

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 21 1983  
date entered

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

1. Name

historic ~~Historic Resources of Monroe~~ <sup>MPH</sup> (partial inventory: historic and architectural properties)

and/or common

2. Location 9 dist. + 5 individuals

street & number Within the city limits of Monroe N/A not for publication

city, town Monroe N/A vicinity of

state Georgia code 013 county Walton code 297

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners - see district and property nomination forms (attached)

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Walton County

city, town Monroe state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic Structures Field Survey: (Also see Continuation Sheet.)  
title Walton County, Georgia has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1977  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta state Georgia

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b> N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

General Physical Description

The city of Monroe is located in the Piedmont area of Georgia, approximately forty miles east of Atlanta. While Walton County is generally composed of rolling hills, the county seat of Monroe is on a relatively flat upland section. Jack's Creek lies northeast of the city, while the Alcovy River lies to the west. The land surrounding the town is generally used for agricultural purposes.

Monroe is a small community of approximately 8,900 people. The city is not densely developed, as would be expected in a small rural community; however, development density does increase in the mill villages and in certain low-income areas of the city. In these sections designed for the working-class citizens of Monroe, frame houses are located near the streets and are sited on small lots. The middle- and upper-class neighborhoods feature larger homes that sit on large, often spacious lots. Development in the small commercial and industrial areas is dense but not extensive.

Within the town, a small, turn-of-the-century commercial district lies in the center of the community. Although a few antebellum homes are scattered north, south-west, and south of the Central Business District (CBD), these areas are largely middle- and upper-income residential districts that date from the Victorian and early-twentieth-century eras. A large turn-of-the-century residential area, with a mix of housing types, is located east of the CBD along Church Street. Extending southeast from the CBD along the railroad line is a late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century industrial area, terminating in the Walton and Monroe Mills and mill villages. Non-historic development and undeveloped land lies south and west of the older sections of the city. The corporate limits of Monroe were used as the boundary for the Multiple Resource Area (MRA).

Historical Description

1810's  
not 1910's  
LO

Settlement began in the Monroe area in the 1810s, with farms established in the surrounding countryside. A blacksmith's shop and tannery were built on the present-day site of Monroe to service these farms. Log houses, stores, and a post office followed by the end of the decade. In 1821, this small village was named Walton Courthouse in an effort to be designated the county seat. Later in the year it received that designation, after its name was changed to Monroe. Inferior court-appointed surveyors Joseph Camp (in 1822) and J.Y. Gardner (in 1833) laid out the basic plan for the town.

Monroe's streets began in a basic gridiron pattern around the court square. The small frame stores were generally located on the west side of Broad Street, between Spring and Washington streets. Residential development began within one block of the courthouse.

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The following properties in the Monroe multiple-resource area are listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places:

Davis-Edwards House (listed August 14, 1973),  
McDaniel-Tichenor House (listed February 8, 1980),  
Walton County Courthouse (part of County Courthouses in Georgia Thematic Group,  
(listed September 18, 1980), and  
Walton Hotel (listed July 15, 1982.

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From 1820 to 1860, this general pattern of development continued. By 1827, Monroe had 41 houses, a courthouse, jail and academy, as well as eleven stores, offices, and shops. Most of these buildings remained clustered near the courthouse square, such as the Stephen Felker House at East Highland and North Broad streets. The town's first churches also located near the CBD: First Methodist on Midland Avenue and First Baptist on its present site. However, the 1830s brought some development on the fringes of the community, as evidenced by the Selman-Pollock House on McDaniel Street.

Growth during the pre-Civil War era was slow, hampered by an 1857 fire that destroyed much of the business district. The war effectively ended development for a period of fifteen years, and Monroe maintained its small gridiron pattern of streets clustered around the courthouse. A few frame houses and frame and brick businesses were constructed from 1860 to 1880, but this development was generally insignificant in the town's overall growth. It was only at the end of this period that new development began.

The building of the Walton Railroad from Monroe to Social Circle in 1880 brought renewed growth to the community, through rail connections to Atlanta and Augusta. This event spurred commercial and industrial growth, which in turn led to the opening of a Monroe-to-Gainesville rail line later in the 1880s. Construction activity increased in the CBD, beginning with the three-story Victorian-style Walton Hotel. New public buildings, including a courthouse and jail, contributed to this activity, and by 1888 fifteen brick stores were located near the courthouse. This commercial development generally occurred along Broad Street, facing the courthouse. Frame dwellings on large lots were still located on North Broad, just north of Spring Street. However, the next two decades brought changes throughout the town.

Construction of the McDaniel-Tichenor House on McDaniel Street in 1887 signaled the outward expansion of the town in the 1890s and 1900s. Large residential areas, with one- and two-story frame Victorian houses, developed east of the CBD along Church Street and north of the business district in the vicinity of Highland and Walton streets. The street plan broke from its gridiron pattern at this time and became irregular in nature. Industry also flourished during this period, beginning with the Monroe Guano Company in 1889. These industries began locating south of the CBD, along the railroad line.

In 1895, the Monroe Cotton Mill Company was chartered and began construction of a large mill and adjacent housing. The mill, on the southern edge of town, was a two-story brick structure. Frame, four-room mill houses were placed around the central building, with the heaviest concentration being to the south and east. The Monroe Mill was followed in 1900 by the first mill on the west side of South Broad Street. A mill village with small frame structures was built south of the mill complex.

