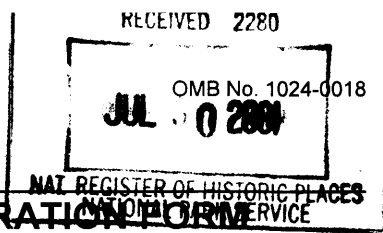


971



# 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** LAGRANGE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
**other names/site number** DOWNTOWN LAGRANGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## 2. Location

**street & number** Main St./Ridley Avenue, Bull St./Church Street, Broad St., Greenville St.,  
Broome St., Vernon Rd./LaFayette Parkway, and Haralson St.  
**city, town** LaGrange (n/a) **vicinity of**  
**county** Troup **code** GA 285  
**state** Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30241

(n/a) not for publication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

<b>buildings</b>	72	30
<b>sites</b>	2	0
<b>structures</b>	0	0
<b>objects</b>	0	1
<b>total</b>	74	31

**Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 3**

**Name of previous listing:** Troup County Courthouse, Annex and Jail

**Name of related multiple property listing:** Georgia County Courthouses TR

**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 Coates  
Signature of certifying official

7-20-01  
Date

*fw* W. Ray Luce, Division Director and  
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

Edson H. Beall 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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of the National Register

9-13-01  
Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

COMMERCE/financial institution; specialty store; department store; restaurant; organizational; business

DOMESTIC/hotel

GOVERNMENT/city hall; courthouse; post office; correctional facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/communications facility

LANDSCAPE/plaza

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater

### Current Functions:

COMMERCE/ professional; specialty store; department store; restaurant; organizational; business

EDUCATION/library and research facility

GOVERNMENT/city hall; courthouse; correctional facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/communications facility

LANDSCAPE/plaza

RECREATION AND CULTURE/work of art/museum

SOCIAL/meeting hall; clubhouse

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival; Classical Revival; Italian Renaissance Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements:

Modern Movement: Moderne

### Materials:

**foundation** brick and concrete

**walls** brick

**roof** asphalt shingles

**other** n/a

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The LaGrange Commercial Historic District is a collection of commercial, public, institutional, and transportation-related resources. The district is located in the LaGrange central business district and includes the original town plan around the original courthouse square. Buildings are located primarily along Main Street, Bull Street, and Broad Street, and include properties on Greenville Street, Broome Street, Vernon Street, Haralson Street, and LaFayette Parkway. Non-historic commercial development lies to the east and south of the district, while non-historic residential development lies to the north. To the west, the district is separated from the Vernon Road Historic District and the Broad Street Historic District by non-historic commercial and residential development. The streets are

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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laid in a grid pattern around the courthouse square. The square follows the "Washington Plan" according to Joan Niles Sears's classification with streets leading directly to the corners of the square. Since 1936 (after the courthouse burned) the square has been an open public green space. It contains a large circular fountain erected in the 1940s and a statue of the Marquis de Lafayette placed at the center in 1976. The topography of the district is generally flat. Historic buildings within the district date from 1828 to c.1957. The majority of buildings date from c.1890 to c.1948, a particularly significant period of development in LaGrange.

Most of the commercial buildings in the district are built of brick, one to two stories high and rectangular in plan with flat or low-pitched roofs. Most have open storefronts on the ground floor and brick facades with windows and decorative brickwork above. Most are set back uniformly from the street and front onto sidewalks. Most share party walls. Brick is the predominant building material, used structurally for walls and decoratively in a variety of corbeled cornices, paneled and stepped parapets, stringcourses, arched and flat window openings, and pilasters. Cast iron is used in exposed structural columns, especially in storefronts, and pressed-metal is used to form at least one second-floor facade. Terra-cotta details are found on a number of buildings. Granite and stone are used in a small number of buildings, mostly the larger, free-standing, community landmark buildings. Several buildings from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century feature porcelain-enamel steel panels, concrete panels, plate glass and ribbon windows, and aluminum canopies and molding; mostly freestanding, these buildings also exhibit simple, bold, unornamented geometric forms. The predominant architectural style is the "Folk Victorian" or decorated commercial vernacular from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in which architectural ornamentation embellishes the front or street facades of otherwise simple, functional buildings. Other architectural styles evident in the district include the Romanesque Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Stripped Classicism, International, and Moderne.

