

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000378

Date Listed: May 1, 2007

Property Name: Carrollton Downtown Historic District

County: Carroll

State: Georgia

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Daniel J. Vinton
Signature of the Keeper

May 1, 2007
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3. Classification

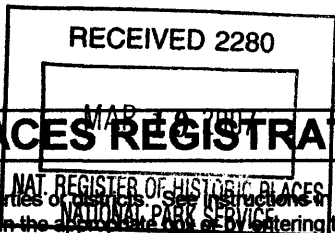
“Public-Federal” is hereby removed as a category of ownership.

[This change was made in consultation with and approved by the National Register staff of the Georgia SHPO.]

The Georgia State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**



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 Carrollton Downtown Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number The district is located around the downtown square and is roughly bounded by Johnson Avenue to the north, White Street to the east, Mill Street to the south, and Barnes Street to the west.

city, town Carrollton () vicinity of
county Carroll **code** GA 045
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30112

() 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 | 72 | 29 |
| sites | 0 | 0 |
| structures | 1 | 0 |
| objects | 1 | 0 |
| total | 74 | 29 |

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

Name of previous listing: Carroll County Courthouse, listed September 18, 1980, and United States Post Office, listed April 18, 1983.

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.

W. Ray Luce

2-14-07

Signature of certifying official

Date

W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Daniel Vivian *5/1/07*

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
COMMERCE/TRADEOFFICE BUILDING
COMMERCE/TRADE/PROFESSIONAL/LAW OFFICE
COMMERCE/TRADE/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION/BANK
COMMERCE/TRADE/DEPARTMENT STORE/GENERAL STORE
SOCIAL/MEETING HALL
GOVERNMENT/POST OFFICE/POSTOFFICE
GOVERNMENT/COURTHOUSE/COUNTY COURTHOUSE
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
RELIGION/CHURCH-RELATED RESIDENCE/PARSONAGE
RECREATION AND CULTURE/THEATER/MOVIE THEATER
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MONUMENT/STATUE
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/MANUFACTURING FACILITY/PROCESSING PLANT
HEALTHCARE/MEDICAL OFFICE/DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
COMMERCE/TRADEOFFICE BUILDING
COMMERCE/TRADE/PROFESSIONAL/LAW OFFICE
COMMERCE/TRADE/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION/BANK
COMMERCE/TRADE/DEPARTMENT STORE/GENERAL STORE
SOCIAL/MEETING HALL
GOVERNMENT/POST OFFICE/POSTOFFICE
GOVERNMENT/COURTHOUSE/COUNTY COURTHOUSE
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
RELIGION/CHURCH-RELATED RESIDENCE/PARSONAGE
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MONUMENT/STATUE

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN/ROMANESQUE/ROMANESQUE REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/BEAUX ARTS
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/COLONIAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/CLASSICAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/COMMERCIAL STYLE
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT/CRAFTSMAN
MODERN MOVEMENT/INTERNATIONAL STYLE

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7—Description

Materials:

foundation Brick; Stone
walls Brick; Stone
roof Asphalt
other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Carrollton is a county seat town located in Carroll County in west central Georgia. The Carrollton Downtown Historic District consists of the courthouse and surrounding commercial and community landmark buildings. Carroll County was established in 1826 and Carrollton was incorporated and designated the county seat in 1829. Layout of the streets and lots began that same year, including Adamson Square, located in the center of the downtown business district. The original town plan reflected the Sparta-type plan with the central courthouse square given prominence by aligning major streets to run directly towards its center. A fire destroyed the 1893 courthouse and the building constructed to replace it in 1928 was located two blocks from the downtown commercial square. Today the Carrollton plan resembles the Augusta-type county seat plan in which the courthouse is placed by a major street, and the courthouse square is not as prominent as in other plans. However, the original square and street layout is still clearly evident in the current plan.

Adamson Square lies at the intersection of Newnan (east), Alabama (west), Bradley (south), and Rome (north) streets. The square features four small landscaped islands near the intersection of the district's main arteries. The buildings surrounding the square include one- and two-story attached and one- and two-story freestanding brick buildings that date from the late 19th century through the early 20th century and reflect the Commercial style of architecture. The buildings were constructed along front lot lines and are flush with the sidewalks. The rows of attached stores feature one- to two-story height, decorative brick detailing along the cornices and above doors and windows, flat-arched windows, recessed storefronts, and large display windows (photographs 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7). Some buildings of note around the square include the Mandeville Building (1873) (photograph 2, right); the Boykin Building (1894) (photograph 3, far right); and the Bradley Building (photographs 1, left; 4, left; and 5, right-side of building), which was constructed in two phases and completed in 1891. These buildings exhibit typical characteristics of the Commercial style including large display windows, second floor arched windows, and decorative brickwork. Businesses in the downtown during the historic period included hardware stores, grocery stores, general stores, barbershops, doctor's and lawyer's offices, and restaurants.

Buildings located off of the square were constructed in similar manner and style to those around the square (photographs 6, 8, 10, and 11). Located on Alabama Street, west of Adamson Square is Moore's Opera House (now Classical Photography) (photograph 7, center) constructed c.1890 with a grocery store on the first floor and an opera house on the second floor. The building located at 124

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Section 7—Description

Rome Street (photograph 9, left) was constructed between 1911 and 1922 and has housed a farm supply and feed and seed store throughout its existence.

Buildings located in the northern portion of the district were constructed during the early to mid-20th century and exhibit characteristics of the Commercial style with less ornamentation. These buildings housed hardware stores (photograph 13, left), general stores, automobile repair shops (photograph 12), and dry cleaners (photograph 14).

The International Style is represented by one building located in the western portion of the district. The Wash Bowl (photograph 15) features typical characteristics of the style including flat, unadorned wall surfaces, flat roof, and asymmetrical façade.

One residential building is included in the district. The two-story brick Craftsman-style house (photograph 17) is located in the eastern portion of the district. The house, which was originally a doctor's residence and office, features a one-story entrance porch supported by square brick columns, eight-over-one double-hung-sash windows, a porte cochere, and metal coping at the roofline.