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This industrial growth brought an expansion of the CBD. New brick stores, many of which remain today, were constructed near the turn of the century. The Nunally Building, the B.S. Walker Block, and the Monroe Mercantile Company all faced the courthouse on Broad Street. Brick and concrete walks and metal awnings were used in this area. The three-room Felker Block was built opposite the Walton Hotel in 1897 and featured a recessed glass front, iron awnings, and brick sidewalks. Two large livery stables were located in the CBD, and a small warehouse area began growing west of Broad Street. Several of the large homes near the courthouse square were converted into boarding houses. During this period, the Mobley Opera House became a part of the CBD, first on Broad Street and later on the site of the present-day courthouse annex.

The latter part of the decade of the 1900s brought attempts by the town to deal with this rapid growth. A water-and-light plant was built on the north edge of the city limits to service the community. In 1906, a public school system was established, and the high school was built on East Church Street. Monroe's first planned, middle-class neighborhood was also developed at this time. Monland Place, along Alcova and Boulevard streets, was built with restrictive covenants as to size and setback of houses. Homes in this area, which date from 1906 to the 1920s and 1930s, are generally moderate-size frame, one-story structures. A Black neighborhood, Maple Heights, was also developed at this time (and later partially destroyed by a 1960s transportation project.).

This outward expansion of the city continued through the 1910s and 1920s. The outer edges of the East Church Street area, as well as the East Marable Street area north of the CBD, have frame houses dating from the second and third decades of the 1900s. As the Walton Mills expanded, new homes were added to the southern edge of the mill village. Housing for Blacks was built north of Marable Street. These structures were generally frame shotgun or duplex houses, with little ornamentation.

New buildings also replaced existing structures in the older sections of Monroe. First Baptist Church built its present structure in 1915. The Bank of Monroe located on the northeast corner of Broad and Spring streets. G.L. Vaughan built one of the city's first garages for cars in the 1910s on West Highland Street. This was quickly followed by others, including a brick-and-concrete garage still standing across from the library. The Green County Railroad, chartered in 1911, built a frame depot (which was a frame structure that was later bricked over). In 1920, a three-story brick hotel was built on Broad Street. The Walton County Hospital began in a residence on South Broad Street in 1925. Public improvements also continued during this period, as Broad Street was paved in 1920.

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Although the Depression hurt Monroe and slowed building, a few important structures were constructed in the 1930s. While the post office had moved to several locations through the years, it had a fine brick building constructed on South Broad in 1932 (the present-day library). Several years later, in 1939, a WPA project resulted in the construction of the City Hall in the same block of South Broad Street.

After World War II, development continued in Monroe. New commercial buildings located downtown on vacant lots or on the sites of demolished structures. Strip development and new shopping centers located west of the CBD. New residential subdivisions were built south and west of the CBD on previously undeveloped land. In certain instances, this new development extended to areas that had previously been considered "in the country," as happened at the South Madison Avenue and Pannell Road Crossroads, a historic hamlet south of Monroe.

Architectural Description

Buildings in the MRA were built over a long period of time and represent a variety of styles. However, the vast majority were built from 1890 to 1930 and are stylistically tied to the architecture of the late-Victorian and early-twentieth-century eras. Most are modest in scale and design qualities, although certain buildings in Monroe exhibit high-style characteristics. The workmanship from this period appears to be of a high quality. In the commercial sector, brick is the favored building material, while wood is used primarily in the residential areas.

Monroe's earliest buildings are residences that date from the 1830s. Scattered throughout the city, these houses are all frame, often only one-room deep, and show the effects of alterations through the years. Federal, Greek Revival, raised cottage, and Plantation Plain influences are all present in Monroe. Porches range from verandahs with double staircases to two-story porticos. These have been altered in almost every instance.

Resources from the Victorian era vary widely, both in size and style. Large public buildings, such as the courthouse and the Walton Hotel, feature rich materials and extensive detailing, making use of Italianate, Second Empire, and Victorian Gothic characteristics. Several large homes also remain from this period, mainly in the South Broad Street, North Broad Street, and East Church Street areas. These buildings, usually of frame construction, have large porches, are asymmetrical in plan, and make use of carved or sawn wooden detailing. Smaller residences from this era use the same features on a more modest scale. The Monroe Mill complex is a good example of industrial architecture from the period, while much of the CBD features Romanesque windows, plate glass, and storefronts typical of Victorian commercial architecture.

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Buildings constructed after 1900 also reflect a variety of styles. The Briscoe-Selman-Pollock House and the McDaniel-Tichenor House, both on McDaniel Street, were remodeled into Neo-classical mansions with monumental porticos. Residences from this era are much more straightforward and symmetrical. Mill housing from the period was built from standard plans with little detailing or embellishment. Classical influences are seen in public buildings, such as the old post office. However, after 1915, much of this architecture gave way to the more modern styles, such as the bungalow, that often came from pattern books. Brick became a much more popular building material in the residential sections of Monroe after the turn of the century.

In the central area of Monroe, the commercial structures along Broad Street are tightly clustered, facing the courthouse and court square. Density lessens away from the CBD. Homes in the North Broad Street area, McDaniel Street area, and South Broad Street area sit on relatively large lots. The lots are smaller in the East Church, Monland Place, and East Marable Street areas, although lawns are nicely maintained and uniform setbacks employed. Homes in the mill villages are very tightly clustered, on extremely small lots. While informal landscaping can be found in the other sections of Monroe, little exists in the mill villages.

Land use within the MRA can be classified as follows: commercial, 1.2 percent; residential, 17 percent; industrial, 3.2 percent; public and semi-public, 4.6 percent, and agricultural/vacant land, 74 percent.

Survey Methodology

The survey of the MRA was conducted during October and November, 1982, by David Brown, historic preservation planning consultant, under contract with the Walton County Chamber of Commerce. This survey was coordinated closely with Richard Cloues, architectural historian and National Register Coordinator with the State Historic Preservation Office, and James Reap, historic preservation planner with the Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission. Leaders of local historical organizations and the county historian were also consulted during this process. Furthermore, one public information meeting was held during the early preparation of the nomination to discuss the survey and work with the town's citizens.