The district is focused on the square (originally the setting for the county courthouse, but open public space since the mid-1930s) and along two parallel streets extending south from the square, all part of the town's original street plan. The square occupies the highest point of ground in the city; the ground slopes away gently to the north and south and somewhat more steeply to the east and northwest. A distinctive result of this topography is the "stair-stepping" of one-story buildings along the streets east of the square. Other distinctive urban-development features including the square solidly lined on all four sides with commercial buildings, relatively narrow streets lined on both sides with commercial buildings extending south of the square, free-standing governmental and civic buildings, two corner gas stations, and free-standing mid-20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings on the periphery of the historic commercial area. A few historic hexagonally paved concrete sidewalks and granite curbs still exist in the downtown area, although much of the downtown streetscape results from a recent compatibly designed enhancement project.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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Notable resources include:

- \* Courthouse Square, 1828, and vacant since the 1936 courthouse fire after which the courthouse was rebuilt north of the square. A fountain was added in 1940 and a statue of Lafayette in 1976. (Photos 1, 2)
- \* 9 East LaFayette Square, c.1870, two-story brick commercial building (Photo Attachment 4.)
- \* LaGrange National Bank (Troup County Archives), 136 Main St., 1917, two-story brick and stone Neoclassical commercial building (Photo 23.)
- \* Hutchinson-Mallory Building, 114 Main Street, 1927-1929, two-story brick Neoclassical commercial building (Photo 29)
- \* LaGrange Theater, 200 block Main St., 1929, two-story brick Italian Renaissance Revival movie theater (Photo 21)
- \* United State Post Office, 200 Main St., 1913, one-story brick and stone Colonial Revival public building (Photo 22)
- \* Troup County Jail, 112 Hines St., 1892, two-story brick asymmetrical institutional building with Romanesque influence (Now the Chattahoochee Valley Art Museum) (Photo 26)
- \* Hotel Colonial, 119 Ridley Ave., 1922, two-story brick Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival hotel (Photo 11)
- \* Troup County Courthouse, 118 Ridley Ave., 1939, two-story stone Stripped Classical courthouse, with annex and jail (Already on the National Register) (Photos 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.)
- \* LaGrange City Hall, 200 block of Ridley Avenue, 1926, two-story brick and stone Neoclassical municipal building (Photo Attachment 3.)
- \* Coca-Cola Bottling Company, 115 Broad St., 1940, two-story brick Moderne commercial building (Photo 16)
- \* Double Cola/Seminole Bottling Company, 202 Greenville St., 1939, two-story porcelain enamel steel Moderne commercial building (Photo 5)
- \* Bus Station, 1946, one-story brick Moderne transportation facility (Photo Attachment 2.)
- \* Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Building, Broome St., 1946 (Photo Attachment 1.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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- \* Callaway Foundation Building, Broome St., 1948 (Photo Attachment 1.)
- \* Hammett Building, Broome St., 1949 (Photo Attachment 1.)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**  N/A

A    B    C    D    E    F    G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMERCE  
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION  
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

**Period of Significance:**

1828-1957

**Significant Dates:**

1828, 1936 (courthouse burning, redefining of the square)

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Burge, Flippen and Stevens, Preston, of Atlanta  
Chase, William J. J., of Atlanta  
Hoggson Brothers, New York City  
Ivey & Crook, of Atlanta  
King Brothers Bridge Company (local)

King, Horace (local)  
Lockwood & Poundstone, of Atlanta  
Poundstone, Odis Clay, of Atlanta  
Taylor, James Knox (U. S. Government)  
Tucker and Howell, of Atlanta

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The LaGrange Commercial Historic District represents the historic commercial and civic downtown of LaGrange, the county seat and largest community in Troup County and the commercial center of this largely rural county. Its buildings and town plan represent its historic role as the largest and most important community in the county.

