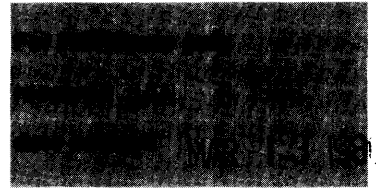


**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



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

1. Name

historic Culloden Historic District

and/or common Culloden

2. Location Hickory Grove Rd. Main, College and Orange Sts.

street & number See continuation sheet. not for publication

city, town Culloden vicinity of congressional district 3rd-Jack Brinkley

state Georgia code 013 county Monroe code 125

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership [see continuation sheet]

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Monroe County Courthouse

city, town Forsyth state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

4/

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Description

Culloden is a very small, incorporated community located in the extreme southwest corner of Monroe County, approximately thirty miles west of Macon. The natural terrain in this vicinity is that of the lower Piedmont just above the fall line. The community is laid out along a low ridge that acts as a minor divide between two watersheds. This ridge is largely cleared of trees; the lower-lying lands are largely wooded. The community itself is essentially Y-shaped, developed along roads leading north, southeast, and southwest, and largely contained within the one-mile-diameter incorporation limits. The historic district comprises the intact historic portion of the community, a one-mile arc of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century development extending toward the north and southwest. It consists of a centrally located downtown commercial area, adjacent land associated with the railroad, two blocks of in-town housing to the north, and a string of residences and farmhouses to the southwest.

The commercial center of the Culloden Historic District consists of about half a dozen buildings arranged around the four-corners intersection of College Street and Thomaston Road and along the west side of College Street northward to Main Street. These buildings are one-story high and rectangular in plan. They are constructed of load-bearing brick masonry laid in common bond. They feature decorated segmental brick arches over doorways and windows, corbelled brick cornices, and paneled brick parapets. Some are painted white; others are unpainted. The most common building design consists of a three-bay facade with a central doorway flanked by windows under a parapet wall. Several of these buildings are freestanding, while others are grouped in pairs and share pantry walls. All are similarly detailed, all share a common building setback line, and all but a service station date from the turn of the century. With the exception of a few street trees, there is little landscaping or streetscaping in this area. A historic public well and wellhouse is located on the southwest corner of the College Street-Thomaston Road intersection. The buildings now standing in downtown Culloden represent about half the structures present in the early-twentieth century; in addition to today's city hall, general store, service station and vacant buildings, there were dry-goods stores, drugstores, grocery stores, a bank, and a post office. Except for the vacant lots where buildings once stood, there are no significant intrusions in the downtown area. The only non-historic building is a post-World War II brick-and-half-timber service station in the triangle of land at the intersection of College and Main streets.

To the north-northeast of the commercial center of Culloden is a tract of land historically associated with the railroad. This tract is triangular in shape, bounded by Main Street on the west, the railroad right-of-way on the

[continued]

8. Significance

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

Specific dates N/A

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Culloden Historic District is significant in architectural, educational and local history. Culloden is located in an area where the first official, state-sponsored white settlement began with the Land Lottery of 1821 in which the land in newly created Monroe County was distributed. This land had been ceded to the state by a treaty with the Creek Indians in 1821. Traditional accounts place the origins of the town in the late-eighteenth century as a trading post, due to its geographical location on the fall line, although there is no creek or river there.

William Culloden, the town's namesake, although traditionally said to have arrived in the area in the late-eighteenth century, more likely did not arrive in the area until the county's official opening for settlement in 1821. A letter from a great-nephew indicated he worked with an uncle in India, then served in the British Navy during the period 1815-1820, prior to his arrival in Georgia. The town first became a U.S. Post Office on March 29, 1825, with William Culloden as postmaster. Culloden was operating a store there with Arthur Ginn when he died in February, 1830.

Culloden appears to have started as a small crossroads and did not develop according to the traditional grid town plan. The village limits were not officially set until its incorporation in 1887, first as a circle at a one-mile radius from the public well. Later, in 1888, the limits were reduced to a half-mile radius from the well, as they remain today.

