georgia with registration number one. Morgan also designed buildings at Oglethorpe University and Georgia Tech in Atlanta, courthouses, residences, churches, and other public buildings throughout Georgia. His buildings at Oglethorpe University and Georgia Tech are more reflective of the Academic Gothic Revival style than the earlier buildings at Agnes Scott.

Another prominent architect, Leila Ross Wilburn, designed the house at 333 South Candler Street while she was an architectural draftsman in the early years of her career. She is nationally well known for her contribution to plan book architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. The builder of the house at 333 South Candler was William Ansley, a resident of South Candler Street, a member of the prominent Ansley

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family, and a brother of Edwin P. Ansley who developed Ansley Park in Atlanta.

The district is significant in education for Agnes Scott College, established in 1889 as the Decatur Female Seminary and later as the Agnes Scott Institute. A nationally recognized college, Agnes Scott was established to provide higher education and more specialized training for women and to join the widespread effort to improve education in the South. Agnes Scott's significance and strength as a women's educational institution is demonstrated by its longevity. For over 100 years Agnes Scott has been serving the educational needs of women around the country. In the past thirty-years, there has been a movement for colleges to become coeducational due to financial and discrimination-related pressures. Agnes Scott has survived these strains and is now one of only 92 all-women colleges in the country; whereas, there were 259 in 1960. Indicative of its educational significance and high academic standards, Agnes Scott was the second college in Georgia to receive a Phi Beta Kappa chapter in 1922. Founded by Presbyterian minister Reverend Frank H. Gaines, Agnes Scott is one of a number of small denominational colleges organized in Georgia and throughout the South after the Civil War in an effort to revamp a sorely lacking educational system.

Southern attitudes towards women and women's education during the late 1800s were conservative at best; however, national trends saw more and more women entering the work force out of post-Civil War economic necessity. Since teaching was one of the principal professions of women at this time, higher education and more specialized training became a necessity. In 1870, 67% of the teaching force were women which increased to 74% by 1900. The increasing demand for more teachers fostered the growth of higher education for women. Other women's colleges like Sweet Briar (1901) and Mary Washington (1919) were established throughout the South to help meet this need. Also, during this time period, denominational colleges in Atlanta like Moorehouse (1867), Clark (1869), Spellman (1881), and Morris-Brown (1883) were established in a widespread effort to improve southern education, especially for women and African-Americans.

During the late 19th century, the Atlanta area was trying to attract educational institutions as part of its urban development. College Park was home to several secondary schools and a few colleges. Emory University moved its campus to the Atlanta area from Oxford in 1914 and Oglethorpe University was re-established in Atlanta in 1915. Only a few miles outside of Atlanta, Agnes Scott College became associated with the area's higher educational development at the turn of the century.

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Also significant for education is the Anna Young Alumnae House built in 1921, which is the earliest example of an alumnae house to be built on a women's college campus in the South, predated by only one other in the United States. Poet Robert Frost was associated with Agnes Scott for 30 years, making numerous visits to the campus. The McCain Library houses one of the nation's finest Frost collections, including original material and a portrait of Frost.

South Candler Street developed in conjunction with Agnes Scott College and was the home of its founder, many of its professors, and its students, as well as Agnes Scott College owning over 100 homes in the South Candler Street neighborhood at one time to house its faculty and staff. Today, Agnes Scott College owns around 25 homes in the neighborhood.

National Register Criteria

The South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District is eligible at the state level under **Criterion A** for its educational history. It is also eligible under **Criterion C** for its representative examples of late 19th- and early 20th-century styles of domestic architecture, its variety of house types, and for the Academic Gothic Revival architecture on Agnes Scott College campus designed by locally prominent architects.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The earliest house in the district dates to the late 1870s/early 1880s and 1943 represents the fifty-year mark of historical significance when documentation of the district was compiled.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing buildings, structures (steam plant chimney and gates), and object (gazebo) were built within the period of significance and retain their integrity. The noncontributing buildings and structures (McCain entrance and amphitheater) were either constructed after the period of significance or have undergone extensive alterations.