Every structure within the MRA was visited by the consultant and was rated as contributing, non-historic, or intrusion. Contributing structures were those buildings, generally over fifty years of age, that by their architectural design or historical associations contributed to the significance of the MRA. Non-historic structures, while not fifty years of age or of any special historical or architectural significance, nonetheless did not detract from the MRA environment

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as their plan, height, scale, texture and materials were generally compatible to those contributing structures. Intrusions were those buildings that detracted from the MRA environment because of their design, plan, scale, texture, siting, or some related feature. Literature searches of both primary and secondary sources were undertaken by the consultants. No archaeological survey or testing was undertaken. Within the MRA there are approximately 2,300 structures, of which approximately 490 contribute to the historical character of the area.

Based on the survey results, and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, nine districts and five individual properties meeting the National Register criteria were identified. Additional documentation to sustain nomination was then compiled by the consultant. A draft nomination was presented to the State Historic Preservation Office for review. A final draft was then developed, taking the state's comments into account.

Required notifications and a second public information meeting were then carried out by the State Historic Preservation Office, before the nomination was presented to the Georgia National Register Review Board. Upon approval by the Board, the final nomination form was prepared under the auspices of the State Historic Preservation Office.

# 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 type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		Local History
<b>Specific dates</b>	1820s-1930s	<b>Builder/Architect</b>	Multiple	

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Summary

Taken together, the historic resources of Monroe with their historical associations constitute a nearly complete and well-preserved record of the history of Monroe. Monroe's nine historic districts and five individual historic properties chronicle the founding of the town in the early nineteenth century and its designation as county seat in 1821; the town's slow growth as the county's political and trading center during the first half of the nineteenth century; a disastrous fire and occupation by Yankee troops at mid-century; a period of slow growth during the Reconstruction era; a period of dramatic growth and development following the arrival of railroads in the 1880s, including new stores, warehouses, a hotel, and a courthouse downtown, new industrial development along the railroad corridor south of downtown, concomitant residential development throughout the city; and the election of a governor from Monroe in 1883; incorporation as a city, with circular city limits, in 1896; early twentieth-century developments, including the city's first public school system, its first planned residential subdivision ("Monland Place"), the arrival of the automobile and its attendant service facilities, the rise of social clubs, fraternal lodges, and churches, and the election of another governor from Monroe; and the Great Depression with its federal government-sponsored building projects, including the old post office and city hall. In terms of National Register "areas of significance," the historic resources of Monroe are significant in architecture, commerce, community planning and development, education, industry, landscape architecture, law, politics and government, transportation and local history. They meet National Register criteria A, B, and C. Their overall level of significance is local.

Historical Development and Figures

The area around Monroe was once used as a hunting ground by the Creek and Cherokee Indians. Situated in the Piedmont area of Georgia, the region featured rolling hills with some flat upland areas. Whites moved into the region around 1800, steadily increasing in number. In 1818, Walton County was established and named for George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Farms were the earliest form of development in the county, with several in the Monroe vicinity. A blacksmith's shop and tannery were established to serve the local plantations. Log houses and a post office soon followed. Elisha Betts, an early landowner in the area, built a combination log house and store. By 1821, this village felt it was large enough to serve as the county seat, and in an effort to gain that designation, the citizens named their town Walton Court House.

[continued]

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property N/A

Quadrangle name Monroe, Georgia

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References N/A

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Monroe Multiple Resource Area coincides with the current city limits of Monroe.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title a) David J. Brown, consultant  
b) Richard R. Cloues (SHPO contact person)

organization a) Historic Preservation Planning Consultant  
b) Historic Preservation Section (SHPO) date October 21, 1983

street & number a) 17 North Washington Street  
b) 270 Washington Street, S.W. telephone b) (404) 656-2840

city or town a) Staunton a) Virginia 24401  
b) Atlanta state b) 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon  
 Elizabeth A. Lyon, Ph.D.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 10/28/83

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listings date \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Displeased with this name, Betts suggested a change to "Monroe" for President James Monroe, and the name was quickly adopted. On November 30, 1821, Monroe was officially designated the county seat of Walton County. Benjamin Hammock built a log courthouse in the city at a cost of \$50, and Joseph Camp began surveying and laying out the town.

Slow growth continued during the period prior to the Civil War, as the town served as a small governmental and commercial center for the surrounding cotton farms. Local contractors William McMichael and John B. Pendleton received the contract for the county's first true courthouse. Built for \$2,500 and completed in 1823, the building was two stories high and made of brick. Hardware and trim for the structure was shipped from Augusta. Alterations followed in 1826, 1836, and 1837. A second public building, the county jail, was built of logs in 1821. Weatherboards were placed over the logs in 1826. However, the need for a more substantial structure was recognized, and in 1833, Richard Plunkett was awarded \$1,554.75 to construct a new jail, which he completed the following year.

By 1827, Monroe had forty-one houses, a courthouse, jail, academy, and a total of eleven stores, offices, and shops. Commercial buildings were generally located on the west side of Broad Street, facing the courthouse. These are almost exclusively frame structures, one story in height.