The Culloden Historic District reflects the expansion and decline of the town from one centered around the intersection of five or more roads or trails at or near the public well to one that expanded and developed along the railroad.

The railroad first came through in 1888, when both Southern Railroad and the Macon and Birmingham Railroad arrived. Culloden's growth pattern changed accordingly from a simple, intersection-centered town to one with a railroad strip to the north. The Holmes Hotel was built on the west side of the tracks in 1894 to accommodate passengers and remains as a private home today.

The Macon and Birmingham Railroad discontinued service to Culloden in 1922 and the Southern Railroad in the 1950s. In the 1970s, the latter went so far as to remove the railroad tracks and the depot, thus eradicating forever a major portion of the town's developmental history.

[continued]

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property app. 155 acres

Quadrangle name Culloden, Ga.

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	6	7	7	1	5	4	0	3	6	4	0	7	9	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	6	7	7	2	1	7	5	3	6	4	0	3	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	6	7	7	2	1	9	0	3	6	3	9	9	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	6	7	7	1	8	7	5	3	6	3	8	9	1	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

1	6	7	7	1	1	1	0	3	6	3	9	0	3	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Culloden Historic District is described by a heavy black line on the attached "Property/Sketch Map" and is explained in Section 7.

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

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Draft nomination information, Deni Lamb, student intern, 1978
Personal inspection, Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., and Richard Cloues, Spring, 1979

organization Historic Preservation Section,
Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources date December 15, 1979

street & number 270 Washington Street, S.W. telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta state Georgia 30334

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon
Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Acting State Historic Preservation Officer date 12/31/79

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>W. Ray Luce</u>	date <u>3/13/80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>W. A. [Signature]</u>	date <u>3/5/80</u>
Chief of Registration	

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CULLODEN PROPERTY OWNERS LIST

(All addresses are Culloden, Georgia 31016, unless otherwise noted)

Tax Map 7

Parcel 2	John Strozier, Jr. 51 Dyke Road Setauket, New York 11733
Parcel 4, 19, & 21	Mrs. Una B. Fincher
Parcel 20	Herbert and Pamela Hare

Tax Map 7-A

Parcel 7	Mrs. Marjorie Holmes Jones
Parcel 14 (intrusion), & 15	David and Ruby Payne, Pastor Culloden Primitive Baptist Church
Parcel 16	Samuel Bennett
Parcel 17 (intrusion)	Elmer Byras
Parcel 18 (intrusion)	Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pierson, Sr.
Parcel 19	Boykin S. Elliott
Parcel 20	Clarence Wilder
Parcel 21 (intrusion)	John W. Bennett
Parcel 22	Mr. and Mrs. Dan Haygood, Sr.
Parcel 23	Miss Elizabeth Holmes
Parcel 24	Mrs. Annie L. Goolsby

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Tax Map 7-B

Parcel 1, 31, 40, 53, 61	c/o Ed Norris Mayor, City of Culloden
Parcel 2	Albert Parker, Pastor Culloden Missionary Baptist Church
Parcel 3	Mrs. Mildred F. Elder
Parcel 4	Miss Alline Clements
Parcel 4B	Mrs. Thelma Wellons
Parcel 5, 30, 33, 39, 41, 54	J. J. Pierson, Sr.
Parcel 32	Harold F. Catoe
Parcel 34	Mrs. H. E. Pierson
Parcel 34A	Mrs. Edwina Pierson Banks
Parcel 35	Ms. Doris W. Bennett
Parcel 36	J. V. Pittman
Parcel 38	Albert Parker
Parcel 42	Calvin Haygood
Parcel 43	H. P. and Daisy Hampton
Parcel 52	Nannie H. Abercrombie
Parcel 52A	Public Service Telephone Company of Reynolds Reynolds, Georgia 31076
Parcel 53A	Mrs. Marjorie H. Jones
Parcel 54A	Jessie Goldman