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The South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District includes approximately ninety-five acres of land that includes 107 buildings, four structures, and one object. Nineteen buildings, four structures, and one object comprise the Agnes Scott College campus. Eighty-eight buildings, two structures, and one object are contributing to the district while nineteen buildings and two structures are noncontributing.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

NOTE: The following history was prepared by W.C. Nicholson, et. al. On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The South Candler Street Historic District is one of the earliest neighborhoods to develop in the south Decatur area. The development of this neighborhood is closely related to the development of Agnes Scott College. In addition, the neighborhood has historically been the home of many of the school's faculty members and many of Decatur's leading citizens.

Until the Civil War, the area south of the railway and along South Candler Street consisted of large farmsteads. It is not known when the street was laid out, but it was probably a dirt road, or possibly an Indian trail, connecting the surrounding farmsteads to Decatur. South Candler Street appears on an 1864 map, but no development is indicated along the street. In 1877, the intersection of East College Street and South Candler Street was a prime area for new development. A small portion of this area was included in the original Decatur City limits. By the 1880s, there were several homes along South Candler Street.

In 1889, the Decatur Female Seminary, which later became Agnes Scott College, was established by Presbyterian minister Reverend Frank H. Gaines. The college was one of the main catalysts for the development of the south side of Decatur, especially the area along South Candler Street. The site for the college was chosen because of South Candler Street's proximity to the railway and to town. The Metropolitan Street Railway's development of the South Decatur line between Atlanta and Decatur in 1891 brought more development to the South Candler Street neighborhood. The railway service ran along Ansley and Haddock Streets through what is now the Agnes Scott campus. The rail provided convenient, inexpensive transportation to Atlanta for the predominately professional people who lived in the neighborhood.

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Many of the early residents were trustees and financial supporters for Agnes Scott College. Milton Candler, George Washington Scott, George B. Scott, J.W. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Kirkpatrick, and Charles Milton Candler, Sr. were some of the residents in the South Candler neighborhood who assisted with the development of the school.

One of the first homes in the area was that of Milton Candler. In 1858, Candler bought 250 acres from the original land lot settlers and built a home. The original house was destroyed during the Civil war. The replacement farm house, built c.1867, on the original acreage off Kirk Road just east of South Candler Street, has also been destroyed. Milton Candler was an attorney who served in the Georgia General Assembly after the Civil War and later served as a United States Congressman. He was also the brother of Asa G. Candler, the famed Coca-Cola magnate. In 1889, Candler moved from the farm house to 146 South Candler Street where he had built a smaller town home for his family. Their house still stands. There is evidence that Civil War trenches ran behind the house, and may have run under the driveway where the remains of a Union soldier are believed to be buried.

Adjoining the Candler farm, and to the north, was the James H. Kirkpatrick farm. On this 300-acre farm sat the Kirk Springs recreation site popular in the early 1900s. The Kirkpatrick House on South Candler Street was built c.1887 at the time that Kirkpatrick married. He was a merchant and owned a store on Decatur Street. This house still stands.

The land north of the Kirkpatrick farm, and between South Candler Street and Columbia Drive, was owned by Dr. James Avery (Avary). Its acreage is unknown. On the property there were mineral springs and a lake. The Decatur Athletic Club was created c.1915 and included a pool, tennis courts, and a dance floor. All that remains of the club is the pool on Avery Street. The Avery property extended west to South Candler Street, part of which was later acquired by George Bucher Scott, son of George Washington Scott. In 1883 George B. Scott built the house at 312 South Candler Street, which is still standing. George B. Scott was the manager of Scottdale Mills and the developer of the Winnona Park neighborhood one block east of South Candler Street.

The property north of the Avery land and south of the railway was owned by Dr. Thomas Holly Chivers. Its acreage is unknown. In 1856, he bought the land and built a house on what is now East college Avenue across from the train depot. This house is now gone. In the 1870s, Dr. Chivers' widow, Harriette Hutchins Chivers, moved into a house at 158 South Candler Street. This house was part of the Chivers' Estate, but not the main residence, and was included in a 26

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acre plot of land along South Candler Street. Dr. Chivers was a physician, poet, and friend/rival of Edgar Allen Poe.

In 1886, Charles Murphy Candler, Sr., son of Milton Candler, purchased the house from Isabel Chivers Brown, Dr. Chivers' daughter. C. M. Candler was a lawyer, Georgia State Representative, Georgia State Senator, chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission, and chairman of the Georgia Railroad Commission.

