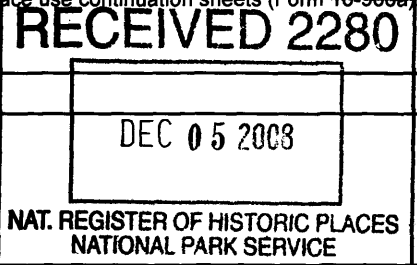


# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 Bartow Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

1320

## 2. Location

street & number Roughly centered along Church Street (U.S. Hwy. 221), Wadley Road (U.S. Hwy. 319), and the CSX rail line  
city, town Bartow ( ) vicinity of  
county Jefferson code GA 163  
state Georgia code GA zip code 30413

( ) not for publication

## 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

### Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

### Number of Resources within Property:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

buildings	121	18
sites	1	2
structures	3	2
objects	0	0
total	125	22

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

W. Ray Luce  
Signature of certifying official

11-24-08  
Date

for

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 \_\_\_\_\_

determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

other, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

see continuation sheet

Patrick Andrews  
Keeper of the National Register  
1/13/2009  
Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
COMMERCE/TRADE: business  
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution  
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store  
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store  
COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse  
EDUCATION: school  
RELIGION: religious facility  
FUNERARY: cemetery  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding  
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
COMMERCE/TRADE: business  
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution  
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store  
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store  
COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse  
GOVERNMENT: post office  
RELIGION: religious facility  
FUNERARY: cemetery  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding  
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman  
OTHER: Folk Victorian  
OTHER: shotgun  
OTHER: central hall  
OTHER: saddlebag  
OTHER: gabled ell cottage  
OTHER: Georgian cottage

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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OTHER: New South cottage  
OTHER: Queen Anne cottage  
OTHER: Georgian house  
OTHER: American Foursquare  
OTHER: Ranch

**Materials:**

**foundation** BRICK  
**walls** WOOD: weatherboard  
BRICK  
SYNTHETICS: vinyl  
METAL  
**roof** ASPHALT  
METAL  
**other** N/A

**Description of present and historic physical appearance:**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The city of Bartow is located in the southwest corner of Jefferson County, approximately nine miles south of Louisville, the county seat. The Bartow Historic District encompasses historic residential, commercial, industrial, and community landmark resources associated with the development of the town. Historic resources in the district are located along Church Street and Wadley Road with the downtown commercial area located along Railroad Avenue and the rail line. The historic houses in the district date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Architectural styles include Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. The most common house types include Queen Anne cottage, New South cottage, Georgian cottage, Georgian house, gabled-ell cottage, bungalow, and central hall. A neighborhood of African-American houses is located on the south side of downtown along the railroad. Commercial buildings in the district are located along Railroad Avenue and Back Street and are generally one-story attached and freestanding brick buildings with decorative and corbelled brickwork. Stores that historically served the African-American residents are along Back Street. A rare, large, wood, livery barn also remains in the downtown. There are two historic gas stations in the district. A substantial complex of agricultural-related buildings and structures is located along the rail line including a cotton gin, several warehouses, a pumphouse, a water tower, and processing buildings. Historic community landmark buildings include the c.1859 brick Central of Georgia depot, the c.1881 temple-front Bartow United Methodist Church, the 1926 Romanesque Revival-style Bartow Baptist Church, and the 1946 Bartow High School (now a community center). The historic Bartow City Cemetery is also within the district.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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FULL DESCRIPTION

**NOTE: The following description was prepared by John Kissane, historic preservation consultant, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division. "Bartow Historic District," draft National Register of Historic Places Form, January 18, 2006. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The Bartow Historic District consists of the intact historic portion of the small Jefferson County, Georgia, town of Bartow and includes residential, commercial, industrial and community landmark resources. The town is located approximately 100 miles southeast of Georgia's capital city of Atlanta and 45 miles southwest of Augusta. Situated in the extreme southwestern corner of Jefferson County, Bartow lies approximately nine miles south-southwest of Louisville, the county seat, and three miles due west of Wadley.

Downtown Bartow is situated directly northeast of Williamson Swamp Creek, which forms a natural boundary for the town. The town's commercial district is relatively flat and is located close to the northeast edge of Williamson Swamp Creek and immediately northwest of the junction of U.S. Highway 221/State Route 171 (a north-south road) and U.S. Highway 319/State Route 78 (which enters Bartow from the east, intersects with 221/171 and curves sharply to the south-southwest to exit the town). The Central of Georgia Railroad Depot is located at the center of the downtown area, along the northeast side of the railroad tracks. Commercial buildings are located to either side of the railroad tracks, for a single block length along the northeast side of Church Street (U.S. 221/S.R. 171) and the southwest side of Railroad Avenue. A second commercial street, named Back Street, runs parallel to Railroad Avenue and has several buildings on its southwest side. There are also a few commercial buildings just south of the railroad tracks, along U.S. 319/S.R. 78. Historically, the businesses along Church Street and Railroad Avenue were operated and patronized primarily by whites, while Back Street was the African-American commercial area. With the exception of a single two-story building on the southwest side of Railroad Avenue, all of the historic commercial buildings in Bartow are brick structures of one story in height. Most date from the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, are oriented perpendicular to the street, and are situated at the front of their lots. They are quite typical of commercial buildings in small town Georgia, with features such as recessed storefront entrances, large display windows, transoms, and decorative corbelled brick cornice detailing.

Bartow's historic African-American neighborhood, located on Jordan Circle, is located south of downtown; most of the historically white residences are located north and east of the commercial and industrial areas. Due to the fact that Bartow has experienced virtually no population growth since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the great majority of the town's residences date from prior to 1958, the end of the historic period.