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Tax Map 7-B (Continued)

Parcel 55, 56	Mrs. Marie Holmes
Parcel 57, 58	Joe Holmes Pierson and J. J. Pierson, Jr. c/o J. J. Pierson, Sr.
Parcel 59	Pastor United Methodist Church c/o Mrs. Una Fincher
Parcel 62	Mrs. Vallie Bagley
Parcel 63	Mr. Isadore Pennyman

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east, and a contemporary grain-and-feed facility on the south. It was once occupied by the railroad tracks and sidings, a passenger-and-freight depot, several cotton warehouses, a shoe-and-harness shop, and a tavern. Little remains of these buildings and structures today -- even the railroad tracks are gone. The principal surviving building is an abandoned one-story brick warehouse located on Main Street near the northern point of the triangle. It features a two-bay facade, a stepped parapet, segmental and pointed brick arches over windows and doorways, and brick corbelling. A smaller surviving structure is a polygonally-shaped reinforced-concrete loading facility in the northern apex of the triangle.

North of the commercial center and the tract of land associated with the railroad are two blocks of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential development. In the lower or southernmost block, south of Church Street, the transition from commercial to residential takes place. In the middle of the block, along the west side of Main Street, north of some vacant land, is a pair of modest one-story frame cottages dating from the 1920s. North of these two houses, and also on the west side of the street, is the 1894 Holmes Hotel, now a private residence. The Holmes Hotel is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne building; it features a central tower with bellcast roof, a gabled front bay, a hipped roof with gablets, a wrap-around porch, bay windows, stained-glass windows, and a variety of exterior wood finishes including weatherboard, shingle, tongue-and-groove paneling, panels, and halftimbering. Adjacent to the Holmes Hotel, at the southwest corner of Main and Church streets, is the Culloden Methodist Church, an 1893 Gothic Revival brick building with asymmetric front towers, pointed stained-glass windows, and a steep gable roof. The bricks in this church are said to have been reclaimed from an earlier church that was destroyed by fire. To the rear (west) of the church stands a two-story, Victorian parsonage. The parsonage, church and hotel are surrounded by landscaped grounds that include broad lawns, mature trees, shrubbery and walks.

Across Main Street and the railroad right-of-way from the church and the hotel are two late-nineteenth-century frame houses. Both are plain in their character and appearance, although the southernmost house has some Victorian detailing. These houses are or were associated with larger tracts of land extending eastward into the surrounding countryside, and they are set back from the street and the railroad right-of-way in an uneven, staggered fashion. A few trees and some grass constitute the only landscaping in their vicinity.

The upper or northernmost block of residential development, between Church Street and the city limits, contains an unbroken row of houses to the west and several residences and a church to the east. A wedge of land between Main Street, Norwood Street, and the railroad right-of-way slices through the center

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of this block from north to south. This elongated triangle, landscaped with grass and street trees, resembles a modest public park. To the west, across Norwood Street, is a row of closely spaced late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences. These weatherboarded frame houses are either one or two stories high and feature Italianate, Queen Anne and Neoclassical styling. All have front or side porches. These houses are set on long, narrow lots that are landscaped with trees, shrubs, lawns, low retaining walls, and walks and driveways. This landscaping is contiguous throughout the block and creates the impression of a larger, park-like setting. There are three intrusions in this row of houses: two brick ranch houses near the southern end of the row, and a frame ranch house in the middle of the block. These non-historic structures are placed within the historic setting of the street, however.

The east side of Main Street north of Church Street has fewer historic buildings. At the northeast corner of Main and Church streets, set back a considerable distance from the street, is a late-nineteenth-century farmhouse. This house, originally framed and weatherboarded, is now sheathed with aluminum siding. The house has an unusually narrow profile and period detailing. Directly north of it, but closer to the street, is an early-twentieth-century bungalow. North of it, in the middle of the block, is the 1908 Primitive Baptist Church, a plain medieval-revival frame-and-weatherboard building with asymmetric front towers, simple windows and doorways, and little ornamentation. Between the church and the city limits are a small brick ranch house (non-historic), a tenant-type double-pen house, and the sites of at least two other tenant-type frame houses, now overgrown with kudzu.