In 1881, Thomas Alston, a typesetter for Henry Grady, bought three acres of the Chivers' Estate and built the house at 184 South Candler Street. This house was later the birthplace of Wallace Alston, who was president of Agnes Scott College from 1951 to 1973.

Part of the land where Agnes Scott College now sits was owned by Dr. Peter Hoyle. Dr. Hoyle owned a mill and plantation on the site (nothing remains of this complex). This mill is the only one identified in south Decatur from the 19th century. Possibly, as early as 1850, George Washington Scott, leading benefactor of Agnes Scott College, owned property between the Kirkpatrick farm and the Avery property, including land on the west side of South Candler Street. In 1890, Scott donated five acres of land to the Decatur Female Seminary, which had formerly been housed in the home of Mrs. M. E. Allen, for expansion of the school and made a large contribution to erect a permanent building--Agnes Scott Hall (Main Hall). As a result, the school name was changed to Agnes Scott Institute to honor George Washington Scott's mother.

During the 1890s, the school began the process of dropping the lowest grammar grade and adding a higher grade until 1912-13 when the school had progressed to a solely college level institution and the name was changed to Agnes Scott College. During this period of academic development, the college was also expanding its campus. In 1905, 1909, 1919, and 1929, funding campaigns spurred three extensive building programs which included the purchases of individual parcels from families surrounding the campus. By 1929, the college had 31 acres and more than twenty buildings--some of which were homes purchased as residences for faculty members.

Below the Hoyle property and Agnes Scott College is the house at 349 South Candler Street. This house was constructed on a small lot by builder William Ansley about 1890. Another member of the Ansley family, Edwin P. Ansley, is noted for his development of the Ansley Park neighborhood in Atlanta. On a subdivision plat of the Davis property dated 1910, Ansley is shown as the owner of this property. This house is still standing.

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Below the Ansley house was the Davis property which included the area just north of Davis Street and down to Green Street. No information has been found about Mr. Davis other than the above mentioned plat showing the subdivision of his property in 1910. South of the Davis property was a tract of land belonging to Reverend W. T. Bell. This property included a house built in the 1880s; nothing else is known about the house.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, early property owners died and their property was subsequently subdivided for limited, individual development. The descendants of the Candler and Scott families were the ones primarily responsible for this early development. Some of the development, especially on the west side of the street can be attributed to the expansion of Agnes Scott College.

Until the development of the streetcar, south Decatur was without many amenities or infrastructure. The streets were either mud or dirt; George Washington Scott had the only paved sidewalks in front of his house. A long section of South Candler Street was annexed into the City of Decatur in 1907. This, along with the growth of Agnes Scott College and the development of more rail lines in and out of Decatur by the Georgia Railway company, caused the area soon to be provided with paved streets, sidewalks, curbs, electric lights, and sewage and water works. The neighborhood also became very affluent. Several residents of the South Candler Street neighborhood were among the first in Decatur to own new fashionable automobiles. Dr. W. S. Ansley, George B. Scott, and Mrs. Nellie Scott Candler were early automobile owners.

Sometime between 1910 and 1920 a subdivision development project known as the Washington Park Subdivision was planned. It appears that this project included the Davis property north of Davis Street and other properties which extended down to the old extension of Kirk Road on the west side of South Candler Street with the exception of the property belonging to Reverend Bell. For some unknown reason the project failed. In 1920, builder Mr. Roy M. Abernathy bought part of the proposed subdivision. In 1921, he built the house at 605 South Candler Street and built four or five other houses in the early 1920s. The house at 523 South Candler Street is one of these houses, but the others are not known. Other parts of the defunct Washington Park Subdivision were developed by E. E. Treadwell, superintendent of Decatur schools. Treadwell built the houses at 227 East Davis (1930), 211 East Davis (1921), 501 South Candler Street (1922), and 210 East Davis (1950).

In the early 1920s, Guy Walter Rutland, Sr. built the houses at 731, 732, and 725 South Candler Street on the southern end of the street.

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Rutland was a contractor, Georgia State Representative, and founder of Motor Convoy, Inc. (now Allied Systems). The remaining properties in the neighborhood were developed individually between the 1920s and the 1950s.