The Carrollton Downtown Historic District also contains a historic gas station (photograph 16, left), a house with canopy type as defined in the Journal of American Culture. Also located in the district are some industrial-related buildings. The former Coca-Cola Bottling Office (photograph 18, right foreground) is a one-story brick building with a flat roof that features multi-pane sash windows, segmental-arch windows, and a parapet wall at the roofline. Constructed in 1924, an imprint of a Coca-Cola bottle remains visible on the far right end of the main façade (photograph 18), as well as traces of painted advertising on the south façade (photograph 18). A one-story brick warehouse (photograph 19) located in the southern portion of the district. Although a pop-up addition is located on the northern portion of the building, the original roofline and door and window openings are clearly visible, and the addition does not destroy the integrity of the resource.

The Carrollton Downtown Historic District includes several community landmark buildings. The Carrollton Presbyterian Church and parsonage are located in the southwestern portion of the district. The church (photograph 20), constructed in 1902, is an excellent example of a Romanesque Revival-style church featuring a square corner crenellated tower with rounded-arch openings; rounded-arch window openings, door openings, and an arched arcade supported by grouped Corinthian columns; and large rose windows. The parsonage (photograph 21), constructed in 1895 and located to the southwest of the church, is a one-story bungalow featuring wood posts on brick piers, eave brackets, and an integral porch.

The First United Methodist Church (photograph 22) was constructed in 1904. The Classical Revival-style brick building features a central front-gabled entry bay topped by a wide pediment supported by columns with Ionic capitals, flanking wings with stained-glass windows with decorative hoods, and a square bell tower with a pyramidal roof.

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Section 7—Description

The First Baptist Church (photograph 26, left background) is located in the northeast portion of the district. Constructed in 1907 and designed by W.F. New, the brick church is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style. The building features a prominent square entry tower. Common characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style featured on the building include rounded-arch openings and rusticated stonework.

The old Carrollton City Hall (photograph 23) was constructed in 1914 northwest of the downtown square. The two-story brick building exhibits characteristics of the Classical Revival style including a symmetrical façade, pilasters topped by Ionic capitals, grouped windows, and the use of decorative stonework.

The United States Post Office (photograph 24) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 18, 1983. The building, constructed in 1914, features characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The two-story brick building features a symmetrical façade, pilasters decorative window hoods, limestone panels, and a central entrance topped by a carved eagle and pediment.

The Carrollton Community Activities Center (photograph 25) is a former school located in the southeast portion of the district. Designed by Neil Reid of Hentz, Reid, and Adler and constructed in 1921, the Classical Revival-style school features a two-story central bay flanked by one-story bays on each side, a symmetrical façade, pilasters topped by Ionic capitals, multi-paned single and paired windows and a decorative swag over the central entrance.

The 1928 Carroll County Courthouse, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 18, 1980, (photograph 26, right foreground) was constructed two blocks east of the town square to replace the 1893 courthouse that burned. The current courthouse was designed by William J.J. Chase in the Renaissance Revival style. The two-story building features a symmetrical façade with a central entrance topped by a broken pediment and clock, Doric columns in antae, rounded-arch window openings, multi-pane double-hung-sash windows, and the use of rusticated stone. A confederate monument, originally placed in Adamson Square in 1910, was moved to the front lawn of the courthouse in 1976.

Carroll Masonic Lodge No. 69 (photograph 27) was constructed in 1931. Located south of the courthouse, the simple brick front-gabled building features a gabled entrance porch supported by square brick columns and a walk out basement.

Landscaping in the district is minimal due to the fact that buildings were constructed close to lot lines. The former courthouse square near the center of the district is the principal historic open space.

The areas surrounding the Carrollton Downtown Historic District include the South Carrollton Residential Historic District (listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 28, 1984) to

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Section 7—Description

the southeast, a residential neighborhood to the east, and modern commercial development to the north and west.

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
Commerce
Community Planning and Development
Politics and Government

Period of Significance:

1829-1956

Significant Dates:

1829-Carrollton incorporated and named seat of Carroll County
1874-Savannah, Griffin, and North Alabama Railroad completed through Carrollton

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Carr Construction Company, builder-Carroll County Courthouse
Chase, William J.J., architect-Carroll County Courthouse
Geary, J.M., builder- United States Post Office
New, W.F., architect-First Baptist Church
Reid, Neil (Hentz, Reid, & Adler), architect-Carrollton Community Activities Center
Taylor, John Knox, architect-United States Post Office

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Carrollton Downtown Historic District contains much of the historic commercial development in downtown Carrollton along with a variety of community landmark buildings that developed from the early 1870s through 1956 based on the earlier 1829 town plan.

The proposed district is significant in the area of architecture for its collection of good, representative examples of commercial building styles and types typical of small Georgia towns in the late 19th and early to mid-20th centuries and for the community landmark buildings typical of small Georgia towns. They include freestanding and attached one- and two-story buildings. Character-defining features of these types of buildings include: freestanding or attached with party walls; simple rectangular forms; oriented to the street, usually in lines or rows with a common setback usually fronting directly on the sidewalk; storefronts with cast-iron or wood columns, large display windows with transom lights and wood or brick bulkheads; architectural ornament primarily on the front and sometimes side facades; parapet rooflines, some with recessed panels; second-story segmental-arched windows; and ornamented projecting cornices. Architectural styles represented by these buildings include good examples of the Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, and Commercial styles. The Romanesque Revival style (also referred to as Richardsonian Romanesque) is characterized by asymmetrical façades, round-topped arches over windows, porch supports, or entrances, masonry walls with rough-faced, squared stonework, and sometimes towers. Characteristics of the Classical Revival style include dominant full-height entry porch with roof supported by classical columns, windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows, and a central door. The Beaux Arts style features decorative garlands, floral patterns, quoins, pilasters or columns, masonry walls, and symmetrical façades. Characteristics of the Colonial Revival style are an accentuated front door with a decorative pediment supported by pilasters, symmetrical facade with a central door and multi-pane windows. Characteristics of the Commercial style include geometric form, storefronts with large display windows, parapet rooflines, second-story segmental-arched windows, and ornamented projecting cornices. Other kinds of important commercial buildings are represented in the district. An excellent example of an early 20th-century gas station, representative of a nationally recognized type (house-with-canopy), is located within the district. The district also contains architecturally significant community landmark buildings including the Carroll County Courthouse, a Masonic Lodge, the First Baptist Church, the First United Methodist Church, Carrollton Presbyterian Church, Carrollton City Hall, the United States Post Office, and the Carrollton Community Activities Center (former school). These are excellent local examples of the Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival styles as evidenced by their detailing and distinctive features. The materials used in the construction of these buildings are the same as those used in the construction of the commercial buildings in the district, however some of the materials such as stone are used in applied ornamentation on the community landmark buildings. These buildings generally possess a high degree of craftsmanship as evidenced by architectural details and other ornamentation common to the architectural styles represented in the district.