A string of residences and farmhouses stretches for half a mile south and southwest along College Street and Hickory Grove Road from the commercial center of Culloden to just beyond its city limits. This part of the community is characterized by open countryside, farmland, and widely separated buildings on fairly large tracts. The houses are mostly framed and weatherboarded, one to two stories high. They date from the early-nineteenth century to the early-twentieth century and include examples of Plantation Plain and Greek Revival farmhouses, Neoclassical residences, and a brick bungalow. Some are still associated with historic outbuildings such as barns and sheds. At least one farmhouse has been destroyed by fire in recent years. There are no intrusions in this part of the district.

There are a few buildings and structures located on back lots to the west of Main Street, College Street, and Hickory Grove Road. At the north end of the district, just beyond the city limits, is the largest farmhouse in the district. This house, dating from the early-nineteenth century, is a two-over-two-with-central-stair-hall type featuring transitional Federal to Greek Revival

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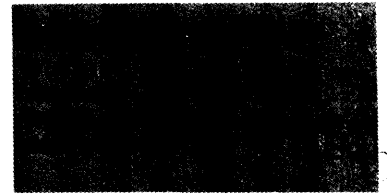
styling. No historic outbuildings remain with this house. At the four-corners intersection of Church Street, Lockett Street and Frog Alley are the 1916 auditorium/schoolhouse (northwest), the 1923 Missionary Baptist Church (northeast), the rear of the Methodist parsonage (southeast), and the city cemetery (southwest). At the northeast corner of Frog Alley and Thomaston Road is an early-twentieth-century, one-story, framed-and-weatherboarded house with a square plan, pyramidal roof, central chimney, and recessed corner porch. Along the west side of Orange Street between Thomaston Road and Hickory Grove Road are two late-nineteenth-century Victorian residences separated by a turn-of-the-century Queen Anne cottage; the landscaping around these three houses merges with the surrounding countryside.

Boundaries and Surroundings

The Culloden Historic District comprises the greater intact historical area in the community. To the north of the district, along old U.S. Highway 341, stretches a string of more or less unrelated historic and non-historic properties, indiscriminately mixed; to either side are farmlands, orchards, and the open countryside. To the west of the city are farmlands and open countryside; immediately adjacent to the historic district, along the west side of Lockett Street and along the north side of Thomaston Road west of Frog Alley, are rows of small, non-historic houses dating from just the past few decades. To the southwest and south of the district are farmlands, open countryside, and a few non-historic farmhouses. Immediately east of the center of the historic district is the more recently developed commercial downtown of Culloden. This area, in and around the bend of old U.S. Highway 341, contains a gas station, supermarket, and post office, some non-historic residences, and other non-historic structures. North-northeast of this new commercial center is the contemporary, prefabricated grain-and-feed facility. Extending eastward above this facility is a non-historic residential street. Beyond it stretches farmland and the open country.

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Early accounts of Culloden reflect its prosperity. The Reverend Adiel Sherwood, writing his first Gazeteer of the State of Georgia in 1827, did not mention Culloden, but two years later, in his 1829 edition, he said: "Cullodenville, a cluster of houses with a post office and some shops... The best road from Thomaston to Knoxville [two nearby county seats] passes thro' this place, though it is a crooked way."

In 1837, the same author noted the new name for the town: "Culloden--as it is called contains 25 families, Methodist meeting-house; male and female academies; and is situated about half a mile S. of the big Macon and Thomaston road, 30 1/2 miles from Macon."