In 1915, the lot at the corner of East College Avenue and South Candler Street was purchased by Joseph S. Hughey. Hughey built a store building which included Hewey's Drug Store. This store became a community meeting place, and waiting place for people using the old Stone Mountain streetcar and the South Decatur Line. Now a restaurant, bar, and commercial space, this building was not included in the district because it is a part of a potential historic commercial district along East College Avenue.

Many of the properties in the South Candler and Agnes Scott neighborhood were built for or by professionals, businessmen, writers, and faculty members of Agnes Scott College. In addition to the residents already mentioned, there have been such noted residents as: Henry Edgar Newton, civil engineer responsible for the construction of many new bridges throughout the southeastern United States; William J. Sayward architect with Edwards and Sayward; Betty Ann Brooks, physician; Scott Candler, Sr., city mayor and county commissioner; and Caroline McKinney Clarke, writer. There are also many residents associated with Agnes Scott College: Dr. Henry Robinson, head of the Math Department; Michael J. Brown, professor; David Behan, professor; Carrie Scandrett, Dean of Students; Ferdinand Warren, chairman of the Art Department and noted illustrator and artist. The South Candler Street neighborhood continues to have residents of these same types of professions.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Friedlander, Amy. "Not a Veneer or a Sham: The Early Days at Agnes Scott." The Atlanta Historical Journal, Vol. XXIII, Number 4 (Winter 1979-80).
- McNair, Walter Edward. Lest We Forget: A Historical Account of Agnes Scott College. Agnes Scott College: Decatur, GA, 1983.
- Nicholson, W.C. et al. "South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, May 31, 1989 (Georgia State Student Project). On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.
- Roth, Darlene. South Decatur Historical and Architectural Survey (Darlene Roth and Associates, Inc., November 1987). On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Tuggle, John, "National Register Nomination of Agnes Scott College," February 29, 1980 (Georgia Tech Student Project). On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia with supplemental information.

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 95 acres

UTM References

- A) Zone 16 Easting 750360 Northing 3739680
- B) Zone 16 Easting 750890 Northing 3739920
- C) Zone 16 Easting 750940 Northing 3738610
- D) Zone 16 Easting 750420 Northing 3738600

Verbal Boundary Description

The South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District includes properties facing South Candler Street from East College Street south to East Hall Street, properties facing East Davis and East Hancock Streets one block west of South Candler, and the Agnes Scott College campus which is bounded on the west by South McDonough Street, on the north by East College Street, on the east by South Candler Street, and on the south by East Davis and East Hancock Streets. The district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College Historic District encompasses the contiguous, historic, intact resources associated with South Candler Street and Agnes Scott College.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp
organization 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** June 25, 1994

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs

Name of Property: South Candler Street-Agnes Scott College
Historic District
City or Vicinity: Decatur
County: Dekalb
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June 1993

Description of Photograph(s):