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The Carrollton Downtown Historic District is significant in the area of commerce as the historic commercial center of Carrollton and Carroll County during the historic period. Typically the county seat was also the principal commercial center in the county. Such commercial centers generally featured a range of retail stores, offices and professional services, warehouses, artisans, mechanics, entertainment and related services, and communications-related businesses. Extant buildings in the Carrollton Downtown Historic District represent many of these commercial activities including general merchandise, hardware, drug store, gas stations, banks, law offices, and auto repair. These historic buildings and the commercial activity they represent are directly related to the economic development and prosperity of the community and its surrounding region during the early to mid-20th century.

The Carrollton Downtown Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development for its historic and intact town plan, a variation of the Augusta-type county seat plan. Carrollton was originally laid out using the Sparta plan, which features a central courthouse square with major streets running directly towards the center. Earlier Carroll County courthouses were located in Adamson Square, until the current courthouse was constructed east of the square. The 1928 courthouse placement follows the Augusta plan, which places the courthouse beside an existing major street. This town layout also reflects the designation of the community as the Carroll County seat. In Georgia, generally, only county seat communities were laid out in this distinctive manner. Reinforcing the importance of the plan is the concentration of historic commercial and community landmark buildings around the square and along the principal streets that creates a clearly defined downtown or central business district. This pattern of development represents the traditional way in which Georgia's county seats grew and developed over time. The architectural development of the central business district also reflects some of the major periods of community growth and development and the major economic factors that contributed to the community's growth and development.

The Carrollton Downtown Historic District is significant in the area of politics and government as the county seat of Carroll County and because of the presence of buildings and structures directly related to activities and events associated with local county government. Throughout much of Georgia's history, the county has been the most important and powerful form of government. County governments made and enforced laws; provided essential public services including building and maintaining roads, water and sewer systems, and other utility services; administered important aspects of the legal system including courts, birth and death records, taxes, wills and probate, and property deeds; and provided public education throughout the county through county school boards. County commissioners, sheriffs, and judges traditionally are the most important local political figures. These important governmental functions and the politics that directed them are generally represented by the county courthouse, often a courthouse square, the county jail, and sometimes auxiliary offices. In the Carrollton Downtown Historic District, county government is represented by the courthouse square with its placement along a main thoroughfare of the central business district and by the courthouse itself. The federal government is also represented by the United States Post Office, located just north of the county courthouse. In many towns like Carrollton, the post office is

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the only visible presence of the federal government.

National Register Criteria

The Carrollton Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of commerce, community planning and development, and politics and government for the extant historic resources related to the typical activities that took place in Carrollton as the seat of government and commerce for Carroll County. The Carrollton Downtown Historic District is also eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its excellent and intact collection of commercial and community landmark buildings constructed from the early to the mid-20th century.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Carrollton Downtown Historic District begins in 1829, the year Carrollton was chosen as the county seat for Carroll County and the year in which the town plan was laid out for development. This plan, with its original centrally located courthouse square, formed the physical framework within which subsequent downtown development took place. The original town plan is clearly evident today in the pattern of streets and lots in downtown Carrollton. The period of significance ends in 1956, the end of the historic period when documentation for this nomination was compiled; Carrollton remained the county seat and the center for commerce in the county throughout this period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing buildings in the Carrollton Downtown Historic District include commercial and community landmark buildings that were constructed during the period of significance that retain their historic integrity. The contributing structure in the district is the intact town plan. The Confederate monument on the courthouse lawn is the one contributing object in the district.

The majority of noncontributing resources in the Carrollton Downtown Historic District are historic buildings that have lost their historic integrity due to significant alterations such as the application of false façades, nonhistoric mansard roofs, and reworked storefronts. There are very few post-1956 buildings in the district. Noncontributing resources include those resources constructed after 1956 (photographs 6, far right; 14, left; and 27, far right), and those that have lost historic integrity through alteration (photographs 1, right; 3, center; 4, center; 7, left; and 10, right). Vacant lots are also included as noncontributing resources.

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Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by Ruth Keenoy and Jeffrey L. Holland, preservation consultants, April, 2005. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Carrollton became the county seat of Carroll County in 1829, replacing a site a few miles away known as Old Carrollton, where the courts had met for approximately a year and a half. The County purchased Land Lot 128 of the Tenth District of Carroll County from Henry Curtiss and hired Mr. Lawson Black to conduct the survey laying out the lots of the town. The town limits were set by the Georgia legislature to include all the land in the 202.5-acre land lot. The original plan of the town featured a public square at the intersection of four streets oriented to the cardinal directions. Tiers of lots radiated from the square and were separated by streets in concentric squares. The lots increased in size as one moved away from the square. The street pattern has since been abandoned, but a remnant of the square pattern is evident at the corner in Presbyterian Street.