The LaGrange Commercial Historic District is significant in terms of architecture for its excellent collection of intact commercial and civic building types and styles representative of the kinds of historic commercial buildings found in the downtown areas of Georgia's county-seat communities, for the relatively large number of high-style and architect-designed commercial and civic buildings, and for its unusually large collection of well-preserved "modern"-era historic buildings from the 1940s and early 1950s.

The district contains many good examples of what are called "Folk Victorian" or "decorated commercial vernacular" commercial buildings; these are the most common historic commercial buildings in the district as well as statewide. They are one to two stories high, rectangular-shaped, flat-roofed brick buildings sharing party walls and uniform setbacks from the streets. Otherwise utilitarian, they are enlivened with architectural details and ornamentation—usually brick but also cast and pressed metal and terra cotta--applied to their front or street facades. Some retain pressed metal or beaded tongue-and-groove ceilings on the interior. Many good examples of this kind of historic commercial building are found throughout the district. Together they form the long, largely unbroken rows of buildings that border the public square and line the narrow streets extending south of the square. Good examples of prevailing "high-style" architecture also are found in the commercial and civic buildings in the district. Most of these buildings date from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the historic period of greatest economic activity in LaGrange. They include the stone-faced Neoclassical Revival-style LaGrange National Bank (now the Troup County Archives) and LaGrange City Hall, the brick Colonial Revival-style Hotel Colonial and the former U. S. Post Office, the Italian Renaissance Revival-style LaGrange Theater (an unusual theater design in Georgia), and the marble-faced Stripped Classical Troup County Courthouse. The LaGrange Commercial Historic District also is distinguished by its unusually large collection of well-preserved "modern"-era historic buildings from the 1940s and early 1950s. These include several excellent examples of the "streamlined" or Moderne style, including the 1939 Double Cola building, the 1940 Coca-Cola building, the 1946 bus station, and a 1940s automobile dealership, all featuring smooth, unornamented, "streamlined" walls with curved corners, and several excellent examples of the "modern" or International style including the Mallory-Hutchinson building with its smooth brick walls and second-floor ribbon windows and the starkly geometric voids and solids of the 1957 radio station building.

The district's commercial buildings also include a number of resources representative of the works of significant architects and builders such as: 9 East LaFayette Square - c.1870 - Horace King, of



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Columbus and later LaGrange; commercial block of East LaFayette Square - King Brothers Bridge Company; LaGrange National Bank - Hoggson Brothers (New York City); Mallory-Hutchinson Building - Burge and Stevens (Atlanta); Hotel Colonial - Ivey and Crook (Atlanta); Coca-Cola Bottling Company - Odis Clay Poundstone (Atlanta); and the LaGrange Theater - Tucker and Howell (Atlanta). The district's institutional and public resources provide excellent local examples of architectural styles including Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, and Stripped Classical. The institutional and public resources also include properties representative of the works of significant architects such as: Troup County Courthouse - William J. J. Chase (Atlanta); LaGrange City Hall - Lockwood and Poundstone (Atlanta); and the former United States Post Office - James Knox Taylor (supervising architect for the U.S. Treasury Department).

The LaGrange Commercial Historic District is significant in terms of community planning and development for its intact, original, c.1828 town plan. This plan formed the framework for the community's growth and development for nearly 150 years, and today it forms the framework for the downtown historic district. It features a central courthouse square (bereft of its courthouse and serving as a public park since the mid-1930s fire) on the highest point of ground in the downtown area and a grid of streets leading off the four corners of the square. This form of city plan is known in Georgia as the "Washington" plan from the work of Joan Niles Sears. The Washington Plan represents one of the most characteristic ways in which new county seats were laid out during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century across the state. A variant of this plan has secondary streets entering the square along the sides as well as the corners. An alternative form of city plan is known as the "Sparta" plan; also employing a grid street pattern, it is differentiated from the Washington plan by its principal streets which enter at the mid-points of the sides of the square rather than at its corners. Several other forms of county-seat community plans in Georgia have been documented, but none is as common as the Washington plan. As Washington-type planned communities grew, commercial development surrounded the square and usually extended off the square along pairs of principal streets; this developmental pattern is clearly evident in LaGrange. An unusual development feature in LaGrange is the "stair-stepping" of commercial buildings along the streets running downhill east of the square.