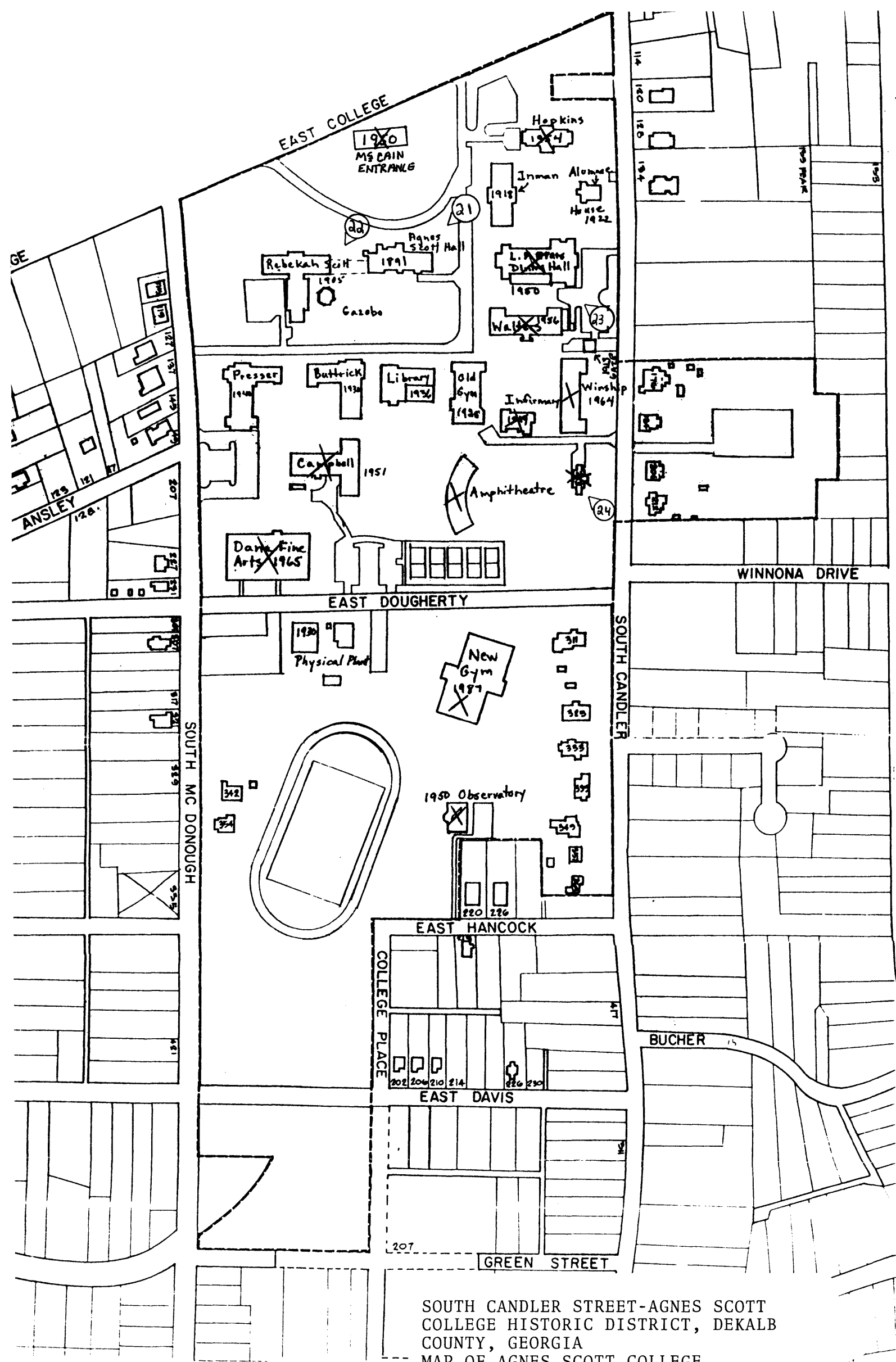
- 1 of 24: C. M. Candler House, 158 South Candler Street;
photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 24: George Washington Scott House, 312 South Candler Street;
photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 24: 526 South Candler Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 24: West side of South Candler Street, 613 South Candler
Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 24: 333 South Candler Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 24: William Sayward House, 403 South Candler Street,
southwest corner of East Hancock Street; photographer
facing southwest.
- 7 of 24: 160 South Candler Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 24: 380 South Candler Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 24: 731 South Candler Street, northwest corner of Hill
Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 24: 227 East Hancock Street, south side of East Hancock
Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 24: 723 and 719 South Candler Street, west side of South
Candler Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 12 of 24: 519 South Candler Street (right), west side of South
Candler Street; photographer facing southwest.


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs

- 13 of 24: 507 and 501 South Candler Street, southwest corner of East Davis and South Candler Streets; photographer facing southwest.
- 14 of 24: 128 South Candler Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 15 of 24: 218 and 222 East Davis Street, north side of East Davis Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 16 of 24: 437 and 433 South Candler Street; photographer facing west.
- 17 of 24: 714 and 716 South Candler Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 18 of 24: 232 East Hancock Street, north side of East Hancock Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 24: 311 South Candler Street, southwest corner of East Dougherty Street; photographer facing south.
- 20 of 24: 357 South Candler Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 24: Agnes Scott Hall; photographer facing southwest.
- 22 of 24: Rebekah Scott Hall and covered walkway; photographer facing southwest.
- 23 of 24: South Candler Street entrance gate; photographer facing west.
- 24 of 24: The President's Home, Agnes Scott College, 213 South Candler Street; photographer facing northwest.



SOUTH CANDLER STREET-AGNES SCOTT
 COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, DEKALB
 COUNTY, GEORGIA
 MAP OF AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 
 NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: X
 SCALE: NONE
 NORTH: 