A group of industrial buildings is located directly adjacent to downtown Bartow, south and east of U.S. 319/S.R. 78, and is bisected by the Central of Georgia Railroad. The manufacturing and agricultural processing buildings in this area are primarily frame buildings with metal siding and metal roofing. A historic water tower is also part of this industrial area. Located directly southwest of the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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commercial area is an outstanding example of a large frame livery stable that dates from the early 1900s.

The Bartow Historic District consists of the town's historic commercial, residential, industrial and institutional resources. Bartow's historic downtown commercial area is centrally located in the district. The majority of the historic commercial buildings were built in the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial style, exhibiting little detailing beyond decorative brickwork along the cornice and above the windows. The railroad tracks of the historic Central of Georgia Railroad (now CSX) cut through the Bartow Historic District, entering the town from the north (from Louisville, the county seat of Jefferson County), passing through the commercial area, and continuing on to the southeast. Bartow's historic agricultural-industrial area is located along the railroad tracks, directly south of downtown.

The town of Bartow, known until the 1860s as Speir's Turnout, developed gradually beginning in the early 1840s. Development was influenced by the location of the Central of Georgia Railroad line through the area and by the presence of Williamson Swamp Creek, which flows on the northwest to southeast side of downtown and is paralleled by the railroad tracks. The vicinity of the Central of Georgia Railroad and Williamson Swamp Creek became the focus of commercial and industrial development, and the town's residential development occurred further north and east.

Commercial Buildings

Bartow's historic commercial buildings are located in the center of the historic district. Commercial buildings are located along the northeast side of Church Street (photograph 54) and the southwest side of Railroad Avenue adjacent to the Central of Georgia Railroad line (photographs 4 and 5). The 1859 brick Central of Georgia depot remains at its original location, at the northern end of the business district between the railroad and Church Street (photograph 1). To the southwest of the depot is an open space, historically occupied by a lumberyard and cotton warehouse, which is now a (nonhistoric) city park (photograph 55). Additional commercial buildings are located along the southwest side of Back Street, behind those fronting Railroad Avenue (photograph 7). The buildings were constructed during the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as Bartow's historic African-American business district. Two historic gas stations are located at the intersection of Railroad Avenue and Wadley Road (photograph 6). An early 20<sup>th</sup>-century rock-faced concrete-block freestanding store is located south of downtown on Wadley Road (U.S. Highway 319) (photograph 41).

The commercial buildings in downtown Bartow are representative of the types of buildings built in Georgia's small-town commercial areas during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The buildings are generally one- or two-story, attached, brick buildings set flush with the sidewalk. Stylistic detailing is generally found along the building cornices in the form of decorative brickwork and corbelling (photograph 3). Many of Bartow's commercial buildings retain their original storefronts with centered recessed entryways and paired doors. Many of these commercial buildings retain their original transoms over the front entrances while some have been infilled; nearly all the buildings have awnings.

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Section 7--Description

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The 1918 C. S. Bryant Building, located at 1079 Railroad Avenue, is a two-story, brick, commercial block with four storefronts (photograph 2). The building is an excellent, intact, example of a historic commercial building and retains its recessed entry doors, wide transoms over the storefronts, and decorative brickwork. The building also retains its historic awning with a rounded arch over each storefront entrance. The C. S. Bryant Building originally functioned as a general mercantile store and housed the Bartow Post Office from the 1930s to the 1960s. The office of Dr. Verlin Bryant, a general practice physician, was also located in the building.

The 1906 Bartow Bank is another example of an intact commercial building in downtown Bartow. The one-story commercial building has an elaborate marble-clad front façade with bands of light and dark marble on the cornice and decorative pink marble details (photograph 5, second building from left). The building also has an elaborate balustrade-like parapet. Next to the bank is a one-story, brick commercial building that housed the Bartow Post Office from the 1910s through the 1920s and later was occupied by an accounting office and barbershop (photograph 5, left).

The one-story brick commercial buildings along Back Street probably date from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and are known as Bartow's African-American commercial area. Although overgrown with vegetation, the buildings retain their historic materials, form, and fenestration (photograph 7). A rare example of a historic frame livery barn is located on Back Street (photograph 8). The barn is a transverse crib barn with additional sheds on each side.

The nonhistoric, noncontributing United States Post Office is also located on Railroad Avenue in the center of the commercial area (photograph 5, third building from the left).

A row of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century commercial buildings is located across the railroad tracks from Railroad Avenue on Church Street (photograph 54). At the north end is a former service station originally operated by Ralph and Charlie Malone and later operated by C. R. Morris. Its most distinctive feature is a gabled awning supported by brick piers, used to shelter the gas pumps and vehicles. The next building going southeast was originally a grocery store run by T. A. Lanier. It is a one-story, brick building with a central entrance flanked by display windows. The building presently houses Bartow's city hall and police department. The next building is separated on the block by a narrow alley and is a small, one-story brick building that retains its double-door entrance, single display window, transoms and decorative cornice. The building originally housed Farmers State Bank and later Salter's Drug Store. The two one-story, brick buildings on the south end of the block have central entrances flanked by display windows with brick detailing above and were originally owned by W. E. Josey & Sons. The building on the left was originally a grocery and hardware store and the building on the right was the W. E. Josey & Sons dry goods store. Also located on Church Street is the Bartow Café (photograph 50). The one-story, detached, brick building was constructed in the early 1950s as a service station and retains its large windows and canopy.

House Types and Styles

The historic houses in Bartow include a collection of house types and architectural styles popular during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries found throughout Georgia. Architectural styles in

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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the district include Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. Common house types include Queen Anne cottage, New South cottage, Georgian cottage, Georgian house, gabled-ell cottage, bungalow, and central hall.