Lots in the newly surveyed town of Carrollton were sold at auction in 1830. Among the first buildings constructed were the Carrollton Academy, a two-story frame building on the site of the current courthouse, a hewn-log jail house, transported from Old Carrollton to a site on the west side of Rome Street, and a small wooden courthouse erected in the center of the square. The courthouse was actually the second in the town, replacing another simple wood structure on the south side of Newnan Street. There were also two taverns on the square in 1830 that served travelers and visitors. In that time, taverns referred to places where bed and board could be had, rather than bars where liquor was served to the general public. None of these structures are extant.

The growth of Carrollton before 1850 was slow, and little has been written on the physical development of the downtown area during that time. In 1837 there were less than a dozen houses and only two stores in the town, along with the courthouse and the jail. The two stores were likely those of Sanford Kingsbury and Appleton Mandeville, two northerners who had moved to the town in its early years. Kingsbury became one of the most prominent businessmen of the town and was considered one of its founding fathers. He moved to Carroll County from Vermont in 1830 and purchased the most expensive lot on the square in Carrollton where he constructed his store. This is now the site of the Colonial Bank building. Appleton Mandeville, formerly a resident of Massachusetts and New York, moved to Carrollton in 1833 and opened a general merchandise store, Mandeville and Stewart, with his partner and eventual brother-in-law, John W. Stewart. Not all investors shared Kingsbury's and Mandeville's enthusiasm for the town. In 1841, there were enough unsold lots in Carrollton that the town ordered "all unsold lots to be sold to the highest bidder, along with the seven sheep grazing in the commons." According to a history of Carroll County, there were no brick buildings constructed in the town until after the Civil War.

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Early churches met in the town's courthouse and other available buildings. It was not until 1847 that the First United Methodist Church constructed the first permanent church building in the town on Alabama Street at what is now U.S. Highway 27. Later they moved into a larger wooden building on the current site of the Methodist church on Newnan Street. The Baptists of Carrollton met in a number of available buildings until 1851, when they built a church on Bradley Street where the railroad now crosses it. The First Baptist Church of Carrollton was forced to move to its current location at the corner of Dixie Street and Newnan Street when the railroad came in the 1874. The current brick church on that site was constructed in 1908.

The decade of the 1850s was a prosperous one for much of the South due to improved cultivation practices and markets for cotton, expanding markets due to improved transportation, higher prices, and an explosion in the slave trade brought about by the demand for slaves in Texas, Louisiana, and the Mississippi Delta. Carrollton experienced its first significant growth during this period. In 1854 the town limits were redefined to include all the area within an 800-yard radius of the square, creating a circular town limit and approximately doubling its area. In 1852 the January term of the County Court met at the Masonic Lodge, on the second floor of a dry goods store on the square, because the wooden courthouse of 1837 had no heat. A special tax was approved for the construction of a new brick courthouse, which was completed in 1857. The old courthouse was moved to the southeast corner of the square and was used for various purposes, including as a government storehouse during the Civil War.

By the outbreak of the Civil War, there were about two dozen businesses and about twice that many dwellings in Carrollton. A newspaper published briefly in 1860 featured advertisements or announcements for two doctors, nine lawyers, a cabinetmaker, and a stone mason. Several new merchants set up shop in the town including John and Newton Meador (fancy and staple dry goods), Blalock and Martin (general merchandise), and John Steele and Charles T. Hilton (grocers). The town also had two hotels, an apothecary shop, a shoe shop, and seven barrooms. In addition to the small apothecary, William Johnson had a drug store in the northeast corner of the square (104 Adamson Square), which was operated by his family until the 1970s. This is reported to be the longest running family drugstore in the nation. None of the original buildings that housed these businesses are extant.

The only Civil War action in Carroll County took place at Moore's Bridge on the Chattahoochee River near Bowensville in July 1864, but Union raiders made off with provisions, fodder and livestock in the eastern and northern parts of the county during the Atlanta Campaign. By order of U.S. General John Croxton, cavalry raiders torched the northwest quadrant of the square on April 27, 1865, a few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Croxton's men fled when they heard a rumor that Confederate forces were on the way, thus allowing the local citizens and militia to extinguish the flames.

The Reconstruction period, from 1865 to about 1872, wiped out much of the prosperity that had come to Carrollton during the decade preceding the Civil War. Despite the unflattering

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characterization of the region as “the land of possums and persimmons” in the *Griffin News* in 1872, that year marked the beginning of an unprecedented period of expansion in Carrollton. Increased investment from local and northern capitalists, as well as efforts to promote the industrial and mineral resources of the county were part of the reason for the turnaround, but the main catalyst of economic growth was the anticipation of railroad connections reaching Carrollton. The Savannah, Griffin, and North Alabama Railroad had reached Newnan by 1871, but it was uncertain whether the route would continue through Lowell, in the south part of the county, or Carrollton. In 1872, through the efforts of a group of Carrollton’s leading men, including Patterson G. Garrison, Benjamin Long, John W. Stewart, and William W. Fitts, the railroad decided on Carrollton. With the route confirmed, the town’s real estate market boomed. Although the first locomotive did not reach Carrollton until 1874, the number of business in town doubled from 1871 to 1872. The number of residents in Carrollton reached 500 in 1872, making it the largest town in the region west of the Chattahoochee River known as the “Creek strip.” By 1880, the population of the town was 926.

The railroad made it possible to travel to Atlanta and back in one day, as well as increasing the available markets for farm products and manufactured goods. The railroad also brought products that increased agricultural production, such as guano for fertilizer and more affordable tools and equipment. New mercantile stores opened in town to carry the merchandise that could now be brought in more economically. Having helped secure a railhead for Carrollton in 1872, Patterson Garrison financed the construction of the first brick storefront on the square in 1873. The two-story, slate-roofed structure complete with basement is located at what is now 412 Adamson Square, facing Alabama Street at the corner of Rome Street. Garrison moved to Texas in the 1880s, and L. C. Mandeville purchased the store. Mandeville sold general merchandise, guano and cotton from the building that has come to bear his name. He sold the operation to H. O. and G. W. Roop in 1895. The building housed a drug store and grocery prior to World War I, and since that time has housed a variety of businesses, including a furniture store, a department store, a five-and-dime, a jewelry store, and several different clothing and shoe stores. The Mandeville Building currently houses Miller’s Restaurant and a newsstand. It is the oldest known structure in the district and the only one known to date to the 1870s.