Several early business and professional men played important roles in the growth of Monroe. Ignatius Few, a lawyer who lived for a short time in Monroe, later became a Methodist minister and was the founder and first president of Emory College at Oxford. Stephen Felker moved to Monroe in 1824 from South Carolina. Shortly thereafter, he built a raised cottage with a double staircase to the verandah, facing North Broad Street at East Highland. Felker became a leading businessman in the community. In later years, his house was moved, and it now faces East Highland in a significantly altered condition. Charles D. Davis, a lawyer and state legislator, lived one block north of Felker in a two-story frame structure which mixes Greek Revival and vernacular features. Another important early citizen of Monroe, Waters Briscoe, the first honor graduate of the University of Georgia, built the original one-room-deep house now known as the Briscoe-Selman-Pollock House on McDaniel Street.

Churches quickly became important to the life of Monroe, with the Methodists and Baptists playing the leading roles, as was typical in many new Georgia towns. First Methodist Church was organized in 1823 and had a frame building on Midland Avenue by 1828. The Baptists soon followed, organizing a church in 1829, but later merged with a Social Circle church and finally dissolved in 1848.

In the 1840s and 1850s, Monroe began to take on the appearance of an established community. Construction began on a new courthouse in 1845, at a cost of

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\$4,984. Altharattes Atkinson was the contractor for the two-story, fifty-by-forty-foot brick structure. By 1848, the county had seventeen doctors and five lawyers. At the same time, Monroe could claim two hotels, two churches, seven stores, four groceries, two tailors, four blacksmiths, two wagon makers, one tannery, one harness maker, two carriage makers, two teachers, and two schools. The town's population in 1849 was 400.

Two events ended this period of growth and drastically altered life in Monroe. In 1857, a disastrous fire destroyed much of the business district, burning several frame businesses and dwellings. Because it so dramatically affected the economic life of the community, the townspeople decided to combat fire by constructing brick commercial buildings. However, the devastation of the Civil War stopped all plans for rebuilding.

Numerous troops from Monroe and Walton County served in the Confederate Army. In 1864, the town saw the effects of war firsthand during Sherman's March to the Sea. Federal cavalry entered Monroe, ransacking several stores and residences. Although there would be a few small attempts at development, such as the establishment of Johnson's Academy in 1864, the war and its aftereffects stymied growth for fifteen years.

The first signs of renewed life came as early as 1870, when the town's population stood at 438. The Southern Witness, the Monroe Advocate, and the Walton Casket were all newspapers started in 1870 and 1871. A lack of business caused all three papers to fold in 1872, however, and little development activity took place until the end of the decade. The erection of a new building on South Broad Street by the Methodists in 1879 signaled the beginning of a construction boom. While the town's population climbed less than 100 to 530 through the 1870s, it would almost double to a figure of 983 by 1890 and would stand at 1,846 by 1900.

One major factor spurred development in Monroe: the building of the railroad. In 1880, the Walton Railroad Company opened a line between Monroe and Social Circle, providing the town with access to outside markets such as Atlanta and Augusta. This line was later purchased and operated by the Georgia Railroad. Later in the decade, the Gainesville, Jefferson, and Southern Railroad Company allowed manufacturing interests to seriously consider Monroe for the first time.

The 1880s brought the first wave of significant building activity since the 1840s. Some of this activity was simply alteration of existing structures, such as happened with the Davis-Edwards House. However, most of the building was for new construction. During this period, the Victorian-style Walton Hotel (1881-1886) was constructed on Broad Street. A finely designed three-story structure, the Walton served as Monroe's principal hotel from 1886 to 1919.

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New public buildings were also constructed during this decade of growth. In 1882, bids were solicited for a new courthouse. Bruce and Morgan, architects from Atlanta, designed the seventy-two-by-eighty-five-foot, two-story brick structure, which was erected by contractor James Smith of Sparta at a cost of \$23,865.88. Completed in 1884, the courthouse was altered in 1910 when the clock was installed, and again in 1935. Contractor M.B. McGinty built a new jail for the county during 1884 and 1885, at a cost of \$8,850.

One important citizen returned to Monroe in the 1880s to build a fine residence for his family. Henry Dickerson McDaniel had begun his public career at age twenty-five as one of the youngest members at Georgia's secession convention. After an illustrious period of military service, he returned to Monroe to practice law and serve his hometown in the state legislature. In 1883, McDaniel was elected governor of Georgia, serving until 1886. During his term, Governor McDaniel aided in the establishment of the Georgia Institute of Technology, pushed for the improvement of the mental hospital at Milledgeville, and oversaw the beginning of construction on the new state capitol. In 1887, McDaniel had an Italianate-style home built on twelve landscaped acres on McDaniel Street. The architect for this home, which was redesigned in the 1930s, was William Winstead Thomas of Athens.

By the late 1880s, growth was occurring throughout the town. Fifteen brick stores and the new Walton Hotel were located near the courthouse. Frame dwellings could be found within one block of the town square, but new homes were being built in the North Broad, McDaniel Street, South Broad, and East Church Street areas. Monroe was preparing for the industrial boom that would add almost 1,000 new citizens in the 1890s.

The city's first industry was the Monroe Guano Company, built in 1889 as a cooperative enterprise. This activity led to the establishment of the Bank of Monroe in 1891, with G.C. Selman as president. (In 1934, the name was changed to the National Bank of Monroe.) G.W. and J.H. Felker also established a private bank in 1891. Services were expanded in the communications field in 1892 when the short-lived Monroe Telephone and Telegraph Company was chartered. New telephone lines were added in 1897, and the city had sixty-three phones in 1900 when the Monroe Telephone Exchange was established.

During the 1890s, the immediate area surrounding the CBD took on a more commercial and industrial nature. A small warehouse district developed west of the CBD and small industries, such as the Mobley Cotton Warehouse, Gibson and Adams Ginnery and Grist Mill, and the Monroe Guano Company clustered around the railroad line running south from the business district. In 1895, a magnet to further pull this industrial expansion southward was provided with the construction of the Monroe Cotton Mill Company.