The LaGrange Commercial Historic District is significant in terms of commerce as the commercial center of LaGrange and Troup County. Throughout its history, LaGrange was the principal community in largely rural Troup County, and downtown LaGrange was the city's commercial center. A wide variety of businesses including retail, professional services, banking, wholesaling, and overnight and other travel accommodations operated in downtown LaGrange. These commercial activities were supported by civic activities including city and county government offices and the post office. The historic commercial buildings in the historic district represent the number and diversity of commercial enterprises in downtown LaGrange, especially during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when economic activity in the region was at its height. Due to a relatively strong economy after World War II, downtown LaGrange continued to prosper and grow, and this period of commercial activity is

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

---

represented by the unusually large number of “modern” commercial buildings in the downtown area, situated mostly on the periphery of the older commercial core.

In the area of entertainment and recreation, the district is significant because of the 1929 LaGrange Theater. For a long time, this was the major motion picture house in downtown LaGrange, and was a Mecca for many people in outlying areas. Its construction, at about the same time as “talkies” started, indicated a new era in local entertainment in the decades before television. The town square has also been the scene, especially since 1936, of many local events and a spot for recreation.

In the area of politics and government, the district is significant for its institutional and public resources associated with the political development and activities of Troup County and LaGrange, and/or the programs of Roosevelt’s New Deal. As the only county seat for the county, LaGrange has always been the political and judicial center for the county, where all court-related activities took place at the Troup County Courthouse (1939) and associated Annex and Jail, the LaGrange City Hall (1926), one of Georgia’s few historic city halls, and the United States Post Office (1913).

### National Register Criteria

The nominated district meets National Register Criterion A for its historical significance as the commercial and civic center of LaGrange and Troup County throughout the county’s history.

The nominated district meets National Register Criterion C for its excellent collection of intact commercial and civic building types and styles representative of the kinds of historic commercial buildings found in the downtown areas of Georgia’s county-seat communities, for the relatively large number of high-style and architect-designed commercial and civic buildings, and for its unusually large collection of well-preserved “modern”-era historic buildings from the 1940s and early 1950s.

The nomination meets Criterion C because many buildings were the work of major architects, many from Atlanta such as Ivey and Crook (Hotel Colonial), O.C. Poundstone (Coca-Cola Building), Burge and Stevens (Mallory-Hutchinson Building), and W. J. J. Chase (the Troup County Courthouse). Others came from New York City, as did the Hoggson Brothers who designed the LaGrange National Bank. Horace King, a freed slave noted for his covered bridges in Georgia, was, along with his sons, responsible for some buildings that survive in this district, including the 9 East LaFayette Square building, and others on the commercial block of East LaFayette Square.

### Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

Although the LaGrange Commercial Historic District contains two buildings built less than 50 years ago, Criteria Consideration “G” does not apply because most of the buildings in the district were built more than 50 years ago and the two buildings built less than 50 years ago—the Mallory-Hutchinson building (1954) and the WLAG radio station (1957)—represent the end of a clearly defined period of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

---

"modern" architectural development in downtown LaGrange that began in 1939 with the construction of the Moderne-style Double Cola building, extended through the construction of several Moderne and International style buildings in the 1940s including the 1940 Coca-Cola building, the 1946 bus station, and a 1940s automobile dealership, and ended with the construction of the International-style Mallory-Hutchinson building and the radio station. It should be noted that the free-standing 1957 WLAG radio station building, with its bold, unornamented geometric forms, its contrasting voids and solids, and its interpenetrating cross-axial planes, is an exceptional example

#### Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the LaGrange Commercial Historic District begins in 1828 with the laying out of the "Washington" type community plan, an important form of county-seat community plans in Georgia with its characteristic central square with a grid of streets extending from its corners, which served as the framework for development throughout LaGrange's history and serves today as the framework for the downtown historic district. The period of significance ends in 1957 with the construction of the WLAG radio station building, the last commercial building built in a historically recognized architectural style in downtown LaGrange and an exceptionally significant example of the International style of architecture in LaGrange and statewide.

#### Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Buildings:     Contributing: 72     Noncontributing: 30

Sites:             Contributing: 2 (the town square, former courthouse site; and the historic city plan)

Structures:     none

Objects:         Contributing: 0

Noncontributing: 1 (the statue of Lafayette, placed there in 1976)

Total:           Contributing: 74     Noncontributing: 31

#### Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Within the context of Georgia's westward expansion, LaGrange was laid out in 1828 as the county seat of the newly created Troup County. The area had been opened for settlement after a treaty with the Creek Indians and the Land Lottery of 1827. It was in the area of Georgia's westernmost territory. By 1829, the town included a courthouse and jail, three churches, one school, eleven businesses, three doctors, three lawyers, and four builder-architects. All of these original buildings are now gone.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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By 1830, LaGrange claimed a population of 1,447 which was approximately one quarter or the county's total population. Landowners extended the original street plan and divided their land into smaller lots for sale as the population grew steadily in this early period associated with "The Plantation Era in Troup County, 1830-1860." In 1847, the circular town limits were extended to a half mile radius around the courthouse. In 1856, the city limits were extended once again to a one mile radius around the courthouse, then located in the middle of the town square.

LaGrange experienced its most significant growth from 1890 to 1920 as a result of economic prosperity associated with the development of the textile industry within the city. LaGrange was thus part of a Southern and national trend to build textile mills. The population leapt from 3,090 in 1890 to 17,038 in 1920, during the period of industrial development in which seven textile mills were established in LaGrange. As the textile industry continued to prosper, the city's population climbed to 25,025 in 1950 which accounted for more than one-half of the county's total population.

LaGrange's court square became the focus of community activity in many ways. The early Troup County Courthouses were located in the square until 1936 when the courthouse was destroyed by fire. The new courthouse was built one block north off the square due to increasing congestion and parking problems in the new age of the automobile. The existing courthouse was built with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Depression.

In 1976, during the nation's Bicentennial Celebration, LaGrange placed the newly-created statue of the Marquis de Lafayette in the center of the town square where the courthouses stood before the 1930s. The link to Lafayette was made because the city was named "LaGrange" for Lafayette's home in France. In 2001 the statue was rededicated with representatives from France in attendance.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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LaGrange City Directories: 1942, 1946, 1948.

LaGrange Daily News Index. Troup County Archives.

Lawrence, John, et. al. Travels Through Troup County: A Guide to its Architecture and History. LaGrange, GA: Troup County Historical Society, 1996.

Turner, Julie. "Historic Resources of Troup County: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form," 1994.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS): ( ) 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** (for Troup County Courthouse, Annex and Jail)
- 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:** Troup County Archives, LaGrange

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** approx. 32 acres

### UTM References

A)	Zone 16	Easting 684000	Northing 3657400
B)	Z16	E684600	N3657100
C)	Z16	E683800	N3656600
D)	Z16	E683560	N3656960

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is marked by a heavy black line on the attached Troup County, Georgia, tax maps.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the intact, contiguous historic properties within the designated area and is surrounded by non-historic resources or major land use changes on the borders.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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### State Historic Preservation Office

**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 156 Trinity Ave. SW, Suite 101  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** May 10, 2001

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

**name/title** Julie Turner  
**organization** private consultant  
**street and number** 3039 Star Point Rd.  
**city or town** Franklin **state** GA **zip code** 30217  
**telephone** n/a

**consultant**  
 **regional development center preservation planner**  
 **other:**

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
**Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** LAGRANGE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
**City or Vicinity:** LAGRANGE  
**County:** TROUP  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** July, 1998

**Description of Photograph(s):**

1 of 30: LaFayette Statue in the Square, with church (outside of district) in background; photographer facing northwest.