Carrollton experienced a major building boom in the 1880s, and by 1890 the town could list a number of new industrial concerns among its new businesses, including a brick company, a coal company, a planing mill, a sash factory, four cotton warehouses, and blacksmith and wagon shops. The first bank in Carrollton, the Merchants and Planters Bank, opened in 1888. Besides the Mandeville Building, the earliest group of commercial buildings that make up the Carrollton Downtown Historic District date to the 1880s. All but one of these is located on the square. The brick building in the southeast corner of the square (204 Adamson Square) that is now occupied by Victoria and Ivy and Rainbow Carpets was constructed before 1885. It was operated as a general store in the 19th century, then housed Carrollton Hardware from 1911 until 1979, one of the longest running businesses on the square. Two buildings on the north side of the square, at 100 and 102 Adamson Square, appear to date to before 1885. The two-part building at 100 Adamson Square that now houses Sabrina’s was the site of stores carrying general merchandise, clothing, dry goods, and

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boots and shoes in the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries. From 1923 until 1975, it was a five & dime store. The store at 102 Adamson Square carried dry goods and footwear in its early years and housed grocery stores, a millinery, a restaurant, and Georgia Power offices in the first half of the 20th century. Since 1950, it has been W. W. Mac's 5 & 10, Fisher's Hardware, and two different drugstores. It is currently occupied by Carter's Men's Shop.

Another building added to the square in the 1880s was the building at 210 Adamson Square adjacent to Bradley Street that until recently housed Blue Moon Barbeque. This building was constructed between 1885 and 1890 and started as a general store and hardware. It later was the site of a dry goods store, millinery shop, and a children's clothing store in the first half of the 19th century. It has since served as a 5 & 10 cent store, an auto parts store, and a series of restaurants.

The two buildings adjacent to each other on the north side of the square next to the Mandeville Building were also apparently constructed between 1885 and 1890. The building at 410 Adamson Square that now houses Horton's Bookstore served at various times as a general store, a grocery, and a hardware store. To the west of this building, at 404 Adamson Square, was a furniture store and a funeral parlor for many years, as well as having an upstairs meeting facility for the Masons and later the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF).

The passage of an ordinance in 1889 prohibiting the construction of wood buildings in the area around the square suggests Carrollton's transformation from a frontier town to a commercial hub. The measure seems to have anticipated the threat of fire from its older wooden buildings, since two fires broke out in the downtown area in the early 1890s. The first blaze, in 1892, destroyed four warehouses and a dwelling in the southwest quarter of the square. The second, in 1893, spread quickly among the wooden buildings on Newnan Street, destroying 15 buildings, 10 of them on the south side of street. One benefit of the fires was that the often dilapidated wooden buildings that had been allowed to remain after the fire ordinance was passed were replaced by brick buildings.

The bulk of the contributing properties in the district were constructed during the period from 1890 until the United States entry into World War I in 1917. This was the era of Carrollton's greatest economic prosperity and is the period of significance most clearly reflected in the architectural fabric of the commercial district. The growth in Carrollton that began with the first promise of railroad connections in 1874 matured and solidified in the 1890s with more permanent construction and larger investments. It was in the 1890s that modern utilities first appeared in Carrollton. Telephone service was launched in 1896, and by 1910 included over 700 customers. The company was acquired by Southern Bell in the 1930s. An electric steam plant was opened in 1890 that provided power to 16 incandescent lights. The Carrollton Electric Company sold its facilities to the Georgia Railway and Power Company, the precursor of the Georgia Power Company, in 1916.

Many of the buildings from the 1890s are still standing on the square and on adjacent streets. One of the largest brick commercial buildings from this decade is the Bradley Building at 302-304 Adamson Square, constructed in two parts in 1888 and 1891. This building was very nearly burned in the 1892 fire in the southwest quadrant of the square, but a bucket brigade was able to prevent it

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from catching. Extending from Bradley Street all the way to the southwest corner of the square, the Bradley Building contained four storefronts. The two eastern storefronts were constructed in 1888, and the two western storefronts were constructed in 1891. In the 1890s, the Bradley Building housed the Askew & Bradley Dry Goods store, a furniture store, and the town's second bank, the Carrollton Bank. James Thomas Bradley apparently constructed the building to replace an earlier structure that housed the dry goods store that he operated with his partner James F. Askew. Bradley ran the Carrollton store, while his partner operated another store in Hogansville. Askew & Bradley opened their store on the square in 1882. The store was replaced in 1900 by another general store that operated until the 1930s. Johnson's Furniture store expanded in 1910 and occupied two of the storefronts from 1910 until the 1930s. The bank remained in the building (albeit in two different storefronts) until it folded during the Depression. The *Carrollton Leader* newspaper had its offices in the Bradley Building for 60 years, from 1933 to 1993. The current Green Lantern Restaurant housed a department store for most of the second half of the 20th century.

The addition of an opera house to the west of the square on Alabama Street in ca. 1890 is a sign of Carrollton's efforts to promote itself as a progressive and cultural city. The building at 112-116 Alabama Street housed two stores on the ground floor and Moore's Opera House upstairs. The opera house occupied the second floor until at least 1905. By 1911, the space had become a job printing office. The first floor stores included a dry goods store, a hardware store, a grocery store, two different general stores, a meat and feed store, and a pool room, all before 1912.

The two buildings at 106A and 106B Adamson Square, in the northeast quadrant of the square and facing west, were constructed in 1892. Now occupied by an antiques store, the building at 106(A) Adamson Square was a meat store in the 1890s before serving as the post office from 1900 to 1911. The current Groover Smith Furniture store at 106(B) Adamson Square was the original location of Horton's Bookstore.