The majority of the historic houses in the Bartow Historic District are located north and east of the central business district: along and adjacent to Church Street (U.S. 221/S.R. 171), which extends almost due north from the downtown area, as well as along Academy Street and Wadley Road (U.S. 319/S.R. 78). A second concentration of historic houses is the town's historically African-American residential neighborhood located just southeast of the industrial area, between the railroad tracks and Williamson Swamp Creek.

Believed to be the oldest house in Bartow, the one-story, frame, central hallway-type, Kinman-Salter House at 7170 Church Street was built c.1850 (photograph 23, right). The house has a symmetrical front façade with a central double-door entrance flanked by sidelights. The cornerboards and square wood Doric porch supports, as well as the front door surround, indicate a Greek Revival-style influence on the house's design. The house has nine-over-nine sash windows and some have been replaced by six-over-six windows. A two-story, Greek Revival-style Georgian house is located at 1038 Speir Street (photograph 51). The Johnson-Jordan House has a two-story, full-width porch with replacement Doric columns and a symmetrical front façade. The central entrance on the first floor has sidelights and there is an entrance with sidelights and transom leading to a balcony on the second floor.

An example of a Queen Anne-style Queen Anne cottage in Bartow is located at 1134 Speir Street (photograph 52). The c.1895 one-story, frame house has a complex massing and roof form, projecting front gable wing with a bay window, and a wrap porch with fluted Doric columns and a heavy cornice. Another example of the Queen Anne style is the gabled-ell cottage located at 5032 Wadley Road (U.S. Highway 319) (photograph 34). The one-story, frame house has a steeply pitched gabled roof and dormer with elaborate scrollwork along the eaves, a projecting bay window with conical roof, and a partial-width front porch with square posts, turned balusters, and spindlework.

There are a number of good examples of the Folk Victorian style in Bartow. The Queen Anne cottage-type house located at 1098 Academy Circle has some Folk Victorian details (photograph 27). The one-story, frame house has a wrap-around porch with turned posts and balusters and decorative transoms over the windows. Another example is the Georgian cottage located at 7492 Church Street (photograph 18, left). The one-story, frame house has a wrap-around front porch with turned posts and balusters and decorative scrollwork brackets.

Bartow has a few examples of the Neoclassical style. The c.1916 Smith-Evans House is located at 7261 Church Street (photograph 22). The house is a large, two-story, frame, Georgian house-type and has a monumental two-story front portico that has a heavy entablature supported by six fluted Doric columns. The house has a symmetrical front façade, accentuated double-door central entrance, one-over-one sash windows, and one-story porte cochere.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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Like most Georgia towns, there are a number of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Craftsman-style bungalows in Bartow. An excellent example of a Craftsman bungalow is the Tanner-Salter House located at 7385 Church Street (photograph 20). Built c.1925, the one-and-a-half-story, frame house has a side-gabled main roof with a small shed roof dormer, as well as a large front-gabled porch with paired square wood supports resting on brick piers. The house features Craftsman-style windows, door, and door surround, exposed rafters, knee braces and decorative "half-timbering" detailing in the gable ends.

The Bartow Historic District has a number of examples of common house types built in small towns throughout Georgia. An example of a shotgun-type house is located at 1093 Peggyswint Lane (photograph 26, right). The c.1900 house retains its character-defining features including its one-room wide, three-room deep floor plan, a front-gable roof, shed-roof front porch and off-center entrance into the front room. Adjacent is an excellent example of a temple-front cottage (photograph 26, left). The one-story, frame house has a full-width front porch beneath a front-gable roof. A good example of a c.1900 saddlebag house type is located at 1075 Peggyswint Lane (photograph 25). The house has a side-gable roof with central chimney, a shed porch and six-over-six windows. A good example of a c.1900 central hallway cottage is located at 7110 Church Street (U.S. Highway 221) (photograph 24). The one-story, frame house has a shed-roof front porch, six-over-six sash windows, and a rear ell.

An example of a Georgian cottage is located at 7782 Church Street (photograph 11). The one-story, frame house has a symmetrical façade on the main block with a central entrance and two-over-two sash windows. The house has a small front stoop supported by square columns and there is a recessed wing on each side of the main block.

Found mostly in Georgia's urban areas, a rare, small town example of an American Foursquare is located in Bartow at 7420 Church Street (photograph 19). The two-story, frame house has a cubical mass with a pyramidal roof. The house also has a wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns.

An example of the ranch house in the district is located at 7334 Church Street. Built c.1955, the brick house has the long, low, horizontal plan and shallow-pitched hip roof that are character-defining features of the ranch house type. The house also has paired windows, a wide chimney, and an integral carport.

Bartow's African-American neighborhood has numerous good examples of house types commonly found in small town African-American neighborhoods in Georgia. Many of the vernacular houses in the historic district are located on Jordan Circle, south of the rail line. A rare, single-pen house type is located in the district on Jordan Circle (photograph 43, left). The single-pen type was once numerous in Georgia but rarely survives intact today. Another rare, extant house type is the hall-parlor. An example of a hall-parlor house with its one exterior chimney and rear shed-roof addition is also located on Jordan Circle (photograph 42, right). Other examples of common house types found in African-American neighborhoods are also found in Bartow including a saddlebag house (photograph 45, right), shotgun (photograph 42, center), and bungalow (photograph 46, right).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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Very few buildings in Bartow have been constructed during the last 50 years and also only a small number of historic resources in the town have lost historic integrity. Additions and alterations to historic buildings have generally been minor and limited to sympathetic rear additions on houses, porch infills, and installation of synthetic siding. The nonhistoric houses in Bartow are all one-story and are generally side-gabled brick ranch houses built in the late 1960s to early 1970s (outside of the period of significance).