In 1849, the Reverend George White wrote in his Statistics of the State of Georgia:

Culloden is a quiet and pleasant village, 32 miles west of Macon, 65 from Columbus, and 16 from Forsyth. This place was selected by gentlemen of wealth having large families to educate, on account of its healthiness. It is named after Mr. William Culloden, one of the first settlers. By a special act of the Legislature, no ardent spirits can be sold within one mile of the village. It has a church, two or three schools, hotel, several stores, and mechanics' shops. First-rate schools have been supported, and there is now an excellent seminary for young ladies, under the supervision of Professor Darby, a gentleman of much experience in teaching, and who has also acquired celebrity as the author of a work on the Botany of Georgia.

In 1860, Sherwood wrote in his fourth and final Gazeteer:

It has ever been famous for good schools. Central Female Institute is located here, and another established by Protestant Methodists. Meeting houses for Methodists and Protestant Methodists. The town contains some 30 to 40 dwellings. A Baptist church was organized in 1858.

Before the Civil War, the town's financial basis centered on the marketing of products from surrounding farms and plantations, primarily cotton, as well

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as the trade generated as a crossroads equidistant from several major cities that were governmental centers, although Culloden itself was never a governmental center. It was also a center for trade due to its educational role. The advent of the railroad in the late 1880s brought more trade to the town. The town's peak as a cotton market came around 1910, when cotton was "king" and the town supported two cotton gins running at their height 3,500 to 5,000 bales per season. By 1920, the boll weevil had struck, and production dropped to 100 bales. After this, peaches and dairying became important local industries and remain so today.

The remaining structures in the business area of town and the homes that parallel the site of the railroad tracks on the north and string out along the highway to the south reflect the commercial and financial bases of the town's growth and survival.

In Georgia's educational history, Culloden is significant in the role it played in quality education offered to both men and women. Within the town's first decade, the Culloden Academy (for men) was incorporated by the state legislature in 1830. The Culloden Female Academy was incorporated in 1834. The two academies were consolidated in 1838 as the Culloden Male and Female Academy. All educational and religious activities were sponsored by the Methodist Episcopal Church. A two-story brick academy building had been built on ground donated in 1834, and the upper story was the church, with the lower level being the male academy. The female academy was built in a frame building southwest of the public well or main intersection in town. The schools gained regional recognition for Culloden as students came from many surrounding states as well as from all over Georgia to attend. In a way, this foreshadowed the later importance of Tift College in nearby Forsyth, chartered in 1849. The progressive unity that surrounded the Methodist-run Culloden in both church and schools ended around 1844, when the schism developed. Those who broke away formed the Methodist Protestant Church and built a new house of worship; others joined the Baptists.

John Darby (1804-1877), a Massachusetts native, became the principal of the female academy at about this time. A man of many talents, Darby expected his students to learn a variety of subjects as he himself had, and not to sit idly by and waste their educational opportunity. He authored a number of books in his lifetime. A Manual of Botany, published in 1841 in Macon, was done while he was in Culloden. He and his family moved to nearby Forsyth, Georgia, shortly before 1850, after religious infighting caused him to leave Culloden.

Marvin Massey Mason, born in 1810 in Massachusetts, was the principal of the male academy and was remembered for classifying his students not by their ages or sizes, but by their mental capacities and abilities to study. He required comprehension, rather than rote, learning.

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After the departure of Darby and Mason, attempts were made to carry on in the same tradition, but as Senator Thomas Norwood wrote in 1909, "The glory of the House had departed." A rapid turnover of teachers reflected this decline. The Central Female Institute, a college, was incorporated in 1852 and run by the Methodist Protestant Church.

The only military event of significance in the town's history was the ill-fated Battle of Culloden, which occurred April 19, 1865, after the official surrender of Confederate forces at Appomattox on April 9th. Major General James H. Wilson and his auxiliary columns of Federal cavalry from both Columbus and LaGrange, Georgia, were heading toward Macon. On the 19th, they encountered Confederates at Culloden and fought for two hours. Two Indiana soldiers were later awarded Congressional Medals of Honor for their efforts that day.