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The directors of the new cotton mill included some of the most important businessmen in Monroe, such as G.W. Felker, Sr., J.H. Felker, C.T. Mobley, W.H. Nunnally, and G.C. Selman. Five thousand spindles were used in the mill, with the first floor devoted to weaving and the second used for spinning. The two-story brick structure had sixteen-inch-thick walls. Frame, four-room mill housing for workers was also built around the plant. By 1897, seventy-five houses with 600 inhabitants were in place, and the village was named "Carson." Total payroll per week was \$750.

This growth brought a change in the town's government. In 1896, Monroe was incorporated as a city. Furthermore, the city limits were extended to a three-quarter-mile circle from the courthouse. This was extended to one mile in 1906.

Changes also continued in the CBD during this period. Additional gas lights were added downtown in 1894 and a night watchman was hired. The Nunnally Building and the Felker Block were built in 1897 on the west side of Broad Street. Both featured brick sidewalks and metal awnings. In 1897 alone, seven new brick stores, two warehouses, a post office, and a brick office building were constructed. During one twelve-month period in 1896-1897, local merchants had a volume business of \$425,000. One business suffered during this period, however. A prohibition vote in 1894 closed several local bars. In 1898, the Walton Hotel was briefly renamed the Ellis House. Competition for rooms grew as a few local residences near the CBD were converted into boarding houses.

Residential construction also boomed during the decade--ten new residences were built in 1897 alone. Building-supply firm owner W.H. Nunnally built a home on North Broad Street. G.W. Felker remodeled the E.A. Smith House on the courthouse square. An 1897 special edition of the Walton News listed the following as recently constructed or remodeled homes:

Broad Street: Dr. A.J. Boss, John M. Nowell, C.G. Nowell, J.M. Day;

Southern Section: Mrs. Fannie Michael, A.O. Kelly, G.M. Lanier, Mrs. F.A. Pendergrass, W.H. Wayne, H.S. Snow, C.W. Felker, W.H. Godwin, Mrs. M.E. Sorrells, J.F. Matthews, W.A. Rogers, the Reverend W.S. Walker, J.W. Mears;

Northeast and East Section: G. Durden, J.C. Breedlove, J.M. Turner, F.F. Nowell, Professor Schaeffer, Colonel J.H. Felker, Dr. J.T. Van Horne, Reuben Clay, Methodist parsonage;

Central Section: R.C. Knight, J.W. Arnold, Dr. N.C. Gallaway;

This construction activity continued into the new century. In 1901, G.C. Selman, Jr., altered the Briscoe-Selman-Pollock House on McDaniel Street by adding

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a monumental two-story Neo-classical portico that encircled the house on three sides. The front door and stairs were also altered and rooms were added to the rear. Selman's father had once owned 6,000 acres in Walton County, and it was said that he could travel five miles west without leaving his property. With these alterations, the house took on the appearance of a plantation house suitable for such sizable holdings.

The industrial base of Monroe expanded further in 1900 with the incorporation of the Walton Cotton Mill Company. Many of the directors of the Monroe Mills were also on the board of the Walton Mills. Contractor T.J. Nichols built the plant, which had 5,000 spindles. By 1906, the mill had doubled in size. Prior to World War I, the mill produced lining for high-top shoes. A mill village with small frame housing for workers was also established south of the central building.

As Monroe's population increased in the early 1900s, educational and leisure opportunities also grew in number. Civic clubs of the period included the Irving and Young Matrons' Club, Young Ladies Club, Current Topics Club, Ladies Civic and Improvement Club, Generous Warren Lodge No. 20 of the Masons, Lodge No. 120 of the Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 161, and Yuki Tribe No. 64 of the Improved Order of Red Men. A Book Lover's Club was organized in 1905 as a predecessor to the public library. This interest in learning could also be seen at the local government level. While a county board of education was established in 1871, it was not until 1906 that a public school system was organized in Monroe. East Church Street soon became the educational center of Monroe, as the Monroe High School was built on the north side of East Church Street in 1900. In 1915, a junior high school was also constructed on East Church Street.

In addition to the school system, 1906 brought a new bank, public-works facility, and neighborhood to Monroe. The bank was chartered as the Farmers Bank, and it located on the southwest corner of Spring and Broad streets. An electric-light system was installed in the community, and other public-works projects quickly followed. On June 21, 1906, a bond referendum for a water works was approved. The next year, a similar vote for a sewage plant was passed. Monroe's water-and-light plant on East Marable Street was built by contractor O.C. Furlong of Savannah under the supervision of Joseph B. McCrary of Atlanta.

Monroe's first planned middle-class neighborhood was developed in October of 1906, when the American Land Company opened "Monland Place" in south Monroe. Consisting of Boulevard and Alcova streets, the new development was on the edge of the community yet convenient to downtown. Lots were sold with restrictive covenants: the homes had to cost at least \$1,000, a fifteen-foot setback was enforced, and no property could be sold to Blacks. Because of its close proximity to both the industrial area and downtown, the neighborhood developed rapidly in the early 1900s.

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Although Monroe was expanding in the early part of the century, the town also took the time to remember its past. Citizens from the community erected a \$2,500 Confederate monument on the courthouse square. Made of Elbert County (Georgia) granite, it was dedicated on June 1, 1907.

Development that looked to the future was much more commonplace during this era, however. By 1909, the block of Broad Street between Spring and Highland streets had changed from a residential to a commercial area. At the same time, the Southern Cotton Oil Company building was under construction at the northwest corner of Madison and Davis streets. A few years later, in 1914, the Greene County Railroad Company ran a line from Monroe to Apalachee and built a frame depot on Davis Street near the Georgia Railroad Company depot. Both buildings served passenger and freight traffic. The Elite Theatre also opened on the west side of Broad Street in 1914.