The south corner of Alabama Street at Adamson Square was known as Shaw Corner around the turn of the 19th century. A hotel had been located at this corner in the 1860s. Between 1890 and 1895, a new building was constructed on this corner housing two storefronts (310 Adamson Square). That building served as a drugstore, hardware store, and grocery store during the first half of the 20th century. Behind this store, facing Alabama Street, storefronts were constructed in the 1890s at 108 and 120 Alabama Street, on either side of the opera house. The current 108 Alabama Street was constructed in the first half of the 1890s and served as a dry goods store. The current Parelli's Brick Oven building was constructed between 1895 and 1900 and housed a general store for many years.

The Boykin Building (108-110 Adamson Square) was built between 1890 and 1895 on the site of the former Carroll House Hotel. It housed a variety of businesses over the years, including grocery stores, a soda fountain, The People's Bank, West Georgia Bank, McGee's Bakery, and a Pizza restaurant. The store located behind the Boykin Building and facing Newnan Street (120 Newnan Street) was constructed at about the same time as the Boykin Building. This was a general store in 1895 and was later a restaurant. The Huff family optometry business has been located in this

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building since 1939. Another building incorporating several storefronts that was constructed in the early 1890s was the Roop Building, on the south side of Newnan Street. Located at 123 Newnan Street, three of the four storefronts were completed in 1894, with the fourth store, on the eastern side adjacent to the alley, added in 1902. It was used as a dry goods store from 1905 to 1930, a department store from 1940 to 1952, and a Sears from 1965 to 1986. The building was extensively renovated in 1988 and no longer retains its original fabric.

In the southwest quadrant of the square, the current McWhorter Clayworks Gallery (307 Adamson Square) was constructed between 1890 and 1895 and has been the site of a furniture store, a hardware and grocery store, a drug store, a printing and electric motor shop, a newspaper office, a dress shop, and a shoe store.

The Stewart Building, in the southeast quadrant of the square (207 Adamson Square), was also constructed between 1890 and 1895. This two-part building housed separate business in its early years, then was consolidated as Goldstein's Dry Goods store in the 1920s and 1930s. From 1940 to 1964, the Hub Department Store occupied both halves of the building. Morrow's Department Store took over the space briefly, before being replaced by Kenwin's women's clothing store. Kenwin's was in business for most of the 1970s and 1980s. Also constructed in the southeast quadrant of the square in 1890 was the building that now houses McGee's Bakery, at 203 Adamson Square. For many years this was a feed store and fruit and candy stand; then from 1964 to 1995, it was a jewelry store.

The expansion of the commercial district to the east that began with the Roop Building in 1894, continued between 1895 and 1900 with the addition of new buildings at 124, 126, and 128 Newnan Street. This collection of storefronts on the north side of Newnan Street included a variety of businesses during the 20th century, including groceries, a bowling alley, a barber shop, and a Singer sewing machine store.

Other buildings in the district constructed in the 1890s include two buildings on the south side of Newnan Street near the square currently occupied by Antiques Unique and a Merle Norman cosmetics store (101 and 103 Newnan Street); the building at 109 Newnan Street, which served as a general merchandise store, grocery, and drug store at various times; the two small stores on Rome Street behind the Mandeville Building (106-108 and 110 Rome Street); and, the old clinic at 100 College Avenue, which was constructed as a residence between 1895 and 1900.

One building from the 1890s that did not survive was the grand Romanesque courthouse building constructed in 1893 that featured stone archways, a clock tower and a turret. The building burned in the 1920s and was replaced with the current building on the same site.

The removal of the courthouse from the town square in 1893 created a large, open public space that went through periodic changes over the next 100 years, which are reflected in historic photographs. A water tower was constructed in the square sometime around 1895. It is not clear exactly when the

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tower was removed, but at some point prior to 1910 the center of the square was simply a dirt wagon yard where farmers, merchants, traders, and shoppers mingled haphazardly. Early photos also show a utility pole in the center of the square at one time and wagons loaded with cotton. In 1910, a Confederate memorial was placed in the center of the square, surrounded by a grassy area and a low, wrought iron fence set on curbstones. Initially, wagons and automobiles could come right up to the curb and fence, but by 1928, the grass had been extended further out and a sidewalk constructed around the margin, keeping vehicles at a distance from the monument and creating a public space in the square for pedestrians. Maple trees were planted at about that time in the grassy area, and by the 1950s, the trees had grown considerably. The trees and the shrubbery planted between the sidewalk and grass created a park-like atmosphere around the monument. When the monument was moved in 1958 to make traffic improvements, the maple trees were removed and the streets entering the square were brought together into a four-way intersection. The corners of the square were converted to parking areas separated from the roads by traffic islands, curbs, and landscaping. Various landscaping improvements have been made to these areas since that time. The building boom of the late 19th century in downtown Carrollton continued into the 20th century, although at a much slower pace. About a dozen buildings in the district were constructed between 1900 and 1910, including a number of new brick commercial buildings and three new church buildings. The busy cotton trade and mercantile business carried on in Carrollton required increased capitalization, leading to an expansion of banking services in the first decade of the 20th century. The Merchants and Planters Bank, the town's first, was reorganized as the First National Bank in 1900. In 1908, the First National Bank opened its offices in the four-story brick building constructed on the west side of the square at the north corner of Alabama Street. This was the tallest building in Carrollton for many years. Portions of the ground floor were leased to other businesses, such as Fitts Drug Store. The People's Bank opened its offices on the opposite side of the square in 1909. In 1922, the First National Bank took over the assets of the Carrollton Bank, which collapsed as a result of the agricultural depression of the post World War I years. The First National Bank then failed in 1931 and was taken over by the People's Bank, which moved into the former First National Bank building in 1932. Several other banks have occupied the building during the second half of the 20th century. Recently the top two floors were removed, compromising its historical integrity.

Social clubs and fraternal orders, such as the previously mentioned Masons and Odd Fellows, flourished during the flush times of the early 20th century, some of which had their meetings in downtown Carrollton. The Elks Club rented rooms in the Roop Building, on the south side of Newnan Street. The Halcyon Club, a social and literary organization of Carrollton families, was organized in 1909. The club rented rooms on the upper floor of the First National Bank building, where it held dances and other social events until 1917 when they merged with the Elks Club.