Several churches represent the long-standing religious history of the town closely associated with the educational significance mentioned above. The various academies founded in the 1830s reflect religious affiliations and their decline was caused by a religious schism. Although the Methodist Episcopal Church of Culloden has often asserted roots as far back as 1802, a more logical founding date is that of 1832, during the town's first decade. The present structure dates from 1893. By 1850, the Methodist stronghold had been broken by the schism and there was not only the Methodist Protestant church body but a Baptist contingent as well.

In terms of the history of community development, the Culloden Historic District is significant because it manifests many features of planning, design, and development that are characteristic of small nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century communities in the lower Piedmont. Its overall layout, for example, is linear, essentially a response to the terrain in the area, with its low ridges or divides between watersheds that create high and dry, but long and narrow, settlement patterns. This pattern of overall development stands in contrast to the more irregular pattern of community development in the hilly regions to the north and to the more evenly distributed gridiron pattern common to the coastal plain south of the fall line. Within this development pattern are several of the major parts of a lower Piedmont community, including a downtown commercial center at the junction of major streets and roads, a tract of land associated with the railroad, several blocks of in-town residences, and some outlying houses and farms. In these areas is a representative mix of commercial, residential, religious, educational, and civic properties. This type of community development was not comprehensively planned; it resulted instead from a series of more or less unrelated developments over the years which took place within the common framework of the natural terrain and that built upon

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what had been already achieved. Although this pattern of community development is hardly unique -- in fact, it is typical in this part of the state -- in the Culloden Historic District it is relatively intact, well preserved, and free from serious intrusions.

In terms of architectural history, the Culloden Historic District is significant because it contains a range of types and styles of buildings and structures that are representative of the architecture found in small nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century lower Piedmont communities. The architecture in the historic district dates from the early-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries. Commercial, residential, agricultural, religious, educational and civic architecture is present. Brickmasonry is used primarily in the downtown commercial buildings and in one church; it is straightforward, load-bearing construction, with simple brick detailing. Houses are almost exclusively wood-framed -- some braced, others balloon -- and sheathed in weatherboard. Styles range from Federal, Greek Revival, and Plantation Plain through Victorian, including Italianate, Queen Anne, and Neoclassical, to Bungalow. The houses in the district exhibit the greatest range of styles, with at least one good example of each, while the commercial buildings are more uniformly turn-of-the-century, and in fact, almost all adhere to a single type. This architecture is all modest in scale and detail, although it is soundly constructed. It clearly expresses the history of Culloden's community development from an early-nineteenth-century agricultural settlement to a late-nineteenth-century agricultural and commercial center.

In terms of the history of landscape architecture, the Culloden Historic District is significant because of its variety of formal and informal landscaping. This landscaping is modest, of course, commensurate with the character and appearance of the community. Like its architecture, the landscaping is representative of the types of landscape treatments found in small nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century lower Piedmont communities. Downtown, for example, has no landscaping to speak of, with the exception of a few street trees, and the tract of land associated with the railroad has no landscaping at all. The two blocks of residential development are fairly heavily landscaped, however, with shade and specimen trees, shrubbery, lawn and low retaining walls. This type of landscaping was self-consciously pursued in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and in its own modest way reflects the pervasive influence of "modern" or "English" landscape gardening throughout this country. In contrast, along the road to the southwest, the landscaping is that of farmland and the open countryside, with a few trees, shrubs, and lawns in the vicinity of houses.

Many of the buildings included within the district reflect the families and activities that contributed to the growth of Culloden. The photographs

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include the following:

Photograph #15 (parcel 7-A-7): The plantation home of the Rutherford family, whose latter-day descendants included a congressman.

Photograph #13 (parcel 7-A-15): The Primitive Baptist Church reflecting one of the religions that came to Culloden after the Methodist schism of 1844.