The city's finest remaining historic church building was built in 1915 to 1916. First Baptist Church demolished their frame structure built in 1885 and erected a handsome brick building at a cost of \$29,200. A Sunday school annex was added in 1950.

Changing technology dramatically altered Monroe's character during the first three decades of the twentieth century. In 1905, B.S. Walker, III, bought the first car in Monroe; however, it was not until 1916 that the first garage appears on a map for the city--that being G.L. Vaughan's on West Highland. Soon thereafter, the number of auto-related businesses grew, with the opening of gas stations and garages. Perhaps in response to the growing number of cars, the city paved Broad Street in 1920.

One of the community leaders of this period was Clifford Mitchell Walker. A native of Monroe, he practiced law in his hometown and served as mayor from 1902 to 1903. Walker's position grew on a statewide basis as he first served as state attorney general and then as governor from 1923 to 1927. Governor Walker pushed for improved education, a state income tax, and diversified agriculture. Like many other prominent citizens of Monroe, such as Judge Junius Hillyer and Pinckney Daniel Pollock, Walker had close ties with Mercer University and served as trustee of that institution as well as Shorter College in Rome. Walker is also important as the co-founder of the Woodrow Wilson College of Law in Atlanta. His two-story, colonial-inspired home was built in 1916 and is opposite the McDaniel-Tichenor House on McDaniel Street. Walker is buried near his house in the Old Baptist Cemetery, along with many other prominent citizens of Monroe.

The beginning of the 1920s saw the closing of the Walton Hotel and the construction of the Monroe Hotel one block south on Broad Street. Architect W. Lloyd Preacher of Atlanta and Augusta designed the three-story building, featuring

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hardwood floors and a Spanish tile roof. Mackle Construction Company of Atlanta built the hotel, which was razed in 1964.

By the mid-1920s, most of the historic resources of Monroe that remain today had been constructed. The CBD had three full blocks of commercial structures along Broad Street and one mile of paved streets. All of the historic structures along the western end of McDaniel Street existed by 1916, although the McDaniel-Tichenor House would later be altered. North of the CBD, along North Broad, Highland, and Walton streets, large frame houses sat on relatively large lots. This development even continued, to a lesser degree, east of North Broad Street. Further north, a small collection of homes were built along East Marable Street from 1900 to 1925.

East Church Street was one of the largest middle-class residential areas in Monroe by the mid-1920s. Relatively dense development of small- and moderate-size frame houses existed out to Harris Street, especially on the south side of East Church Street. More modest housing was located in the blocks south of Church Street.

Other important residential areas included Monland Place, South Broad Street, and South Madison Avenue. Large Victorian and early-twentieth-century homes, often sited on large lots, could be found along the latter two streets. The mill village south of Walton Mill continued to grow. Later houses in this area were larger, although they remained densely developed. Small hamlets, such as the one at South Madison Avenue and Pannell Road, existed at the fringes of the community.

Industries continued to locate along the railroad, south of the CBD. W.H. Nunnally had a large lumber and building-materials firm on East Church Street. Further south, P.N. and H.B. Launius had a large building for cotton storage and fertilizer mixing. Monroe Oil and Fertilizer Company also had a large facility in the area.

Although development slowed considerably after 1920, a few historic resources were built after this time. In 1925, the Walton County Health Center (later the Walton County Hospital) was established in a residence on South Broad Street. Architect Francis Boddie Warfield of Nashville redesigned the McDaniel-Tichenor House from an Italian villa to a Neo-classical mansion in 1930. Classical influences are also evident in the 1932 post office on South Broad Street (the present-day library), built at a cost of \$46,000. However, a much more modern, Art Deco approach was taken with the 1939 City Hall. Located south of the post office building, it cost \$45,000 to construct and is covered with cast stone blocks made from marble dust.

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Monroe's population and growth leveled off after 1920 and development was slow. Few changes occurred in the town until after World War II. Since that time, however, the character of portions of the community has changed with the coming of shopping malls, fast-food franchises, and new housing development. Some of this new development has taken place in the older sections of Monroe, destroying many historically significant buildings. However, the major residential development has taken place south and west of the CBD. Major shopping centers are also located in this area.

Areas of Significance

Architecture: The MRA contains a variety of architectural styles dating from the early 1800s to the mid-twentieth century. While some of the buildings are exceptional examples of certain styles, most are simply good examples of a small town, local expression of national styles. Monroe also contains a variety of building types that are important in the development of the city. The architects associated with certain buildings in Monroe have a regional importance that adds to the significance of the MRA.

Among the earliest styles found in Monroe are Federal and Greek Revival. The original part of the Briscoe-Selman-Pollock House was built in the traditional Federal design, although it was later altered. A better example of an early structure that has maintained its original form is the Davis-Edwards House. The HABS catalog describes this residence as an "outstanding example of (the) successful combination of indigenous and modified Greek Revival architecture." The John Felker House, with its mix of Plantation Plain and American Gothic elements, points to the transition from the antebellum era to the Victorian.

Buildings constructed in the last part of the nineteenth century reflect Victorian styles. Among the better examples are the Walton County Courthouse and the Walton Hotel. While these buildings make full use of the details, plans, textures, and forms of the Victorian era, smaller structures in Monroe often employed only small decorative details at critical places such as the porch, doors, or rooflines. Nonetheless, this attempt to emulate national styles is an important statement about the town's view of itself as a growing industrial and commercial city. It is also interesting to note that the McDaniel-Tichenor House, built in the seldom-seen (in small Southern towns) Italianate style, was later remodeled into the more popular Neo-classical style.