Industrial Buildings

A small industrial area is located along either side of the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks adjacent to the downtown commercial area at the junction of Church Street and Wadley Road. The company operated as Bryant's, Inc. Continental Gin and Bonded Warehouse and the buildings were associated with cotton and later, blue lupine processing and storage. The agricultural-related processing and storage buildings in this area are primarily frame buildings topped by a gabled metal roof and covered with metal siding. The buildings were constructed from the early through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. A historic c.1940 water tower is also part of this industrial area (photographs 33 and 40). The existing cotton gin replaced an earlier gin that stood in the same approximate location. Historic, contributing buildings in the area are as follows: a c.1950 cotton gin, several c.1930 cotton warehouses, a c.1955 blue lupine storage building, a c.1950 storage building with weatherboard siding, a c.1930 pumphouse, a c.1930 wood barn, and c.1950 cottonseed hoppers (photographs 33, 40, 47, 48, and 49).

Community Landmark Buildings

The historic community landmark buildings in Bartow are representative of the types and styles of community landmark buildings found in Georgia's small towns.

The Central of Georgia Railroad Depot was constructed c.1859 and is one of the oldest extant buildings in the Bartow Historic District (photograph 1). The depot is a one-story, rectangular, brick depot with a hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves. The depot retains its historic passenger and freight doors, transoms, and six-over-six sash windows. The depot is currently being rehabilitated through Transportation Enhancement Activity (TEA) funding and a 20 percent local match.

The c.1881 Bartow United Methodist Church is located on Church Street and is a frame, temple-front church with a front-gable roof (photograph 12). Square wood columns support the entrance portico. The church has a square steeple with round-arched vents, which is topped by a pyramidal roof. Tall, narrow windows are located along the two side elevations and a small, gabled addition is located to the right rear of the building.

The Bartow Baptist Church was constructed in 1926 and is a large, Romanesque Revival-style brick building with an asymmetrical front façade. The main sanctuary is a front-gabled building with a recessed entrance located beneath a massive, square bell tower (photograph 13, right). A large multi-light transom is located over the double entry doors. A brick side ell is located at the rear of the building, which houses classroom and meeting spaces. Romanesque Revival-style details on the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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building include buttresses at the corners and crenellations along the top of the bell tower, a steeply pitched gable roof, and multi-light windows.

The Bartow City Cemetery is located across from the churches at the intersection of Church Street and Academy Circle (photographs 13-16). The cemetery is located on a slight rise and is surrounded by a mortared fieldstone wall. There are a variety of grave markers dating from the 1860s to the present and most of the markers are marble or granite monuments, slabs, or obelisks. Concrete or stone curbing or cast-iron fencing demarcates some family plots. Hardwood and cedar trees are scattered throughout the property.

Located at 1138 Academy Circle, the Bartow School was constructed in 1946 after a fire destroyed the 1923 school (photograph 28). The one-story, brick, rectangular building has a strong horizontal emphasis with bands of windows and a side-gable roof. The front façade is symmetrical with a central front-gabled, recessed central entrance with a pediment supported by engaged square pilasters and a small gabled wing on each end of the building. The building was rehabilitated in 1991 for use as the Bartow Community Center. There is a noncontributing water tower and a nonhistoric, noncontributing Bartow Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department on the same lot.

Landscaping

The Bartow Historic District contains landscaping typical of small towns in Georgia. The commercial buildings are generally built to the lot lines and the downtown has sidewalks. Residential areas have grassed lawns with a variety of hardwoods and other trees as well as a range of ornamental yard and foundation plantings (photographs 10 and 21). Sidewalks are present along most streets in these areas (photograph 17). The African-American neighborhood south of downtown has small lots, an absence of sidewalks, and few street trees. Bartow is surrounded by agricultural fields.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

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

A       B       C       D       E       F       G

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

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMERCE  
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK  
INDUSTRY  
TRANSPORTATION

**Period of Significance:**

c.1850 - 1958

**Significant Dates:**

1887—town incorporated

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

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

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

Jefferson County was created in 1796 and the county seat, Louisville, served as Georgia's capitol between 1796 and 1805. In 1839, James Speir, who had large landholdings in the area, granted right-of-way through his property to the Central of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and one-acre of land for the "Stop Number 11" depot. By 1849, a post office and a small settlement known as "Speir's Turnout" developed near the depot, and by 1864, the area grew into a small town with stores, a cotton gin, houses, and a school. The name of the post office was changed to Bartow in 1866, but the town was not incorporated until 1887. During Reconstruction, Bartow's economy prospered with the railroad and the fact that all freight and passengers traveling in and out of the county were transferred in Bartow because the county seat, Louisville did not have a railroad until 1879. Bartow reached the height of its population during the 1910s and early 1920s with 500 residents due to its agricultural-based economy. During the mid-1900s, the Great Depression, boll weevil, and decline of cotton took a toll on the community, population and employment declined and few resources in Bartow were built after 1950. Population of Bartow in 2000 was 304 residents. The Bartow Historic District is being listed at the state level of significance as an excellent, intact example of a small town in Georgia that has changed little since the end of the historic period and retains all of its historic components including historic houses and commercial, industrial, agricultural, and transportation-related buildings.

The Bartow Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent examples of historic residential, commercial, industrial, and community landmark buildings representing the common architectural types and styles found throughout Georgia in the late 19<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Houses in the district reflect the architectural styles and building types common in small Georgia towns as outlined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. Architectural styles include Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. House types include Queen Anne cottage, New South cottage, Georgian cottage, Georgian house, gabled-ell cottage, bungalow, and central hall.