2 of 30: The Square toward the southwest corner of the district; photographer facing southwest.

3 of 30: East side of the square, Ridley St. at Greenville St.; photographer facing southeast.

4 of 30: Greenville Street going up hill toward the square; photographer facing southwest.

5 of 30: Eastern edge of the district along Greenville Street, Double Cola(Seminole Bottling Co.) (1939) building in center, gas station to the right of it; photographer facing southwest.

6 of 30: Troup County Courthouse Annex (1939) with courthouse in right background; photographer facing southwest.

7 of 30: Troup County Courthouse, side entrance on Haralson St.; photographer facing southwest.

8 of 30: Troup County Jail, detail of entrance with plaque; photographer facing east.

9 of 30: Troup County Jail on right with annex in background, and city hall in background to left; photographer facing northeast.

10 of 30: Troup County Courthouse (1939) facing Ridley Avenue; photographer facing northeast.

11 of 30: Hotel Colonial on Ridley Ave.; photographer facing southwest.

12 of 30: North side of the square, 9 East LaFayette Square, just south of the Hotel Colonial, Ridley at North LaFayette Square (Broad-Greenville Streets); photographer facing northwest.  
(See also photo attachment 4.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Photographs

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13 of 30: View of the square from the north side; photographer facing southwest.

14 of 30: Southwest corner of square toward Vernon Road; photographer facing southwest.

15 of 30: Vernon Road, at the edge of the district; photographer facing southwest.

16 of 30: Coca-Cola Building (1940), 115 Broad St.; photographer facing southeast.

17 of 30: Bull Street (west side) running from southwest side of square; photographer facing southwest.

18 of 30: Bull St. at Broome St. (in foreground); photographer facing northwest.

19 of 30: Bull Street, at southwest edge of district, Westbrook Building formerly automobile sales building; photographer facing southwest.

20 of 30: Main Street, west side, Loy's; photographer facing northwest.

21 of 30: LaGrange Theater (1929) and east side of Main St.; photographer facing northeast.

22 of 30: Original U.S. Post Office (1913), corner Main and Broome; photographer facing northeast.

23 of 30: LaGrange National Bank, now Troup County Archives, (1917), 136 Main St.; photographer facing northwest.

24 of 30: WLAG Radio Station and Tower on Broome Street and back of Original U.S. Post Office on right; photographer facing southwest.

25 of 30: Backs of buildings on Main Street as seen from Morgan St.; photographer facing southwest.

26 of 30: Hines Street/LaFayette Parkway (south side) with original Troup County Jail (now Chattahoochee Valley Art Museum with tower; photographer facing southwest.

27 of 30: Hines Street/LaFayette Parkway (north side) looking uphill (west) toward the square; photographer facing northwest.

28 of 30: Mallory-Hutchinson Building (1954) at southwest corner of Vernon/South LaFayette Square and west side of Main St.; photographer facing southwest.

29 of 30: West side of Main St., just south of the square, includes original Belk's on left, and the Mallory-Hutchinson Building c. 1929 with the three arched windows. Photographer facing southwest.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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30 of 30: East side of Main St., just south of the square, includes at far left 1902 Bank, Cleveland's(117 Main St.) in the Holmes Building (1931); photographer facing northeast.



**Attachment 1.**

(Left to right) Callaway Building, Bell Telephone Building, and Hammett Building, Broome Street, LaGrange, Georgia

Photograph by Holly Anderson, March 2001, photographer facing southwest.





**Attachment 2.**

Bus Station, northwest corner of West Haralson and Church streets, LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia

Photograph by Holly Anderson, March 2001, photographer facing northwest.





**Attachment 3.**

LaGrange City Hall, northeast corner of East Haralson Street and Ridley Avenue,  
LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia

Photograph by Holly Anderson, March 2001, photographer facing northeast.





**Attachment 4.**

(Former) Davis Pharmacy Building, northwest corner of North Lafayette Square and Ridley Avenue, LaGrange, Troup County, Georgia  
Photograph by Holly Anderson, March 2001, photographer facing north.