The use of classical forms was popular in twentieth-century Monroe, as seen in the remodeled Briscoe-Selman-Pollock House, the Wright-Henson House, and the old post office. Mill housing from this period took on a plain design with little detailing, while later middle-class housing picked up on pattern-book styles such as the bungalow. By the end of the 1930s, even local government had broken away from traditional design, as seen in City Hall.

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Monroe contains a variety of building types that reflect the development of the town. Residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings, with a distinct local flavor, are a part of Monroe's architectural heritage. These buildings also display materials and techniques that reflect both changing tastes and skilled craftsmanship at the local level.

Several architects of local and regional importance worked in Monroe, adding to the significance of the city's buildings. Bruce and Morgan (Walton County Courthouse) were members of firms that built a number of county courthouses as well as important buildings in Atlanta, including All Saints Episcopal Church, the Administration Building at Georgia Tech, North Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Fulton County Courthouse. G. Lloyd Preacher, an important early-twentieth-century architect who designed the Atlanta City Hall, designed the Monroe Hotel in 1920 (demolished in 1964). William Winsted Thomas of Athens, who designed courthouses and private residences, was the architect in 1887 for the McDaniel-Tichenor House. As for contractors, it should be noted that James Smith of Sparta (Walton County Courthouse) also constructed the Windsor Hotel and several public buildings in Americus, Georgia.

Commerce: Monroe has played an important role in the commerce of the surrounding area. Initially, the town was developed as a commercial center for the region's farms. After the extension of a railroad line to Monroe in 1880 and with the expansion of industry after 1890, the CBD grew rapidly to meet the increasing commercial demands of a growing population. Because of the town's proximity to Atlanta and Athens, Monroe never developed into a regional trading center. However, its commercial role in Walton County is an important part of its past.

Community Planning: Several areas of Monroe are especially important in terms of community planning. The mill villages associated with the Monroe and Walton Mills are typical of industrial villages built for workers in the last half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Uniformity and regimentation are stressed in the duplicative house designs and gridiron street pattern. Such traits would conform with managements' desires for their workers. It can be noted, however, that the provision of housing shows concern by management for the workers' well-being.

A second area of Monroe, Monland Place, also follows national trends in community planning. By 1900, planned communities were being developed across the United States. Although on a small scale, Monland Place follows this pattern. The restrictive covenants regarding house size, setback, and racial composition were new for Monroe, but they served as harbingers for future development.

Finally, the gridiron street pattern of Monroe, developed from the town's founding, is typical of new towns in Georgia. This development pattern shaped the town and is an important feature in the town's past.

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Education: Several Monroe residents have made significant contributions to the field of education, both in the state and region. Governor Henry McDaniel was a strong supporter of the establishment of Georgia Tech in the 1880s, while in the 1920s, Governor Clifford Walker was recognized for his efforts to support statewide education. Walker was also a co-founder and first president of the Woodrow Wilson School of Law in Atlanta, in addition to serving as a trustee of Shorter College and Mercer University.

Mercer University, in Macon, has several other ties with residents of Monroe. Dr. Pinckney Daniel Pollock, son-in-law of George C. Selman, served as president of Mercer from 1897 to 1905. Dr. Rufus Harris served as dean of the Mercer and Tulane law schools, in addition to serving as president of both institutions. The support of education, both public and private, is an important part of the town's past, reflecting its growth into a more urban, cultured community.

Industry: Since the 1890s, industry has played a major part in Monroe's growth, a growth which can be seen as part of the industrialization of the "New South." It was not until industries brought jobs to the community that the city's population grew and prospered. A variety of industries have located in Monroe, but the major ones center on cotton. In this respect, the Walton and Monroe Mills have played leading roles. The fruits of industry can be seen in the mill housing as well as in the finer residences of the owners.

Landscape Architecture: The landscape architecture of Monroe, although generally informal, is a significant part of the streetscape of the community. In some of the upper-class residential neighborhoods, large lawns feature informal plantings of bushes, hedgerows, small trees, and flowers. Virtually all of the residential districts include large trees along the streets. In certain instances, these trees are informally sited; however, other districts (especially Monland Place) have rows of trees that define the neighborhood. Because these plantings are such a large part of the character of these districts, the landscape architecture remains as a significant element in the history of Monroe.

Law: As the county seat, Monroe has had citizens who have played important roles on the local level in the administration of justice. Waters Briscoe, Henry McDaniel, Clifford Walker, and Daniel Pollack have all worked at the local level in positions associated with the law.

On a higher level, two residents of Monroe have had important roles in furthering the study of law. Clifford Walker was co-founder and first president of the Woodrow Wilson School of Law in Atlanta, while Rufus Harris served as dean of both the Mercer and Tulane law schools. The collective accomplishments of these citizens are important in the history of law both locally and on a regional level.

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Politics/Government: Significance in this category comes at two levels. Statewide, Walton County and Monroe claim eight citizens who served as governor (one in Texas). Two of these men, Henry D. McDaniel and Clifford M. Walker, were long-time residents of Monroe and had illustrious political careers before becoming governor. Both could also claim major achievements in supporting the founding of educational institutions: McDaniel in Georgia Tech and Walker in the Woodrow Wilson School of Law.

At the local level, Monroe is important as the county seat of Walton County. The business of the county took place in Monroe, and local citizens came to the community to conduct important legal and political matters. In the Walton County Courthouse and City Hall, the community shows the importance of government at the local level.

Transportation: Rail connections with Social Circle, which in turn provided access to Atlanta and Augusta, led to the industrialization of Monroe in the 1890s. This transportation allowed for raw goods to come to the factories and for finished goods to be shipped to market. Because the industrialization of Monroe dramatically shaped the town's development after 1890, the transportation facilities from this era take an important place as significant factors in the growth of the community.