The periphery of the downtown commercial district was characterized by cotton warehouses and industrial facilities during the early 20th century. A warehouse on the corner of Bradley and Mill streets (102 Mill Street) was constructed in 1900. The warehouse was used by the federal government for storing medical supplies during World War I. It later stored cotton and produce, served as a church for one year, and finally, became a warehouse for Carroll Mills. E. C. Kramer

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operated a complex of warehouses behind the buildings on the northwest quadrant of the square. Cotton, guano, and wagons were stored in these buildings, none of which are extant today. Later, Robinson & Walker Cotton & Farm Supplies had a warehouse at 124 Rome Street, constructed between 1911 and 1922, where one of Kramer's former warehouses stood. Robinson & Walker closed in the 1940s, but the building again served the needs of the farming community in the second half of the 20th century, opening in 1950 as Jackson-Burson Seed & Feed, and continuing as Burson's Feed & Seed from 1956 to the present. A new brick warehouse was constructed on the south side of City Hall Avenue (105 City Hall Avenue) between 1900 and 1905 on the site of a smaller warehouse that was in existence prior to 1885. The new warehouse was a wholesale grocery and feed store until the early 1960s. It currently houses an antique mall.

The building now occupied by Gallery Row Coffee Shop (309 Adamson Square) was constructed between 1905 and 1911. It was a confections and soda shop from 1911 to 1930, after which it served a variety of functions including a five-and-dime, an appliance store, a shoe store, and two different clothing stores. The former dry goods store and Western Auto store at 206 Adamson Square also dates between 1905 and 1911. On Newnan Street, Roop Hardware opened in a brick commercial building constructed ca. 1910 at what is now 205 Newnan Street. Roop Hardware lasted until the 1930s, then was followed in the same building by People's Hardware in the 1940 and Fisher Hardware from 1945 to 1965.

Two small additions made to the district in the first decade of the 20th century were stores that were attached to the Bradley Building, one in the rear of the building facing Bradley Street and one on the west side of the building that is accessed through an alley in the southwest corner of the square, both constructed between 1905 and 1911. The building on Bradley Street (113 Bradley Street) has operated as a barbershop or beauty shop since 1911. A plumbing company worked out of the west side addition (305 Adamson Square) from the 1910s to the 1930s, and Jacob's Radio and TV Shop was in that location from just after World War II until the mid 1970s.

The prosperity of the first decade of the 20th century helped finance the construction of three grand churches during this period, replacing more modest frame structures. The Presbyterian Church on Maple Street was the first of these to be completed in 1902. The First Baptist Church, with its distinctive bell tower, was constructed by W.F. New and completed in 1907, replacing a wooden building on the same site. The building was dedicated in 1909 after the organ was installed. It is located at 102 Dixie Street at the corner of Newnan Street. Both the Presbyterian and Baptist churches reflect the Romanesque architectural style that was popular for churches at the time. The First United Methodist Church, at 206 Newnan Street, was completed in 1904 and reflects the Classical Revival style.

With so many new brick buildings in the square and on the main side streets built since 1890, there were few changes to the commercial core of the downtown after 1910. However, a number of civic improvement projects were completed in the years prior to the United States' entry into World War I. A bond issue passed in 1912 provided money for improvements to the waterworks and the paving of

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streets and sidewalks. The bonds also funded the construction of a new City Hall and Auditorium on what is now City Hall Avenue. The building also housed the fire department. When city hall was moved to a new building on Bradley Street (formerly Depot Street) in the 1990s, the old building was used briefly as an arts center before Southwire Company took it over in 1998.

Another public building constructed in this period was a new post office, completed in 1914 at 402 Newnan Street. The funds for this modern postal facility and several others in the region were secured through the efforts of Congressman William Charles Adamson, an influential legislator in the area of labor law. He sponsored the Adamson Eight Hour Law restricting the length of the workday and helped organize the Department of Labor. John Knox Taylor was the supervising architect on post office project, which was overseen by J. M. Geary. The large, well-organized interior reflected the trend in postal service toward centrally located facilities and the elimination of rural post offices. A few commercial buildings were constructed in the downtown district in 1910s along with the new public buildings. The Holderness Building, at 201 Newnan Street, was constructed next to the Roop Building in that year. It served as the offices of the Citizens & Southern Bank until the bank closed in the Depression. From 1940 to 1959 this was a Goodyear shop. A new row of storefronts was constructed to the east of the First United Methodist Church in 1912, further extending the downtown commercial district in that direction. The buildings at 302–314 Newnan Street housed a wide variety of businesses in the 20th century, from groceries to auto supply stores to music stores. The current J. Carl Cleaners, at 314 Newnan Street, has been the site of a dry cleaner since the late 1920s. The Nehi Bottling Company building at 117-121 Bradley Street was constructed between 1911 and 1922 and served that company until 1952.

The evolution of the building to the north of Burson's Feed & Seed, at 206 Rome Street, reflected the increasing importance of the automobile in the early 20th century. Originally the site of James M. Johnson's mule shed, Johnson constructed a new building in 1916 to house his Buick dealership and garage. The G. M. Holmes car dealership replaced the Buick franchise in 1940. Another early automobile dealership in Carrollton was the Ford franchise opened by W. Luby Folds on Newnan Street in 1912. The large, three-bay building that housed the dealership was located where the courthouse annex is now located.

The arrival of the boll weevil in Carroll County in 1917 marked the beginning of a period of decline in the cotton economy of the region. By 1921, the cotton crop had fallen over 40 percent from its peak in 1914. Various measures were used to control the pest, but the nationwide agricultural depression of the 1920s had already combined with the boll weevil problem to drive many people away from the farm. African Americans, in particular, abandoned sharecropping and migrated to the North, or to the factory and service jobs of the urban areas of the South. The situation only became worse in the wake of the Depression that followed the stock market crash of 1929.