Photograph #12 (parcel 7-A-19): The Boykin S. Elliott Home, originally built by a family with saw-milling interests.

Photograph #14 (parcel 7-A-23): Built by one of the seven Holmes brothers whose family has always been a mainstay of the town and ran the bank, gin and other mercantile concerns in partnership with each other.

Photograph #16 (parcel 7-B-1): The remaining auditorium of the early-twentieth-century school which was torn down in 1934. Built on the site of the original Methodist Church/Academy, a strategic historic archaeological site for the town.

Photograph #2 (parcel 7-B-33): The buildings with dormitory rooms associated with John Darby's Culloden Female Academy which was directly across the street (now gone). These buildings have been studied by architectural students, due to unusual workmanship related to their original purposes.

Photograph #4 (parcel 7-B-38): The Albert Parker House on the site of the original Culloden Female Academy (John Darby's school).

Photograph #6 (parcel 7-B-40): City Hall, originally a bank, and the building to its left (parcel 7-B-39) was originally a store.

Photograph #17 (parcel 7-B-42): The Calvin Hagood House, original home of local merchants.

Photograph #8 (parcel 7-B-53A): The building on the left was the Holmes Banking Company, run by some of the seven Holmes brothers.

Photograph #10 (parcel 7-B-58): The Holmes Hotel, ca. 1894, used by passengers on the railroad.

Photograph 9: Across the street from the Holmes Hotel, this structure was originally a cotton warehouse and in the 1940s became a furniture factory and later burned. (parcel 7-B-5)

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Photograph #7 (parcel 7-B-63): A general mercantile store on the traditional site of the store operated by William Culloden and Arthur Ginn, ca. 1830.

The town prides itself on the many prominent persons associated with the town, among whom were several who moved there in their youth with their parents: Robert P. Trippe (1819-1900), a U.S. congressman from 1855-59 and associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court; Alexander M. Speer (1820-1897), whose father was one of the early Methodist ministers who moved to Culloden and where young Speer was educated, and who was also an associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, 1880-82; Thomas M. Norwood (1830-1913), who moved to and was educated in Culloden, became U.S. senator from Georgia, 1871-77, during the last days of Reconstruction and was a representative from 1885-89, and authored the history of Culloden in 1909; Nathaniel J. Hammond (1833-1899) moved with his parents and was educated there, his father, A.W. Hammond's, home being one of the few antebellum ones that remain (Nathaniel being a congressman 1879-87, and attorney general for Georgia 1872-77); Thomas Jefferson Simmons (1837-1905), born in the next county, studied law under A. W. Hammond and sat on the Georgia Supreme Court 1887-1905, the latter decade as chief justice.

Among other prominent persons associated with Culloden who were born there are: Emory Speer (1848-1918), nephew of Judge Alexander M. Speer, was a U.S. congressman, 1879-83, and a U.S. district judge in Georgia, 1885-1918. Samuel Rutherford (1870-1932), born near Culloden and educated there, was a congressman from 1925-32; and Dr. Alfred Blalock (1899-1964), who invented and perfected the operation for "blue babies" was also a Culloden native.

An example of one who came there only for education was James Milton Smith (1823-1890), governor of Georgia, 1872-77.

Historic Archaeological

Within the Culloden Historic District are many sites related to the significance of the district upon which the original structure no longer exists. Among these, and shown in the photographs, are the site of the original Culloden Male Academy building (now the auditorium); the Darby or Culloden Female Academy site, now the Albert Parker Home; and the site of Culloden and Ginn's store (now the location of other stores). Also included are the site of the railroad tracks and depot and the site of the burned-out commercial buildings. All of these locations are important to the history of this town, although no formal archaeological investigation has been conducted.

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Location (2)

Street and Number: Along either side of Main Street, College Street, Orange Street, and Hickory Grove Road, from just beyond the city limits to the north to just beyond the city limits to the southwest, with an extension along Church Street west to its intersection with Lockett Street and Frog Alley.

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