The commercial and industrial buildings in the district represent common types and styles found in small communities throughout Georgia. The commercial buildings are typical early turn-of-the-century buildings with their masonry construction and decorative brickwork. These commercial buildings evidence the vital role Bartow played as an important trading area in Jefferson County and for the Central of Georgia Railroad. The remaining industrial buildings in Bartow including, among others, warehouses and a cotton gin are good, representative examples of agricultural-related industrial buildings that historically would be found in small towns throughout Georgia.

The district is also significant for its collection of community landmark buildings that are good examples of the types and styles of public buildings in small towns throughout Georgia. Extant historic community landmark buildings in Bartow were built from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and include the c.1859 brick Central of Georgia depot, the c.1881 temple-front Bartow United Methodist Church, the 1926 Romanesque Revival-style Bartow Baptist Church, and the 1946 Bartow High School.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The district is significant in the area of commerce and transportation because its historic central business district represents the typical stores, businesses, and rail-related buildings found in a small rural community in Georgia. The downtown was historically the primary location for the trading, buying and selling of goods, services, and commodities on a local and countywide basis. Bartow is unique since it was not the county seat of Jefferson County, but all railroad freight and passengers were loaded and unloaded in Bartow because Louisville, the county seat, did not have rail service until 1879. The historic intact commercial buildings within the historic district are representative of all types of commerce that contributed to the town's economy throughout its history, most of which was dependent on the rail line to move goods and people in and out of the county. The one- and two-story, brick, commercial buildings in the downtown are typical of small Georgia towns and represent the mercantile, professional, and banking businesses commonly found in downtowns. The majority of these buildings were built during the late 1800s and early 1900s and contained groceries, drug stores, general stores, and other merchants. In the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, businesses centering on the use of the automobile such as gas stations and car dealerships were built in Bartow.

Bartow Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development as a good example of a crossroads town with railroad. Bartow is used as an example of crossroads town with railroad in Georgia in the statewide context *Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types*. As defined in the context, a crossroads town with railroad is a town founded before the railroad, so the primary orientation is not towards the rail line. However the railroad is an important part of the further development of the town and accounts for the later layout and development of commercial, railroad-related, and industrial buildings. This is seen in Bartow with the town situated on high ground at the junction of two main roads and the railroad is on lower ground near a creek. The depot and commercial and industrial buildings are oriented toward the railroad.

The district is significant in the area of black ethnic heritage for its intact houses and businesses associated with the African-American community in Bartow. The house types in the historically African-American area of town south of the railroad represent common house types found in small town African-American communities as described in *Historic Black Resources: A Handbook for the Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic African-American Properties in Georgia*. House types found in Bartow's African-American neighborhood include shotgun, hall-parlor, single pen, and saddlebag. The Bartow Historic District is also significant in the area of black ethnic heritage for the historically African-American commercial buildings located on Back Street behind the white commercial area. During segregation in the South, African-American owned- and operated- businesses were established to provide goods and services to the African-American community. As stated in *Historic Black Resources*, "racial segregation in the city made necessary and desirable greater black self-sufficiency. This self-sufficiency was evidenced in many Georgia towns by a small separate commercial district near the principal white business district or within a black residential neighborhood" (p. 48). The one-story, attached, brick commercial buildings along Back Street in Bartow are an intact, historic example of this segregation-era practice.

Bartow Historic District is also significant in the area of industry for its excellent and intact collection of historic agricultural-related industrial buildings associated with the cotton gin, fertilizer, and blue lupine industry. The industrial area represents the types of industries commonly found in Georgia's

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

**Section 8--Statement of Significance**

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small towns and is centered around the railroad, the major transportation system in Georgia until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Cotton was the agricultural and industrial staple of Bartow and the surrounding area and was the basis of the economy from the late 18<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Industries based on the production and transportation of cotton-based goods are still represented in the district by the remaining warehouses and gin at Bryant's, Inc. Continental Gin and Bonded Warehouse.

**National Register Criteria**

The Bartow Historic District is eligible under Criterion A as a good example of a small crossroads with railroad-type town that served as a center of commerce and transportation in Jefferson County until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, even though it was not the county seat. The district is also eligible under Criterion A for its intact, historic African-American-related resources. The district is eligible for listing under Criterion C for its contiguous, intact historic resources that are excellent examples of residential, community landmark, industrial, and commercial building types and styles constructed from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins c.1850, the date of the earliest extant building and ends in 1958, the end of the historic period.

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

The contributing buildings within the historic district date from the district's period of significance and retain their historic integrity. The noncontributing buildings were constructed after the period of significance or have lost their historic integrity from nonhistoric alterations. All buildings were evaluated by members of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division's Survey and National Register staff on February 18, 2004, and contributing or noncontributing status was determined according to the criteria of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division.

The one contributing site is the historic Bartow Cemetery. The three contributing structures are the historic water tower and cottonseed hopper at Bryant's Gin (two contributing structures) and the Central of Georgia (now CSX) rail line. The two noncontributing structures are the nonhistoric city water tower and the nonhistoric storage tanks at Bryant's Gin. The two noncontributing sites are the nonhistoric city park on Railroad Avenue and the nonhistoric playground on Shop Street. Vacant lots are not included in the number of contributing/noncontributing resources.

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

**NOTE: The following developmental history was prepared by John Kissane, historic preservation consultant, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division. "Bartow Historic District," draft National Register of Historic Places Form, January 18, 2006. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The area that is now Jefferson County was, during the Colonial period, part of St. George's Parish. In 1777, this area was divided between Burke and Richmond counties. On February 20, 1796, Jefferson County was created from portions of Burke and Warren counties by an act of the Georgia Legislature and named for Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and President of the United States from 1801 until 1809. Louisville, which served as Georgia's capital city between 1796 and 1805, is the county seat.

Bartow, located approximately nine miles south-southwest of Louisville and three miles due west of Wadley, was not named until the early 1860s, but the town's origins go back nearly a century earlier when much of the land in the vicinity was owned by Soloman Wood, a Revolutionary War soldier who settled in Georgia in the 1780s. Wood acquired more than 2,000 acres in Jefferson County and built a house on a high knoll approximately one mile east of Bartow. He also constructed a fortification intended to protect area settlers from possible Indian raids. In addition to his Jefferson County plantation, Soloman Wood acquired large land holdings in Montgomery and Washington counties. He served as a member of the Georgia Legislature from Washington County beginning in 1789 and later as a representative from Montgomery County.

Soloman Wood died in 1815 and left his property to his sons, who eventually sold a 2,052-acre tract of Jefferson County land to native North Carolinian James Speir. Because most Jefferson County land records were destroyed during the Civil War, it is unclear when James Speir arrived in Georgia, but he apparently did make a tax return for property in Jefferson County in 1835 and it is assumed he settled in what became Bartow c.1830 and built the first house there. The house (no longer extant) was apparently constructed northeast of the downtown area, approximately where the Bartow School (presently the Bartow Community Center) now stands.

The year 1839 is considered to mark the point at which a community really got started at the location of present-day Bartow. It was in that year that James Speir granted the Central of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company right-of-way through his land and also gave one acre of land for the "Stop #11" depot. It is also thought that Speir began operating a store (no longer extant) in 1839 as well. The Central of Georgia Railroad was chartered in 1833 with the intention that a railroad line would be constructed from Savannah to the interior of the state. Grading for the rail line was completed west of Bartow as far as Sandersville in Washington County during 1839 and track was laid through this section by 1841; the rail line was completed to the east bank of the Ocmulgee River near Macon in Bibb County, in 1843. When the Central of Georgia rail line was constructed through the area that later became Bartow a "turnout" was built, the only such feature between Savannah and Macon. A



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turnout is actually a second or side track, constructed parallel to the main line to allow one train to pull off to the side so that a second train can pass by. As this work was going on in the Bartow vicinity during 1839, it is believed that Speir established a store that same year for the convenience of construction crews working on the railroad.

Probably in the early 1840s, the vicinity of James Speir's store became known as Speir's Turnout, although for the remainder of the 1840s the settlement consisted of only a few houses and the store operated by the Speir family. George White's 1849 *Statistics of Georgia* does mention Speir's Turnout and states that the location included a post office by that year, an indication that it was an important site for the surrounding rural sections of Jefferson County, if not exactly a center of population. Through the late 1840s and 1850s, Speir gradually sold parcels of land in the vicinity of his house and store and the town began to take shape.

Upon his death, James Speir left his eldest son, John Franklin Speir, 1,425 acres of land, and in 1859 John F. Speir sold this tract to a pair of men, Marcus Aurelius Evans of Burke County and Reverend Russell Johnson of northern Jefferson County, who truly established the town of Bartow. Marcus Evans moved into a house previously occupied by the overseer of the railroad construction project while Johnson acquired the Speir residence (neither house is extant). Evans and Johnson established a mercantile business and developed plans to open a school (no longer extant), which was opened by 1860 with Emory College graduate George Palmer as the first instructor. Students, girls as well as boys, came from surrounding rural areas. The mercantile business apparently flourished and within a few years Evans and Johnson also began operating a cotton gin. Both men constructed fine new houses in the small community along the east side of what became known as Speir Street. Reverend Russell Johnson's house still stands at 1038 Speir Street and is one of the oldest extant houses in Bartow (Evans' house is no longer extant).

In November of 1864, Union General William T. Sherman and his troops passed through Bartow as they headed toward Wadley (then known as Bethany, where the troops destroyed a Central of Georgia Railroad bridge) and ultimately Savannah, on their March to the Sea. It is not believed that any of the town's buildings were burned, but the railroad tracks between Davisboro and Speir's Turnout were destroyed and a Union division spent the night of November 28<sup>th</sup> camped in a pine grove not far from the depot.

As was the case in towns across Georgia, the area's economy suffered for several years following the war's end. On May 18, 1866, the name of the local post office was changed from Speir's Turnout to Bartow. Bartow was still a very small town in the mid-1860s, and unlike Louisville to the north, it lacked county offices and functions of county government that helped Georgia's county seats retain some economic vitality during the immediate post-war years. Nevertheless, Bartow benefited significantly from the Central of Georgia Railroad and the fact that all of the freight into and out of Jefferson County passed through the town. The county seat of Louisville lacked a rail connection, and all of the freight bound for Louisville and the surrounding area was unloaded in Bartow, loaded on wagons pulled by four- or six-mule teams, and hauled the 11 miles by road to Louisville. Likewise, cotton produced in the Louisville vicinity was transported to Bartow for export out of the county.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

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When the Louisville and Wadley Railroad was completed in 1879 there was no longer a need for the arrangement, but for several decades it was an important factor in Bartow's economy.

The Evans and Johnson business partnership did not survive the immediate post war recovery period, and by 1869 M. A. Evans and Company was Bartow's primary commercial establishment. A general store, M. A. Evans and Company (no longer extant), sold all varieties of goods including dry goods, clothing, shoes, and farm supplies. Marcus Evans also operated a cotton gin in Bartow at this time.

In 1879, William C. Smith arrived in Jefferson County from Johnson County and began acquiring land south of Williamson Swamp Creek. This area, known as South Bartow (south of present-day Bartow and outside of the district), was used for a saw milling operation, and after the arrival of Smith several houses as well as commercial buildings were built. Businesses that operated in South Bartow included a hotel and general store built by Smith, a two-story mercantile store operated by E. R. Kea, a pharmacy run by Dr. John Bell, and a general store operated by J. R. O. "Cheap Joe" Smith. The area also had a physician (Dr. Thomas D. Lanier), a dentist, and a blacksmith. A Methodist church was organized in South Bartow in 1879 and a church building was soon constructed, followed by the establishment and construction of a Baptist church nearby in 1881.

In January of 1880, a serious fire destroyed several commercial buildings in downtown Bartow. As this event coincided with the development of South Bartow it seems a little surprising that the original town did not dry up and the newly established South Bartow continued to flourish. Perhaps the presence of the Bartow Depot was a significant factor in the town's survival. In December of 1884, William C. Smith advertised his house and other property in South Bartow for sale because he needed to raise funds to make a settlement in superior court. Smith eventually relocated north across the creek to downtown Bartow and established a mercantile business. Smith's abandonment of South Bartow was a blow to the settlement (no historic resources remain today).

In 1885, Bartow's first artesian town well was initiated by L. B. Clay on the east side of the railroad tracks downtown. Work was completed the following April. Residents became aware of the need for deep wells as typhoid fever was often caused by contaminated water drawn from surface wells, and many artesian wells were dug throughout the community. Some of these were covered while others were left open. Small windmills were constructed to serve as a power source to bring water into storage tanks. It was not until 1967 that the town installed a 75,000-gallon water tank for a public water system.

Bartow was incorporated in 1887 with John A. McMillan elected as the town's first mayor and five men chosen to serve on the city council: W. J. Evans, N. T. Harmon, J. H. Rhodes, W. M. Speir, and Dr. W. H. H. Stewart.

In 1890, the Methodist congregation decided that their church should be located in Bartow proper, and the building was moved to its present site. To cross Williamson Swamp Creek, the building was placed on logs and a mule team was used to pull the building approximately a mile and a half to its

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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present location on the west side of Church Street. In 1926, the Bartow Baptist Church was built directly north of the Methodist church.

Most of the extant brick commercial buildings in downtown Bartow were built right after 1900. As in a number of Georgia towns after devastating downtown fires, the city council had passed an ordinance stating that no additional wooden structures would be built in downtown Bartow because of the possibility of fire.

In 1900, Roy Evans was born in Bartow and grew up at 7538 Church Street. After completing his high school in Bartow, Evans went to Georgia Tech and eventually moved to Florida, where he became highly successful in the automobile sales business. In 1931, he acquired the American Austin Car Company, which developed the line of Bantam cars. In 1939, Evans invented the Jeep for the United States War Department as the world's first general purpose, four-wheel drive military vehicle. The original Jeep is permanently housed on display at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

The first bank to be established in Bartow was the Bartow Bank, chartered on December 11, 1902. The bank's fate was similar to that of many in small-town Georgia during the 1920s and 1930s. As the cotton economy collapsed, the bank found that most of the loan notes it held were suddenly worthless, and there was no option but to close the doors in the early 1920s. A Sandersville businessman re-opened the Bartow Bank for a brief time but it closed permanently in 1926. A second local financial institution, Farmer's State Bank, was chartered in Bartow in May of 1910 but was not in operation for long. It is not known exactly when this bank closed, but it was evidently in the late 1920s or early 1930s.

Bartow reached the high point of its prosperity in the 1910s and early 1920s, and its population peaked at about 500. At that time the town was a major freight stop for trains traveling between Macon and Savannah. Several of the local stores had their own sidetracks, on which boxcars full of goods were temporarily warehoused. There were four main businesses in Bartow in 1920: the Smith Brothers' Department Store and three general merchandise stores (Bryant's, Josey's and Lanier's). In addition, Bartow had two banks in 1920, two drugstores, a barber shop, a cobbler's shop, a blacksmith's shop, an ice house, and several small specialty shops including Lester's Clothing Store.

In her 1927 book *History of Jefferson County*, Mrs. Z. V. Thomas provides a brief description of Bartow during its heyday of the 1920s, as follows:

The town owns and operates an electric light plant, has a dozen or more private artesian wells, a daily bus line to Augusta, a strong bank, several good mercantile houses, guano mixing plant, two gins and being the center of the finest farming section of the world, enjoys an immense trade.

In 1923, a new school was built in Bartow because white students had outgrown the existing frame building, which was moved to the edge of town and used as a school for African-American children. In September of 1943, the 1923 school caught fire just as children were beginning to arrive for

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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another school day. The building was damaged beyond repair, and local churches were used for classroom space; grammar school students at the Methodist church and high school students at the Baptist church. This was the arrangement for more than three years, until the present Bartow School was completed in 1946. When Jefferson County public schools consolidated in the 1960s, the building was vacant for several years, functioned briefly as the private Bartow Academy, and then stood unused for a long period. In the early 1990s, the Bartow Community Club was founded and began efforts to restore the former school for use as a community center with a theater and banquet facilities. This work has been a great success and has resulted in new and much-appreciated uses for the former school.

The Great Depression was felt in Bartow, but difficult economic times had already arrived prior to the fall of 1929. Farmers in the area had withstood several years of bad weather as well as boll weevil infestation that destroyed the cotton crop year after year. Although recovery did occur during the 1940s and 1950s, Bartow never came close to regaining its earlier position of economic strength in Jefferson County. Clear evidence of this is the fact that almost no houses have been constructed in the town since 1950. Little new development has occurred in Bartow since the mid-20th century and the town is an excellent, intact example of rural Georgia.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Bryant, Eunice S. "Over the Ogeechee", unpublished selection of historic narratives about Jefferson County, compiled in the 1970s.

Evans, Fred. Bartow resident and major property owner. Interview by John Kissane, 2005.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. Atlanta: 1991.

Jordan, Hubert. Bartow mayor. Interview by John Kissane, 2005.

Jefferson County Tax Records.

Josey, Charles. "How Speir Turned Out", a two-act play based on the factual history of Bartow, 1999, and "Tracking Bartow", a brief unpublished overview of the town's history, 1993.

Kissane, John. "Bartow Historic District," draft *National Register of Historic Places Form*, January 18, 2006. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mancin, John A. III. Information supplied on construction dates and original occupants of many residences in Bartow.

Merritt, Carole. *Historic Black Resources: A Handbook for the Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic African-American Properties in Georgia*. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 1984.

Thomas, Mrs. Z. V. *History of Jefferson County*. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1978. (Volume reproduced from a 1927 edition with a new index by Margaret H. Cannon.)

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

**Section 9—Major Bibliographic References**

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**Primary location of additional data:**

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

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

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      Approximately 209 acres.

### UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	17	362133	3639960
B)	17	362866	3638962
C)	17	362900	3639542
D)	17	362053	3638107
E)	17	361639	3638481

### Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is indicated on the attached district map drawn with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

### Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the intact, historic, and contiguous resources associated with the historic development of Bartow.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Gretchen A. Brock/National Register Coordinator  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840      **date** November 19, 2008  
**e-mail** gretchen.brock@dnr.state.ga.us

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

**name/title** John Kissane/consultant  
**organization** N/A  
**mailing address** 526 Highland Avenue  
**city or town** Athens      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30606  
**telephone** (706) 613-7307  
**e-mail** N/A

- ( ) **property owner**  
(X) **consultant**  
( ) **regional development center preservation planner**  
( ) **other:**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Mayor John Mancin  
**organization (if applicable)** City of Bartow  
**mailing address** PO Box 248  
**city or town** Bartow **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30413  
**e-mail (optional)** N/A



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Bartow Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Bartow  
**County:** Jefferson  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** August 2006

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 55

1. Central of Georgia train depot; photographer facing north.
2. 1079 Railroad Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
3. Commercial buildings on Railroad Avenue; photographer facing west.
4. Commercial buildings on Railroad Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
5. Commercial buildings and (noncontributing) U.S. post office on Railroad Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
6. Gas stations (contributing) on Wadley Road (U.S. Highway 319); photographer facing southwest.
7. Commercial buildings on Back Street; photographer facing northwest.
8. Livery barn on Back Street; photographer facing west.
9. View of Central of Georgia (now CSX) rail line; photographer facing south.
10. 1125 Railroad Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
11. 7782 Church Street (U.S. Highway 221); photographer facing northwest.
12. Bartow United Methodist Church, Church Street; photographer facing southwest.
13. Bartow United Methodist Church (left), Bartow First Baptist Church (right), and Bartow City Cemetery; photographer facing west.
14. Bartow City Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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15. Bartow City Cemetery; photographer facing north.
16. Bartow City Cemetery; photographer facing south.
17. View of Church Street (U.S. Highway 221/S.R. 171); photographer facing north.
18. 7492 and 7470 Church Street; photographer facing northwest.
19. 7420 Church Street; photographer facing northwest.
20. 7385 Church Street; photographer facing north.
21. 7284 Church Street; photographer facing southwest.
22. 7261 Church Street; photographer facing northeast.
23. 7170 Church Street; photographer facing southwest.
24. 7110 Church Street; photographer facing southwest.
25. 1075 Peggyswint Lane; photographer facing west.
26. 1085 and 1093 Peggyswint Lane; photographer facing southwest.
27. 1098 Academy Circle; photographer facing west.
28. Bartow Community Center (former school), 1138 Academy Circle; photographer facing west.
29. View of Academy Circle; photographer facing north.
30. 1197 Academy Circle; photographer facing west.
31. 1117 Dan Martin Road; photographer facing west.
32. Barn on Dan Martin Road; photographer facing north.
33. Bryant's Inc., Continental Gin and Bonded Warehouse complex; photographer facing south.
34. 5032 Wadley Road (U.S. Highway 319/S.R. 78); photographer facing north.
35. View of Wadley Road; photographer facing west.
36. 4906 Wadley Road; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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37. 4830 Wadley Road; photographer facing north.
38. 4762 Wadley Road; photographer facing west.
39. View of Academy Circle; photographer facing north.
40. View of Wadley Road; photographer facing west.
41. View of intersection of Wadley Road and Shop Street; photographer facing north.
42. View of Jordan Circle; photographer facing northwest.
43. View of Jordan Circle; photographer facing north.
44. View of intersection of Jordan Circle and Shop Street; photographer facing west.
45. 1136 and 1139 Jordan Circle; photographer facing east.
46. View of New Street; photographer facing north.
47. Gin and warehouses; photographer facing southeast.
48. Warehouses; photographer facing northwest.
49. Warehouses; photographer facing northwest.
50. Bartow Café; photographer facing north.
51. 1038 Speir Street; photographer facing northeast.
52. 1134 Speir Street; photographer facing east.
53. View of Church Street; photographer facing east.
54. View of commercial buildings on Church Street; photographer facing northwest.
55. View of park and Church Street; photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)