With capital funds difficult to come by and the economy stagnant, very few buildings in the downtown area were constructed between World War I and World War II. Only four contributing properties in the Carrollton Downtown Historic District date to this period. Carroll Mills constructed the facility at

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202 Bradley Street in 1924. The main floor housed the Carroll Mills from 1924 until the present. The Coca-Cola Company used the lower level as a warehouse through the 1920s, then a hosiery mill used the space during the Depression era. One of the few residential properties within the district is the house at 410 Newnan Street, which was the residence of Dr. Oscar Roberts. The house was constructed in 1928, and Dr. Roberts may have operated a clinic there. The current courthouse was also completed during this period on the site of the 1893 courthouse, which burned in 1927. The courthouse that replaced it is an Italian Renaissance Revival building designed by William J. J. Chase and constructed by Carr Construction Company. It was completed in 1929. An annex was constructed on the west side in 1976, on the site of the former Folds Motor Company car dealership. The Confederate memorial that was moved from the square to the Tanner Medical Center in 1958, was relocated again to a lot adjacent to the courthouse annex at the same time.

A few new companies and new facilities opened in and around Carrollton during the Depression, but there was little change to the built environment of the district during that time. Only one of the contributing properties in the district dates to the period between 1929 and 1941. The small building at 113 Rome Street that now houses Carrollton Main Street was constructed in c. 1930. It was occupied by a watch shop for many years.

Although the downtown area did not see significant changes in the second quarter of the 20th century, in the years following World War II, Carrollton began to re-emerge as a vibrant regional center. West Georgia College, which replaced the A & M School in 1933, began a period of growth after the war. Lake Carroll, constructed in 1948 as a recreational lake and emergency reservoir for the city, attracted residents looking for a leisurely way of life. Tanner Memorial Hospital was completed in 1949 and was an important source of well-paying jobs. The expansion of Southwire Corporation, established in the 1930s to supply electrical wire for rural electrification during the 1950s, was also a significant boost to the local economy. With only 30 employees in 1950, it supplied most of the wires used by the Rural Electrification Administration (REA). Over the next 10 years, the company expanded to supply 8 percent of all of the nation's transmission lines and was exporting overseas. In 1956 the company did \$12 million in business and by 1958 had 280 employees. Nevertheless, Carrollton would not again see the level of activity that had accompanied the peak of the cotton economy around the turn of the 20th century.

Only two properties within the district date to after the start of World War II. The storefront at 116 Rome Street was constructed in 1945 and housed a number of appliance and electronics stores during the 1950s and 1960s. A jewelry store and furniture store currently occupy the building. The Smith Brothers building at 8 City Hall Avenue was constructed in 1950.

While the economic expansion following World War II brought prosperity back to Carrollton, changes in transportation and lifestyles in the post-war era led to a decline in the downtown area. In 1950, the Central of Georgia Railroad discontinued passenger service on their line between Griffin and Chattanooga that passed through Carrollton. Road improvements and the increased availability of automobiles led to the movement of retail establishments away from the town center and into strip malls and stand-alone buildings with parking in front. Large department stores and national chain

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stores began to displace smaller, family run businesses such as drug stores, hardware stores, and groceries. This trend is reflected in the different types of stores that came to occupy the downtown area during this period, replacing the more traditional stores. These include antique stores, art galleries and gift shops, dance studios and gyms, pawnshops, and restaurants. A number of clothing and furniture stores also continued to survive the changes. Recent efforts to revitalize the downtown commercial district through grant programs, sponsored events, and marketing have resulted in the renovation of many of the storefronts, which has increased customer traffic into downtown.

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Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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:
- (X) previously listed in the National Register: Carroll County Courthouse, listed September 18, 1980 and United States Post Office, listed April 18, 1983
- () 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 44 acres

UTM References

| | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|------------------|
| A) | Zone 16 | Easting 679106 | Northing 3717267 |
| B) | Zone 16 | Easting 679104 | Northing 3716789 |
| C) | Zone 16 | Easting 678369 | Northing 3716781 |
| D) | Zone 16 | Easting 678350 | Northing 3717290 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed boundary of the Carrollton Downtown Historic District is indicated on the attached maps by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The proposed district is centered on the central business district of Carrollton and includes the intact portion of downtown Carrollton that developed during the historic period as the commercial center for Carrollton and Carroll County.

11. Form Prepared By

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() **other:**

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e-mail (optional) estuddard@carrollton-ga.gov

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Photographs

Name of Property: Carrollton Downtown Historic District
City or Vicinity: Carrollton
County: Carroll
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December, 2005

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 28

1. Adamson Square, southwest corner; photographer facing southwest.
2. Adamson Square, northwest corner; photographer facing northwest.
3. Adamson Square, northeast corner; photographer facing north.
4. Adamson Square, southwest corner; photographer facing west.
5. Bradley Street; photographer facing southwest.
6. Bradley Street; photographer facing northwest.
7. Alabama Street; photographer facing southwest.
8. Rome Street; photographer facing northwest.
9. Rome Street; photographer facing northwest.
10. Newnan Street; photographer facing northwest.
11. Newnan Street; photographer facing northwest.
12. Johnson Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
13. Old City Hall Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
14. Old City Hall Avenue; photographer facing west.
15. Newnan Street; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

16. Newnan Street; photographer facing west.
17. Newnan Street; photographer facing west.
18. Bradley Street; photographer facing north.
19. Mill Street warehouse; photographer facing north.
20. Carrollton Presbyterian Church; photographer facing southwest.
21. Presbyterian Church parsonage; photographer facing southwest.
22. First united Methodist Church; photographer facing northwest.
23. Old City Hall; photographer facing northwest.
24. Former United State Post Office; photographer facing north.
25. Carroll County Activities Center (former school); photographer facing east.
26. Carroll County Courthouse (right foreground) and First Baptist Church (background);
photographer facing east.
27. Carroll Masonic Lodge No. 69; photographer facing northwest.
28. Adamson Square, southeast corner; photographer facing east.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)