Local History: The areas designated in the MRA are the historic centers of Monroe. In these districts are the homes, churches, businesses, and industries that are important parts of Monroe's past. Most of Monroe's political and business leaders have come from these areas, and their collective accomplishments are an important part of the city's past.

Preservation and Restoration Activities

Individual properties have been saved and restored in the past (e.g., Davis-Edwards House), but there was no concentrated preservation effort. Several buildings in Monroe are currently on the National Register (i.e., Davis-Edwards House, Walton County Courthouse, Walton Hotel, McDaniel-Tichenor House), indicating some interest in preservation. Furthermore, many neighborhoods have been well maintained through the years. The regional preservation planner and the local Chamber of Commerce have been working together to encourage revitalization of the CBD using the preservation tax incentives. This nomination is the culmination of recent preservation efforts.

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ARCHITECTURAL PLANS:

None found.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIES:

Linley, John. The Georgia Catalog: Historic American Building Survey.  
Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1982.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

Sketches are a large part of Sams' Wayfarers in Walton.

CENSUS RECORDS:

Census of population used in a few instances.

CITY, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES:

No historic directories found.

CITY RECORDS:

Not used.

COUNTY HISTORIAN:

Interview with Anita Sams, Monroe, Georgia; by David Brown, January, 1983.\*

COUNTY RECORDS:

Deeds used extensively. Plat maps of several properties were also used.

GAZETTEERS:

None found.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY:

HABS record of Davis-Edwards House (1936 and 1981) and Briscoe-Selman-Pollock House (1936) consulted; HABS numbers GA-1138 and GA-1137 respectively.

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\*See last entry for county history citation.

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HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD:

N/A

INSURANCE RECORDS:

None found.

INTERVIEWS:

Interviews with Glen Pelham, Aubry Coker, and Ezra Chick, Monroe, Georgia;  
by David Brown, January, 1983.

Interview with Bill Bachelor, Clerk of the Superior Court, Monroe, Georgia;  
by David Brown, December, 1982.

MAPS AND PLATS:

Plat maps were found in Deed Book M, pages 287, 294, and 430.

NEWSPAPERS:

The Southern Witness, Monroe, 1870-1871.

Monroe Advocate, Monroe, 1871.

The Walton Casket, Monroe, 1871.

The Walton County Vidette, Monroe, 1881.

The Walton News, Special Edition, Monroe, 1897 (also papers dating 1885-1930).

The Monroe Messenger, Monroe, 1900.

The Walton News and Messenger, Monroe, 1900.

The Walton Tribune, Monroe, 1900-1930.

The Walton Tribune, Supplement, Monroe, December 11, 1968.

ORAL HISTORIES:

None used.

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PHOTOGRAPHS AND POSTCARDS:

Used those in Wayfarers in Walton.

PERSONAL/FAMILY PAPERS:

Wood, Marie Stevens Walker. The Walker Heritage. Macon: Merriewood, 1956.

PERIODICALS/MAGAZINES:

Brief checks of the Southern Architect and Building News on file at the Historic Preservation Section.

PLACE NAME DATA:

Not used.

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS:

Maps for Monroe for 1888, 1895, 1901, 1909, 1916, and 1924.

TAX DIGESTS:

Not used.

OTHER:

Davis-Edwards House National Register Nomination, 1972.

McDaniel-Tichenor House National Register Nomination, 1979.

Walton Hotel National Register Nomination, 1982.

Walton County Courthouse National Register Nomination, 1980.

Adams, J.P. History of First Baptist Church of Monroe: 1829-1964. Monroe: First Baptist Church, 1964.

In Remembrance: Cemetery Readings of Walton County, Georgia. Monroe: Historical Society of Walton County, 1981.

COUNTY HISTORY:

Sams, Anita B. Wayfarers in Walton. Monroe: The General Charitable Foundation of Monroe, Georgia, Inc., 1967.

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name MONROE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA  
State Walton County, GEORGIA

*Cover* 12/28/83

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |     |  |                                     |            |                              |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1.  | Boss, A. J., House                           | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melvin Byers 12/28/83</u> |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 2.  | Chick, Tom, House                            | Substantive Review                  | Keeper     | <u>Wm Dinkie 12/28/83</u>    |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 3.  | East Church Street Historic<br>District      | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melvin Byers 12/28/83</u> |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 4.  | East Marable Street<br>Historic District     | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melvin Byers 12/28/83</u> |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 5.  | McDaniel Street Historic<br>District         | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melvin Byers 12/28/83</u> |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 6.  | Monland Place Historic<br>District           | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melvin Byers 12/28/83</u> |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 7.  | Monroe City Hall                             | Substantive Review                  | Keeper     | <u>Wm Dinkie 12/28/83</u>    |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 8.  | Monroe Commercial Historic<br>District       | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melvin Byers 12/28/83</u> |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 9.  | Monroe and Walton Mills<br>Historic District | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melvin Byers 12/28/83</u> |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |
| 10. | North Broad Street Historic<br>District      | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melvin Byers 12/28/83</u> |
|     |  |                                     | Attest     | _____                        |

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name MONROE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA  
State Walton County, GEORGIA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. South Broad Street Historic District  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Delores Byrd 12/28/83

Attest

12. South Madison Avenue-Pannell Road Historic District  
Proposed for National Register

Keeper Wm. Doherty 12/28/83

Attest

13. Walton County Jail  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Delores Byrd 12/28/83

Attest

14. Williamson House  
Entered in this National Register

Keeper Delores Byrd 12/28/83

Attest

15.

Keeper

Attest

16.

Keeper

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest