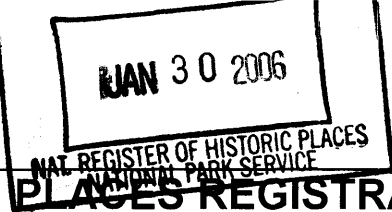


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 Crawfordville Historic District
other names/site number Liberty Hall; A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park

2. Location

street & number Roughly centered on the downtown business district of Crawfordville
city, town Crawfordville () vicinity of
county Taliaferro **code** GA 265
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30631

() not for publication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	209	132
sites	4	0
structures	3	0
objects	1	0
total	217	132

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 80

Name of previous listing: Liberty Hall, listed May 13, 1970; Taliaferro County Courthouse, listed September 18, 1980; A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park, listed June 22, 1995; Chapman-Steed House, listed October 22, 2002

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 3--Classification

The Crawfordville Historic District includes the previously listed Liberty Hall and the previously listed A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park, a 1,200-acre recreational area. Liberty Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 13, 1970, and the park was listed on June 22, 1995. The period of significance for the park is c.1875 to 1945. The period of significance for the Crawfordville Historic District is 1826 to 1956. Resources in the state park, including those associated with Liberty Hall, have been reevaluated according to this period of significance. Two resources within the park boundaries, Crawfordville Elementary School and the Confederate museum, are considered contributing for the purposes of this nomination. Resources located within the park district boundaries have not been indicated on the enclosed maps. For further information on the resources located in the park and their contributing/noncontributing status, see the A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park nomination form (1995). Six outbuildings associated with Liberty Hall that were classified as noncontributing in the original nomination were reclassified as contributing in the A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park nomination. Two additional resources associated with Liberty Hall, a statue of Stephens and his grave, were not included in the resource count for Liberty Hall, but were counted as contributing resources in the state park nomination. Other resources associated with previous listings not included in those resource counts are the guardhouse and Confederate monument on the courthouse square. All of these resources are included in the resource count for the Crawfordville Historic District.

The resource count on Page 1 reflects the newly listed resources, the reclassification of 2 previously noncontributing resources, and the inclusion of 2 resources not included in previous documentation.

Liberty Hall is an integral part of Crawfordville due to the importance of Alexander Stephens to local, state, and national history. It is also important to the significance of the state park named in honor of Stephens and located at the park's entrance. This nomination is not meant to amend any earlier nomination, but is meant to include all resources important to the development of Crawfordville.

Resources previously listed in the Liberty Hall nomination:

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	2	6
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	6

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 3--Classification

Resources previously listed in the A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park nomination:

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	59	8
sites	4	0
structures	12	11
objects	1	0
total	76	19

Two previously individual listed resources included in the district are the Taliaferro County Courthouse and the Chapman-Steed House.

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

1-18-06
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

Daniel J. Vize 3/14/06

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
COMMERCE/TRADE/PROFESSIONAL
COMMERCE/TRADE/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION/BANK
COMMERCE/TRADE/SPECIALTY STORE
COMMERCE/TRADE/GENERAL STORE
COMMERCE/TRADE/WAREHOUSE
SOCIAL/MEETING HALL
GOVERNMENT/POST OFFICE
GOVERNMENT/COURTHOUSE/COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EDUCATION/SCHOOL
EDUCATION/LIBRARY
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
FUNERARY/CEMETERY
FUNERARY/GRAVES/BURIALS
RECREATION AND CULTURE/AUDITORIUM
RECREATION AND CULTURE/CAMPGROUND
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MONUMENT/COMMEMORATIVE MARKER
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MONUMENT/COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
LANDSCAPE/CONSERVATION AREA
TRANSPORTATION/RAIL-RELATED/RAILROAD
TRANSPORTATION/RAIL-RELATED/DEPOT
TRANSPORTATION/RAIL-RELATED/RAILROAD BRIDGE

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
COMMERCE/TRADE/PROFESSIONAL
COMMERCE/TRADE/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION/BANK
COMMERCE/TRADE/SPECIALTY STORE
COMMERCE/TRADE/GENERAL STORE
COMMERCE/TRADE/WAREHOUSE
SOCIAL/MEETING HALL
GOVERNMENT/POST OFFICE
GOVERNMENT/COURTHOUSE/COUNTY COURTHOUSE
EDUCATION/SCHOOL
EDUCATION/LIBRARY
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
FUNERARY/CEMETERY
FUNERARY/GRAVES/BURIALS
RECREATION AND CULTURE/AUDITORIUM
RECREATION AND CULTURE/CAMPGROUND
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MONUMENT/COMMEMORATIVE MARKER
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MONUMENT/COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
LANDSCAPE/CONSERVATION AREA

TRANSPORTATION/RAIL-RELATED/RAILROAD
TRANSPORTATION/RAIL-RELATED/DEPOT
TRANSPORTATION/RAIL-RELATED/RAILROAD BRIDGE

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/GREEK REVIVAL
MID-19TH CENTURY/GOTHIC REVIVAL
LATE VICTORIAN/HIGH VICTORIAN
LATE VICTORIAN/QUEEN ANNE
OTHER/FOLK VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/COLONIAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/COMMERCIAL STYLE
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/CRAFTSMAN
OTHER/ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL
OTHER/CENTRAL HALLWAY
OTHER/GEORGIAN COTTAGE
OTHER/SHOTGUN
OTHER/GABLED ELL COTTAGE
OTHER/QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
OTHER/NEW SOUTH COTTAGE
OTHER/PYRAMID COTTAGE
OTHER/TEMPLE FRONT COTTAGE
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/BUNGALOW
OTHER/ENGLISH COTTAGE
MODERN MOVEMENT/RANCH
OTHER/I-HOUSE
OTHER/PLANTATION PLAIN
OTHER/GEORGIAN HOUSE
OTHER/SIDE HALLWAY
OTHER/GABELED ELL HOUSE

Materials:

foundation Brick; Concrete
walls Wood/Weatherboard; Shingle
roof Metal/Tin; Asphalt
other Stone/Granite; Marble; Metal/Iron

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Crawfordville Historic District encompasses the contiguous historic commercial, residential, industrial, community landmark, and recreational resources associated with the historic development of Crawfordville. The town is located in central Taliaferro County in east central Georgia and serves as the county seat.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The Crawfordville town plan, which was drawn by Henry Stewart and Hermon Mercer, was laid out in 1826 when the area was designated the county seat. It is an example of a variation of the Washington-type courthouse plan, which traces its origins to Washington, Wilkes County (founded 1783). As employed in Crawfordville, the plan features a central courthouse square within a surrounding grid of streets. The streets along each side of the courthouse intersect at the corners of the square. In her book The First 100 Years of Town Planning in Georgia, Joan Niles describes Crawfordville as, "...the perfect example of the 'Washington' type of county seat. Drawn by a knowledgeable surveyor..., the plan is meticulously oriented to the central focal point, the public square." The first Taliaferro County courthouse was constructed in 1828. It was demolished in 1901 to make way for the current building. First called Berrien and later Centerville, Crawfordville was named by Wiley Cobb, a member of the legislature from Taliaferro County, on February 28, 1841. The town was incorporated on February 18, 1854. Crawfordville was chosen as the county seat due to its location as the approximate geographical center of the county. Economic prosperity came to Crawfordville in 1843 with the arrival of the Georgia Railroad (now CSX), which runs north of downtown in a northwest to southeast direction.

The historic commercial development in Crawfordville is concentrated on the blocks surrounding the courthouse in the center of the district. Most of the buildings in downtown Crawfordville date from the 1910s through the 1950s. The rows of attached historic stores are oriented towards Broad Street and feature the Commercial and Classical Revival styles. The buildings were constructed along front lot lines and are flush with the sidewalks. The rows of attached and freestanding stores feature one- to two-story height, decorative brick detailing along the cornices and above doors and windows, flat-arched windows, recessed storefronts, and large display windows (photographs 47, 48, and 51). Good examples of the Commercial style include the buildings lining both sides of Broad Street east of the courthouse square (photographs 47 and 48). These buildings housed general stores, pharmacies, and doctors and lawyers' offices. One building of note is the Farmers and Merchants Bank, located at 123 Broad Street (photograph 47, background). The two-story brick building includes characteristics of the Commercial style including decorative brickwork and segmental-arched windows, but it also features some elements of the Classical Revival style, including stone quoins accentuating the corners of the building and cast-iron columns surround the corner entrance. One area of note is the block of Commerce Street between Monument Street and Askin Street. A portion of this area was historically associated with African-American-owned businesses. Three of the buildings on the south side of the street (photograph 54, right background) were African-American-owned and operated during the historic period. Businesses located in these buildings were an undertaker parlor, grocery stores, soda fountain, and barbershop. This area continued in this capacity into the mid-20th century, when the building located at 105 Commerce Street on the northwest corner of the intersection of Commerce Street and Monument Street (photograph 51, background) was constructed in 1952 to replace an earlier building that was destroyed by fire.

The residences in the Crawfordville Historic District are one- and two-story buildings constructed of wood and brick. The district contains an excellent collection of houses constructed from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century, representing a variety of architectural styles and house types. The residential areas began one block from the courthouse square and developed north, south, and east

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

of downtown Crawfordville. This continues to be the main residential area today. The historically African-American area of Crawfordville is located northwest of downtown. During the antebellum period, free Blacks lived in an area outside of Crawfordville known as Stewart Town. After the Civil War, the African-American community began to establish a residential neighborhood along with churches and other community-related institutions in this area.

The architectural styles and house types represented in the district have been identified as important in Georgia during the historic period in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, a statewide context. The architectural styles represented in the district begin with the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style (photographs 10; 16, background; and 86), Georgia's most popular 19th century style, features such characteristics as steeply pitched roofs with an irregular configuration, a dominant front-facing gable, and an asymmetrical façade with a partial or full-width porch that is usually one-story in height. The house located at 187 Broad Street (photograph 18, foreground) exhibits many of these characteristics. Folk Victorian houses (photographs 23; 26; 32, left; and 67) were built in large numbers across Georgia from the 1870s to the 1910s. The houses usually feature simple forms with porches with spindle work detailing, jigsawn trim, cornice brackets, and gable decoration. The houses at 231 Broad Street (photograph 86, left) and 245 Broad Street (photograph 22) feature gable decoration and turned porch posts and balusters. The Neoclassical Revival style was very popular in Georgia. The most common feature of the style is a dominant full-height front portico supported by classical columns. It is often coupled with a one-story full-façade porch. Other characteristics include a symmetrical façade, a central entrance with fanlights, sidelights, and transoms, and a low-pitched hipped roof. The house located on Jackson Street (photograph 12) is a vernacular interpretation of the Neoclassical Revival style. The house features a full-height entry portico and a full-façade front porch supported by simple Ionic columns. The Colonial Revival style was popular in Georgia for a very long period of the time, the 1890s through the 1950s. The character-defining features of the style include a symmetrical façade, accentuated front door with pediment supported by pilasters, fanlights, sidelights, and double-hung-sash multi-pane windows that may be paired. A house located on Broad Street (photograph 30) east of downtown is a good example of a mid-20th century Colonial Revival-style house. The English Vernacular Revival style was common in Georgia in the early 20th century. It is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, half-timbering, masonry walls, variety of materials, and tall, narrow windows. The house located at 438 Broad Street features many of the characteristics of the English Vernacular Revival style. The most popular style in Georgia in the early 20th century was the Craftsman style. Houses of this style (photographs 5 and 36, right) were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Features of the Craftsman style include the use of a variety of materials, low-pitched roofs that can be gabled or hipped, wide eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and porches with short square columns on heavy masonry piers. An excellent example of the style (photograph 46) is located in the southern portion of the district on Jenkins Street.

House types are also important when describing the housing stock of an historic district. The overall form and layout, or floor plan, can be a clue to the period in which a house was constructed. Many different house types spanning the historic period are represented in the Crawfordville Historic

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

District. The central hallway type house (photographs 22; 25, center; and 28) was very popular in Georgia throughout the 19th century. It consists of a central hallway between two rooms and distinguishes itself by being one-room deep. The house located at 115 Alexander Street (photograph 1, left) is a good example of this house type. The Georgian cottage (photographs 11 and 42, background), possibly the single most popular and long-lived house type in Georgia, was constructed in almost all periods of Georgia's history, mostly between 1850 and 1890. The plan is square, or nearly so, and consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side, and chimneys are usually between each pair of rooms. Several good examples of this house type exist in the district, including the house at 277 Jennings Street (photograph 14, foreground). The shotgun is one of Georgia's better-known house types. Built primarily between the 1870s and 1920s, shotgun houses are one room wide and two or more rooms deep. There is no hallway, and all doors typically line up front to back. The house located at 195 Lexington Street is an excellent example of a shotgun house. The gabled ell cottage (photograph 86, left) was popular in Georgia in the late 19th century. In plan it is T- or L-shaped and usually has a gabled roof. It consists of a gable-front at one end of a recessed wing. The L-shape plan of the house located at 163 Park Street (photograph 24) is clearly visible. The Queen Anne cottage (photographs 10; 16, background; 18; 67; 76; and 86, right) derives its name from the architectural style that it is most associated with, but the house type also occurs with elements of other styles. It has a square mass with projecting front and side gables. The rooms are asymmetrical and there is no central hall. These houses were built during the 1880s and 1890s, and a good example is located at 188 Commerce Street (photograph 32, left). The New South cottage (photographs 23 and 26) was a very popular house type between the 1890s and the 1920s. It resembles the Queen Anne cottage with the notable exception of its emphasis on symmetry. It has a central square mass and gabled projections, but with a central hallway plan. The central hallway is flanked by pairs of rooms. A house located on Monument Street (photograph 6, right) exhibits the central square mass and gable projections common to this house type. The pyramid cottage (photographs 38, 39, and 45) is one of the simplest house forms in Georgia. Built during the early 20th century, the type consists of a main square mass with four principal rooms and no hallway, and a steeply pitched pyramidal roof. The house at 110 Monument Street (photograph 66) is a good example of the type. The temple front cottage (photograph 4, background) was constructed in Georgia during the 1920s and 1930s, and is fairly evenly distributed throughout the state. It is characterized by its long rectangular form and full-width front porch beneath a gabled or hipped roof. It is three or more rooms deep with either a central hall or a hall-parlor plan. The house located at 127 Lexington Street exhibits many of the characteristics of this house type. The bungalow (photographs 5; 33; 36, right; and 41, right) was very popular in all regions of Georgia from 1900 to 1930. It is most often associated with the Craftsman style. The house form is long and low with an irregular floor plan of rectangular shape, and integral porches are common. This house type is very common in the Crawfordville Historic District. An excellent example can be found on Jennings Street (photograph 46). The English cottage is most closely associated with the English Vernacular Revival or Tudor styles. It is commonly asymmetrical with steeply pitched roofs and gables. The house located at 438 Broad Street features many of the characteristics common to this house type. The ranch house was an extremely popular house type in the mid-20th century. It is characterized by a long, narrow, rectangular shape that may or may not have projections. The roof is typically low-pitched and there is a garage or carport at one end. An excellent example of the ranch house is

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

located at 112 Memorial Street. The I-house, so called because it is a common house type in Midwestern states beginning with the letter "I" (Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana), is far less common in Georgia. I-houses (photograph 1, right) are one room deep and at least two rooms wide. A good example of an I-house is located on Lexington Street (photograph 2) at the corner of Moore Street. One of the earliest house types in Georgia is the plantation plain. It is almost strictly found in rural areas. This house type has a two-story block at the front, with either a central hallway or hall-parlor plan, and a one-story range of rooms at the rear, which is typically shed-roofed. The house at 135 Jennings Street is a good example of the type. A Georgian house (photographs 12, 30, and 63) is the two-story version of the Georgian cottage. It was also popular throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th century although less numerous than the cottage. A good example of this house type can be found at 198 Broad Street (photograph 19). Named after the location of the hallway at the side of the house, the side hallway house is relatively uncommon in Georgia outside of Savannah. The hallway normally contained the staircase, and the house was usually two rooms deep. Most examples of the type were built between 1820 and 1850. A good example of a side hallway house is located on the Alexander Street at the corner of Park Street. The gabled ell house is the two-story version of the gabled ell cottage and it is far less common than the cottage. This house type was constructed during the last quarter of the 19th century more often in towns and cities.

The historic houses near downtown share common setbacks while houses on the outskirts of town differ in their positions on lots. Lots sizes vary greatly in the district with houses close to downtown on smaller lots and houses further from town on larger lots with associated land. Landscaping in the district includes mature trees, foundation plantings, grass lawns, sidewalks, and walkways leading to houses, and some historic granite curbing is visible. Some houses also retain their historic outbuildings.

The Crawfordville Historic District also contains a few remaining industrial and rail-related resources. The Georgia Railroad Depot (photographs 56, background, and 58) is located south of the rail line east of downtown. Constructed in 1902, it is a one-story wood-framed building with a hipped tin roof. Several brick warehouses (photograph 56) are located to the west of the depot. These buildings were constructed in the early 20th century and feature segmental and flat arched door and window openings and flat roofs. Another warehouse (photograph 59) is located north of the rail line. Constructed in 1953 by James Hancock, James W. Atchison, and K. James Schiff, the building features the Masonic symbol above the entrance. The building was constructed of concrete block and is divided into bays by pilasters. Window and door openings feature flat arches. The rail line (photograph 58) runs west to east through Crawfordville, north of downtown. An historic trestle (photograph 60) is located above Monument Street.

The Crawfordville Historic District also contains several community landmark buildings. The Taliaferro County Courthouse (photograph 61) (listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 18, 1980) is located on the town square at the western edge of downtown. The High Victorian-style building was constructed in 1901 and designed by Lewis F. Goodrich. The three-story red brick building features corner towers with pyramidal and ogee-shaped roofs. One of the towers is a four-story clock tower with an octagonal-shaped domed cupola. Decorative elements of the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

building include a variety of window shapes and sizes, round, segmental, and flat arches, and granite trim. Each of the four sides of the building features a central one-story entry porch. A small guardhouse is located on the southeast corner of the square (photograph 52, foreground). A Confederate monument is located on the south lawn of the courthouse. The monument was placed on April 26, 1898.

The old Post Office (photograph 50, center) is located on Broad Street in downtown Crawfordville. This shotgun-type building was constructed c.1860 and later used as a doctor's office and a dentist's office. Today the building is owned by the Taliaferro County Historical Society. The John Holden Library building (photograph 50, left) was constructed in 1914 as a gift to the city from John Holden and is also located on Broad Street. It is a one-story brick building with a full façade front porch supported by brick piers. The building features a central double-door entrance with sidelights and a transom flanked by a segmental-arched multi-pane window on each side. The building now serves as the Taliaferro County Historical Society annex. The Crawfordville Masonic Lodge (photograph 66, background), constructed in 1921, is located in downtown. It is a two-story brick building with decorative brick detailing and the Masonic symbol along the cornice. First-floor windows are paired one-over-one windows with single-pane transoms. Second-floor windows are two-over-two configuration. The building also features a corner entrance. The lodge was established in 1848 and forfeited its charter in 1932. The building has been used as City Hall, Crawfordville Telephone Company, a garage, a radio shop, a candy company, and apartments. Today the building is a residence. A second Masonic Lodge (photograph 67) is located just north of downtown. The Masonic Lodge at Sharon (six miles east of Crawfordville), established in 1896, relocated to Crawfordville in 1966. The Queen Anne house features gable vents and decorative woodwork, a full-façade front porch, and a sawn balustrade (photograph 68).

There are five historic churches in the Crawfordville Historic District. Friendship Baptist Church (photograph 78), located northwest of downtown in a historically African-American neighborhood, was constructed c.1875. The congregation began as part of Bethel Springs Baptist Church, which is now known as First Baptist Church. In 1875 the African-American members of the Bethel congregation founded a separate church. The building is a one-story, gable-front form with a central entrance tower. A brick veneer was added to the building in 1956. First Baptist Church (photograph 74) was constructed in 1889 and is located northeast of downtown Crawfordville. It is a two-story, gable-front building covered with weatherboard. The central entrance tower features a double-door entrance. Crawfordville Methodist Church (photograph 75), located southwest of downtown, was constructed in 1920 in the Greek Revival style. The one-story, red brick building features a temple front supported by Doric columns and a central double-door entrance. Crawfordville Presbyterian Church (photograph 76), which was organized in 1879, was constructed west of downtown in 1926. The Gothic Revival-style brick building features a corner entrance tower and pointed arch openings. Crawfordville Holiness Church (photograph 77) is located northwest of downtown in the historically African-American section of town. The one-story, gable-front building, constructed in the mid-20th century, features a gabled entry porch, exposed rafter tails, and metal casement windows. The building is stucco over concrete block with a tin roof.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Four historic education-related buildings are located in the Crawfordville Historic District. The Alexander Stephens Institute was established in 1920 in an existing school building. The school was chartered by the State Legislature in December, 1826. The name was officially changed to Stephens High School in 1886 and a new building was constructed at that time. That building was destroyed by fire in 1907 and the present building (photographs 69, foreground, and 70, right) was constructed in 1908. The one-story brick building features a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails, nine-over-nine double-hung-sash windows in groups of two and six, and a central double-door entrance. In 1920 the school became known as Alexander Stephens Institute and it served as a county high school. The institute was moved to a new site in 1955. Shortly after the school moved out of the building the First Baptist Church purchased it as their fellowship hall. The church continues to own the building today. The new Stephens Institute building (attachments 1 and 2), located just inside the entrance to the state park, is a good example of an International Style building. Constructed in 1955, it features a flat roof, flat, unadorned wall surfaces, and ribbon windows. The building served the white community, grades one through twelve until school integration. It then became an elementary school. The building is currently vacant. Murden School (photograph 73) is located northwest of downtown in the historically African-American neighborhood of Crawfordville. It is a mid-20th century school building constructed during the era of desegregation. The school served as the African-American school in Crawfordville until desegregation when it became a high school. The one-story, brick building exhibits characteristics of the International Style, including a flat roof, flat, unadorned wall surfaces, and ribbon windows. A portion of the building was recently damaged by fire, and the building is currently not in use. The Alexander Stephens Institute gymnasium (photographs 70, left, and 71, left) is located across the street from the old Alexander Stephens Institute building. It is a one-story, gable-front building covered with weatherboard. The building features a gabled entrance porch supported by square columns, two double-door entrances, and single and paired twelve-over-twelve double-hung-sash windows. An exact construction date for this building is not known, but it appears to have been constructed in the early 20th century.

Liberty Hall (photographs 62, right, and 63), the home of Alexander H. Stephens, is included in the Crawfordville Historic District. The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 13, 1970, and designated a National Historic Landmark on May 4, 1983. Stephens was born in 1812 near Crawfordville. He attended the academy in nearby Washington before studying law at Franklin College (now the University of Georgia). After completing his studies and passing the bar in 1834, he began practicing law in Crawfordville. He became a member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1836, and served six consecutive terms in the legislature. In 1843 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served through 1859. He quickly achieved a leadership role among southern statesmen. He feared the South would be defeated in a war with the North and strongly opposed secession. He voted against secession in the Georgia Convention on 1861, but accepted Georgia's decision and served as a delegate to the Montgomery, Alabama convention in that same year. He was chosen to serve as Vice President of the Confederacy by the delegation. After the collapse of the Confederacy, Stephens was arrested and imprisoned for a short time. In 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate but was refused a seat. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1873, and served until 1882 when he was elected governor of Georgia. He died shortly thereafter in March 1883. Liberty Hall is located north of

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

downtown at what is now the entrance to Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park. It is a two-story frame building covered with weatherboard. It features a one-story shed roof porch across the front façade and a rear ell. A small portion of the house dates to the 1840s, but Stephens rebuilt the house c.1875. Stephens lived in the house from 1845 until his death in 1883. In 1885 the house was purchased by a memorial association. In 1932 the association deeded the property to the state and it was opened to the public as a museum in 1935. Stephens' grave (photograph 62) is located in front of the house. It is surrounded by a low stone wall. A statue of Stephens (photograph 62) was placed on the lawn of Liberty Hall next to his grave in 1893.

Also included in the district is the Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park. The park is a 1,200-acre recreational area and camping facility constructed during the 1930s. In 1932, the Stephens Monumental Association deeded 12 acres and Liberty Hall to the State of Georgia. In 1933, an additional 8 acres were purchased creating the 20-acre A.H. Stephens Park. During 1933, approximately 200 acres were purchased as a Recreation Demonstration Area (RDA) to establish the A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park. The purpose of the RDA program was to purchase submarginal land and develop these areas for recreational purposes through New Deal programs. Also during 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established Camp Liberty to help restore the land and build recreational facilities. Between 1933 and 1935, the CCC constructed a children's wading pool, Lake Liberty, a 2.3-acre lake, a bathhouse, granite benches, barbeque pits, shelters, a 60-foot fire tower, roads, and hiking trails. The CCC also restored Liberty Hall and reconstructed various outbuildings. On November 26, 1935, the CCC recruits were transferred to another camp in Louisiana. Most of the CCC-constructed buildings remain; however, Camp Liberty, where the young men were housed, was demolished in 1939. In late November, 1935, the second phase of work occurred at the park with the beginning of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. Nine hundred acres of land were purchased for the A.H. Stephens Park Extension. The WPA utilized men from the surrounding area to continue the creation of park facilities and land reclamation. Between 1935 and the late 1930s, the WPA created a 23-acre lake; constructed Camp Stephens, a four-unit camping area consisting of rustic cabins, a dining hall, and various ancillary buildings; an amphitheater; bridges; and a ranger's residence. Most of these buildings and structures remain. Historic landscaping features also exist which were part of a 1936 landscape plan. These include rock retaining walls, culverts, granite benches, trails, roads, and trees. In 1942, a dance pavilion was constructed next to the bathhouse. In 1956, the State of Georgia deeded 15.3 acres of land to the Taliaferro County Board of Education for the construction of Stephens Institute (later an elementary school) just inside the entrance to the park. In 1964, a tent and trailer camping area was established on the site of the former Camp Liberty. The bathhouse was converted to park offices during the 1980s. The park also contains some nonhistoric buildings and structures. Liberty Hall is also included in the park. The park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1995. Two resources that considered noncontributing due to age in the original park nomination are being reclassified as contributing for the purposes of this nomination. Crawfordville Elementary School (formerly the Alexander Stephens Institute), described above, and the Confederate museum were constructed after the end of the period of significance of the park nomination. The Confederate museum (photographs 62, left, and 65) is located just west of Liberty Hall. Constructed in 1952, it is a one-story, central hall house covered in weatherboard with six-over-six double-hung-sash windows

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Section 7--Description

and a side-gabled roof.

The district contains two cemeteries. Crawfordville Cemetery is located on land donated by Alexander H. Stephens. The cemetery is located adjacent to the First Baptist Church. Monuments in the cemetery include obelisks and slabs (photograph 84) that feature funerary art typical of the 19th and 20th centuries. Other features of the cemetery include low stone walls (photographs 81 and 85), granite and cement coping (photograph 83 and 84), and iron fences delineating plots. Mature trees are located in parts of the cemetery (photograph 85). A second cemetery (photograph 79) associated with Friendship Baptist Church is also located in the district. This cemetery is located adjacent to the church property and features monuments typical of 19th - and 20th-century funerary art in African-American cemeteries. Some plots are delineated by low concrete coping (photograph 79). Some graves are marked by stones set in a rectangular pattern in the ground (photograph 80).

Landscaping in the district includes large mature trees, foundation plantings, sidewalks, and granite curbing. Other landscape features include the remaining landscape features in the state park constructed as part of the overall plan in 1936.

The areas outside of the district boundaries include agricultural fields and some modern development.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Commerce
Conservation
Entertainment/Recreation
Landscape Architecture
Politics and Government
Social History
Transportation

Period of Significance:

1826-1956

Significant Dates:

1826-Crawfordville designated county seat and town plan laid out which forms the developmental framework for the City of Crawfordville
1838-fire in downtown Crawfordville
c.1875-rebuilding of Liberty Hall
1888-fire in downtown Crawfordville
1889-fire in downtown Crawfordville
1902-construction date of Taliaferro County courthouse
1910-fire in downtown Crawfordville
1924-fire in downtown Crawfordville
1933-A.H. Stephens Memorial Park established
1933-Civilian Conservation Corps work begins in A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park and at Liberty Hall
1935-Works Progress Administration work begins in A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park

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Significant Person(s):

Alexander H. Stephens

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Golucke, Charle/Golucke & Son, builder

Goodrich, Lewis F., architect-Taliaferro County Courthouse

Kendrick, Julius, builder

McKenzie, J.H. & Son, builder-Taliaferro County Courthouse

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Crawfordville Historic District is a concentrated area encompassing the remaining historic residential, commercial, industrial, community landmark, and recreational resources associated with Crawfordville, a county seat town in east central Georgia, including the previously listed A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park and Liberty Hall.

The Crawfordville Historic District is significant in the area of architecture at the local level of significance for its representative collection of intact 19th and early to mid-20th century residential, commercial, industrial, rail-related, and community landmark buildings that represents prevailing design and construction traditions of cities and towns in Georgia. Significant architectural styles represented by the residential resources within the district include Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Commercial, and Craftsman. House types represented within the district include central hallway, Georgian cottage, shotgun, gabled ell cottage, Queen Anne cottage, New South cottage, pyramid cottage, temple front cottage, bungalow, ranch house, I-house, plantation plain, Georgian house, and gabled ell house. These architectural styles and house types have been identified as important in the architecture of Georgia in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings, a statewide context. Commercial buildings in the district include freestanding and attached one- and two-story buildings. Character-defining features of these types of buildings include: freestanding or attached with party walls; simple rectangular forms; oriented to the street, usually in lines or rows with a common setback usually fronting directly on the sidewalk; storefronts with cast-iron or wood columns, large display windows with transom lights and wood or brick bulkheads; architectural ornament primarily on the front and sometimes side facades; parapet rooflines, some with recessed panels; second-story segmental-arched windows; and ornamented projecting cornices. The Crawfordville Historic District also contains architecturally significant community landmark buildings including Liberty Hall, the Taliaferro County Courthouse; the old Post Office, Friendship Baptist Church, First Baptist Church, Crawfordville Methodist Church, Crawfordville Presbyterian Church, the Masonic Lodge, Alexander Stephens Institute and gymnasium, and the Holden Library. These buildings generally possess a high degree of craftsmanship as evidenced by architectural details and ornamentation common to architectural styles represented in the district. The Crawfordville Historic District is also significant in the area of architecture at the state level of significance for the remaining classical and rustic-built buildings and structures in A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park constructed during the 1930s by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers. Most of the buildings and structures feature wide clapboard and board-and-batten siding, gable roofs, and stone foundations. Buildings constructed by the CCC such as the former bathhouse and observation tower are classically detailed, constructed to compliment the design of the A.H. Stephens home or to emulate the Greek Revival style that was popular in the South before the Civil War. The CCC-constructed buildings are the only ones constructed using this design in Georgia's state parks. The WPA buildings epitomize the rustic style of park architecture typical of park design during the early 20th century. The rustic style philosophy represents a distinctive and uniquely American architectural style possessing high artistic value. The rough-sawn boards and stone-constructed buildings feature irreplaceable labor-intensive methods and finely crafted detailing based on National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

design philosophy. The buildings represent the first major architectural style to be developed and proliferated by one single governmental organization.

The Crawfordville Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development at the local level of significance for its intact historic town plan. This plan is a good example of the Washington-type of county seat plan, one of four major types of county seat plans that prevailed in Georgia from the late 18th-century through the early 20th century. The Washington plan features a gridiron street plan with a concentrated commercial block, a central courthouse square with streets leading directly to its corners, and historic residences and community landmark buildings. This plan also reflects the designation of the community as the Taliaferro County seat. In Georgia, generally, only county seat communities were laid out in this distinctive manner. Reinforcing the importance of the plan is the concentration of historic commercial and community landmark buildings around the square and along the principal streets that creates a clearly defined downtown or central business district. This pattern of development represents the traditional way in which Georgia's county seats grew and developed over time. The architectural development of the central business district also reflects some of the major periods of community growth and development and the major economic factors that contributed to the community's growth and development.

The Crawfordville Historic District is significant in the area of politics and government at the local level of significance as the county seat of Taliaferro County and because of the presence of buildings and structures directly related to activities and events associated with local county government. Throughout much of Georgia's history, the county has been the most important and powerful form of government. County governments made and enforced laws; provided essential public services including building and maintaining roads, water and sewer systems, and other utility services; administered important aspects of the legal system including courts, birth and death records, taxes, wills and probate, and property deeds; and provided public education throughout the county through county school boards. County commissioners, sheriffs, and judges traditionally are the most important local political figures. These important governmental functions and the politics that directed them are generally represented by the county courthouse, often a courthouse square, the county jail, and sometimes-auxiliary offices. In the Crawfordville Historic District, county government is represented by the courthouse, the courthouse square with its traditional placement at the center of the central business district and the accompanying Confederate monument.

The district is significant in the areas of social history and politics and government at the local, state, and national levels of significance for its association with Alexander Hamilton Stephens and the inclusion of his home, Liberty Hall. Stephens was a constant figure in politics for half a century. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and in 1836 he began his political career serving in the Georgia legislature and the United States Congress, as Governor of Georgia, and most notably, as Vice President of the Confederacy. Stephens career is more fully documented in the National Register nomination forms for the previously listed Liberty Hall and A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park included in this district.

The Crawfordville Historic District is significant in the areas of conservation, politics and government,

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

and social history at the state and national levels of significance as an excellent example of a major public works project undertaken during the New Deal era in A. H. Stephens Memorial State Park. The A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park buildings, structures, objects, and landscaping constructed during the 1930s, and the restoration of the Liberty Hall resources, are historically significant for their association with the social, political, and economic impact of the Great Depression and the subsequent development of the various Federal Relief Programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration which were responsible for their construction and restoration. The CCC in particular is considered the most popular and successful of these programs and is also considered one of the great conservation programs in the history of the United States. The Corps not only provided employment for over 3.5 million young men but together with the WPA also significantly advanced recreational development throughout the country. The Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) program was established to purchase submarginal land with funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and develop these areas for recreational purposes through the use of CCC camps and as WPA projects. These projects were instrumental in eventually establishing a state park system in Georgia. A.H. Stephens is Georgia's third state park, one of three RDAs, and one of five state parks constructed during 1933-1937. The Camp Liberty recruits were also involved in early preservation work, with the restoration of Liberty Hall and outbuildings. The 1937 Master Plan for the park extension remains which outlines the Group Camp development for Camp Stephens as well as trails and roadways.

The Crawfordville Historic District is significant in the area of commerce at the local level of significance as the historic commercial center of Crawfordville and the surrounding county. Typically the county seat was also the principal commercial center in the county. Such commercial centers generally featured a range of retail stores, offices and professional services, warehouses, artisans, mechanics, entertainment and related services, and communications-related businesses. Extant buildings in the Crawfordville Historic District represent many of these commercial activities including general merchandise, hardware, drug store, hotels, banks, and law offices. These historic buildings and the commercial activity they represent are directly related to the economic development and prosperity of the community and its surrounding region during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Crawfordville's development was due in large part to the arrival of the Georgia Railroad in 1843.

The park is significant in the area of entertainment/recreation at the state and national levels of significance for the construction of the various camp facilities, two lakes, a children's wading pool, and trails that were part of the early 20th-century efforts to provide recreation for an increasingly mobile middle class. The original 200-acre RDA area, purchased in 1933 to establish the A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park, Georgia's third state park, began as a day-use park with public recreational facilities and Liberty Hall as a house museum. This work was accomplished through the use of CCC labor. The second phase of the park developed with the A. H. Stephens Memorial Park Extension RDA project involving the reclamation of 900 additional acres and the use of WPA labor in the creation of Camp Stephens group camp facilities. This camp was leased by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) from 1938 until presumably 1946, when the National Park Service deeded the land over to the state.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

The Crawfordville Historic District is significant in the area of landscape architecture at the local level of significance for its good examples of a city cemetery and an African American cemetery, both containing typical examples of funerary art typical of 19th and 20th century cemeteries. It is also significant in the area of landscape architecture at the state and national levels of significance for its overall landscape and remaining landscape features constructed as part of the CCC project and later WPA landscape design plan. Rock walls, two lakes, a wading pool, walkways, stone steps, benches, stone drinking fountains, and roadbeds remain. Some of the hardwood trees and azalea plantings also remain from this time period. A 1936 landscape design plan incorporating the park buildings and structures represents the achievement in landscape architecture involving the introduction of the concept of master planning to state park development. The 1937 master plan determined the locations and relationships of the buildings and was the first attempt to direct all aspects of state park expansion on a long-term basis in order to insure non-intrusive and environmentally sensitive development of recreational facilities. The master plan also is significant for its natural park-like landscaping which was created out of worn-out agricultural land.

The Crawfordville Historic District is significant in the area of transportation at the local level of significance for the railroad-related activities that occurred during the historic period and the enhancement of the city's role as a commercial, industrial and rail-related center in Taliaferro County and for the important role of the railroad in the development of the downtown Crawfordville business district. The architectural development of the central business district also reflects some of the major periods of community growth and development and the major economic factors that contributed to the community's growth and development including the establishment of the railroad in the 1840s. The development of downtown Crawfordville occurred around the courthouse square and residential development occurred around the commercial core of the town. The railroad arrived in 1843 and was a catalyst for a period of great growth. The railroad's role is represented by the concentration of commercial and industrial development near the rail lines and the rail lines themselves. The railroad enhanced the city's role as a regional commercial center. The completion of the railroad provided the impetus for the development of the industrial area surrounding the railroad as well as the general growth of the town. The extant historic depot and warehouses represent the industrial success that Crawfordville experienced during this period.

National Register Criteria

The Crawfordville Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of commerce, community planning and development, politics and government, and transportation for its development as the county seat and economic center for Taliaferro County, and in the areas of conservation, entertainment/recreation, and social history for the federal programs utilized to construct the resources in A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park. The district is eligible for listing under Criterion B in the areas of politics and government and social history for its association with Alexander H. Stephens, a prominent figure in Georgia and national politics in the 19th century. The Crawfordville Historic District is eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its intact collection of historic commercial, residential, industrial, and community landmark buildings constructed from the mid-1800s through the 1950s, and in the area of landscape

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

architecture for the cemeteries located in the district and the historic landscape plan of the state park.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Crawfordville Historic District begins in 1826, the year in which the town plan was laid out and Crawfordville was designated the county seat. The town developed around its commercial core, typical of county seat towns in Georgia, through 1956, the end of the historic period. The gridiron street plan laid out in 1826 provided the physical framework for development in the area and retains a strong presence in the district today.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The overall degree of historic integrity of the resources in the Crawfordville Historic District is very high. The historic street plan, lot layout, placement of houses, and residential landscaping remain intact. Most of the buildings in the district are houses that exhibit a high degree of integrity with few alterations. Some minor alterations to a small number of houses include artificial siding (for example photographs 3, foreground; 8; and 14), partially enclosed porches (for example photograph 16), and sensitive or historic additions (for example photographs 33 and 67, at rear). However, these changes do not compromise the historic integrity of the buildings. The commercial buildings in the district also display a high degree of integrity. Some alterations to commercial buildings include the addition of nonhistoric awnings (photographs 47, 48, and 51). These changes do not compromise the historic integrity of the buildings. Contributing resources in the district are those constructed during the historic period that are significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, politics and government, and transportation. These resources include residential, commercial, industrial, and community landmark buildings, that have retained their historic integrity and contribute to the historic context of the district as a whole. The contributing sites in the district are agricultural fields associated with houses in the district (photograph 15) and the cemeteries located next to the First Baptist Church (photographs 81-85) and next to Friendship Baptist Church (photographs 79 and 80). The contributing structures in the district are the gridiron street plan that was laid out when Crawfordville began to develop in 1826, the rail line that runs north of downtown (photograph 58), and the railroad trestle (photograph 60). The contributing object in the district is the Confederate monument located in the square in front of the courthouse. The recreational resources associated with the state park that have retained their historic integrity and contribute to the district include the buildings and structures constructed during the different phases of development of the park. Two buildings previously classified as noncontributing due to age, the Confederate museum and Alexander Stephens Institute (later Crawfordville Elementary School), have been reclassified as contributing due to the later period of significance for the Crawfordville Historic District.

The majority of noncontributing resources in the Crawfordville Historic District were constructed after

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the period of significance. There are very few dramatically altered houses. Noncontributing resources in the district include those constructed after 1956 (for example, photographs 19, right; 32, background; 42, right; 50, background; 55, left; and 57, left) and those that have lost historic integrity due to alterations (for example photograph 27). Significant alterations within the Crawfordville Historic District include substantial additions to historic resources and loss of integrity of materials through the removal and replacement of historic exterior materials. The noncontributing buildings category includes vacant lots located throughout the district. The majority of noncontributing resources associated with the state park were constructed after the end of the period of significance for the Crawfordville Historic District.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by John Kissane, preservation consultant, November, 2000, and supplemented by Larry Stewart, property owner, March, 2003. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Background

Present-day Crawfordville is situated along a former Indian trail that ran between what are now the small Taliaferro County villages of Raytown (nine miles east of Crawfordville) and Sharon (6 miles east of Crawfordville), continued west to Crawfordville, and then to Union Point (eleven miles northwest of Crawfordville) in present-day Greene County and beyond. This was the route used by Colonel Langdon Welch of South Carolina on his expedition to the Mississippi River in 1690, and it appears on maps of the 1700s.

In June of 1773 Georgia's Royal Governor, Sir James Wright, called a congress to convene in Augusta to settle financial differences between the colonists and the Cherokee and Creek Indian Nations. Tribal representatives agreed to turn over two huge tracts of land, together consisting of more than two million acres. One of these tracts, ceded entirely by the Creeks, lay between the Ogeechee River and the Altamaha River. The other tract was ceded by both tribes and extended from the Little River up the Savannah River west beyond the Broad River and almost to the Junction of the Keowee River and the Tugaloo River. This second tract encompassed the large territory that eventually became Wilkes County, and it was this area that included the future Taliaferro County.

The two million acres acquired by the Georgia Colony was known as the New Purchase, and governor Wright issued a proclamation that this area would be parceled out in tracts of 100 to 1,000 acres, with land grants and surveys being made and registered with county officials. The so-called "headright system" of land distribution was utilized until 1803, when it was replaced by the land lottery system. All of the land in present-day Taliaferro County was parceled out through headright grants, however. Every free white person or head of a family was entitled to 200 acres of land for himself plus 50 additional acres for each family member and 50 acres for each slave not exceeding ten. No family was to receive more than 1,000 acres. The first 200 acres could be acquired at no cost, but

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additional land was purchased at the rate of two shillings per 100 acres.

The Georgia constitution of 1777 changed the established system of parishes to counties and specified that each of Georgia's original eight counties erect a courthouse and jail at public expense. Wilkes County was the northwestern most of the eight and thus the "frontier" of Georgia at the time. Washington was established as the governmental seat of Wilkes County in 1783. Gradually, additional counties were created either from the original eight or from new territory. The five counties from which Taliaferro was to be established were all laid out by 1793.

Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1803 brought great change to all of Georgia. It was found that the piedmont soil was ideal for growing cotton, and even land that had previously been considered of little value was soon successfully planted in cotton. While prior to this time the state's agriculture was quite diversified, the early 19th century saw a rapid transformation to an agricultural economy based largely on cotton. Plantations grew and prospered, including those in the vicinity of the county towns of Greensboro, Sparta, Warrenton, and Washington.

Greene, Hancock, Warren, and Wilkes Counties originally met at a point several miles south of present-day Crawfordville, near the junction of the north and south forks of the Ogeechee River. A network of primitive roads had been established through this area by the early 1800s, but the people living in the vicinity of the "four corners" were nonetheless somewhat isolated from the towns within these counties. It is believed that this isolation was held to be an inconvenience by at least several prosperous plantation owners in this region. Travel was very slow, especially when the weather was poor, and residents of the "four corners" area found it quite difficult to get to county courthouses and market destinations. A petition calling for the creation of a new county was presented to the Georgia Legislature on November 17, 1825, at Milledgeville. Debate on the issue occurred off and on during the next several weeks; there was strong opposition to the new county, particularly from the delegations from Hancock and Warren counties. Supporters included the delegations from Greene, Oglethorpe, and Wilkes counties. The subsequent debate centered around whether too much land was being taken from Hancock and Warren counties in the creation of the new county. As originally proposed, Taliaferro County was to have included the town of Powellton in Hancock County and several very large and significant plantations in Warren County, as well as the Locust Grove community. The first three weeks of December, 1825, saw the legislature debate the issue, and it was not until just before Christmas that both houses came to an agreement.

Establishment of Taliaferro County

Taliaferro County, named for Revolutionary War hero Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro, was established on December 26, 1825 by an act of the Georgia Legislature, and was created from lands formerly within Greene, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Warren, and Wilkes counties. Crawfordville was incorporated by an act of the legislature on December 20, 1826. The Justices of the Inferior Court of Taliaferro County had earlier that year acquired fifty acres of land from William Janes, twenty acres of which Janes gave to the Justices "as a compliment to the County as a gift." Janes was one of the state's major early 19th century landowners and donated the property on which the county courthouse now

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stands.

The Crawfordville site was apparently chosen for its location at the crossing of two established trails and for the fact that it occupies a high ridge and would be adequately drained. The roads that crossed at this location ran between Washington and Sparta and between Wrightsboro and Greensboro.

The town was named for William Harris Crawford, a resident of Oglethorpe County. Born in Virginia, Crawford served in the state legislature and in 1807 was appointed to replace Abraham, Baldwin, who died in 1806, as a Georgia representative to the United States Senate. Crawford resigned his Senate seat in 1813 to become Minister to France. He served briefly as Secretary of war and in 1816 was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. In 1824 Crawford was a candidate for the United States presidency but was stricken by an illness from which he never recovered. After returning to Georgia, Crawford became a Superior Court judge of the Northern Circuit, appointed by Governor Troup, and served in that capacity until his death in 1834.

The newly appointed Justices of the Inferior Court of Taliaferro County were charged with laying out the county town. This job they assigned to County Surveyor Henry Stewart and Hermon Mercer, an early Taliaferro County settler who was a minister as well as a surveyor and was also an original town commissioner. Henry Stewart's brother, James, yet another local surveyor, is credited with actually surveying the 50-acre tract of property. The Crawfordville town plan was drawn on February 25, 1826, and was recorded in Surveyor's Book A, page 1, on November 12, 1827. This original drawing has been lost, but in 1837 Hermon Mercer's son, Joel E. Mercer, drew a copy that includes the Georgia Railroad, but is believed to otherwise be nearly identical to his father's plan.

The Stewart-Mercer plan for Crawfordville is a good example of the Washington-type of county seat plan, based on the layout of the nearby Wilkes county town that was laid out in 1783. Two other towns in this region of Georgia, Lexington and Sandersville, also utilized variations on this plan when established in the 1790s. Crawfordville's streets were originally named as follows: running north-south along the west side of the square was Milledgeville Street (now Alexander Street); running north-south along the east side of the square was Washington Street (now Monument Street); running east-west along the north side of the square was Greensboro Street (now Commerce Street); and running east-west along the south side of the square was Augusta Street (now Broad Street).

Antebellum Period

The first Taliaferro County courthouse was constructed in 1828 by James Carlton. A brick building with a pine shingle roof, the original courthouse stood on the central public square for seventy-three years. The only other government building constructed at that time was a two-story jail built of heavy timbers. It was located at the southeast corner of the town on what was originally known as lot #44. The newly established town also had a hotel within a few years of its founding, located on lot #17 on the south side of Augusta Street (now Broad Street).

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A very brief entry for Crawfordville was included by Adiel Sherwood in his 1829 Gazetteer of Georgia. It mentions the young town as being "on the great road from Augusta to Greensboro" and that "the public buildings are not yet completed." These observations are believed to have actually been made a year or two prior to publication of the Gazetteer, in which case the courthouse would have still been under construction.

Important to the growth Crawfordville during the late 1820s and 1830s was Crawfordville Academy, established in 1826. The institution apparently employed fine educators from the area, which in turn prompted some rural families to send their children to school in Crawfordville. At least a few families moved into town because of the Academy, and the Johnston family from the Powelton area of Hancock County actually had their house moved to Crawfordville so their son, Richard, could go to school there with the family near by. Richardson Malcom Johnson went on to become a noted teacher, writer, and statesman.

In 1834, 22-year-old Alexander H. Stephens was admitted to the bar in Crawfordville and began what proved to be a distinguished career in law, politics, and statesmanship. Born within a few miles of Crawfordville in 1812, Stephens attended the academy in nearby Washington (Wilkes County) before studying law at Franklin College (now the University of Georgia). After completing his studies and passing the bar, Stephens began practicing law in Crawfordville and became a member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1836. After serving six consecutive terms in the Georgia legislature, Stephens in 1843 was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served through 1859. He quickly achieved a leadership position among southern statesmen and fearing a possible defeat should the South go to war with the North, was strongly opposed to secession when it became an increasing possibility.

Stephens voted against secession in the Georgia Convention of 1861, but accepted the state's decision and served as a delegate to the Montgomery, Alabama convention at which the Confederacy was born. Subsequently elected Vice-president of the Confederate States of America, Stephens frequently disagreed with Confederate President Jefferson Davis and thus had little voice in the conduct of the War. After the collapse of the Confederacy, Stephens was arrested and imprisoned for a short time, but in 1866 he was elected to represent Georgia in the United States Senate but was refused a seat. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1873 and served until 1882 when he was elected Governor of Georgia, the office he held until his death on March 4, 1883. The Crawfordville home of Alexander H. Stephens is known as Liberty Hall and is located approximately one-quarter mile north of downtown.

In the early 1830s discussion concerning a railroad between Augusta and Athens included mention of Crawfordville as a possible point along the route; initially it was thought that Crawfordville would be the point at which the rail line would take a turn to the northwest, towards Athens. It was eventually decided, however, that the route would carry on west to Marthasville (now Atlanta), so from Crawfordville the route continued east to Union Point and a spur line was constructed north from Union Point to Athens. The line reached Crawfordville in 1843 and was completed as far as Union Point the following year.

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The 1837 Gazetteer of Georgia compiled by Adiel Sherwood describes Crawfordville as follows:

...named after Wm. H. Crawford, is on the road from Greensboro to Augusta, 19 from the former place; 20 S. W. Washington; 28 S.S. E. Lexington; 45 N.E. Milledgeville; 10 Powelton; 22 Wrightsboro; 18 Warrenton; and contains 32 houses, 3 stores, 2 lawyers, 3 doctors, an Academy, with 100 pupils, houses of worship for the Baptists, which is 60 by 40 feet, and cost \$2,000; for the Methodists 46 by 36, cost \$500; C.H. [for Court House], Jail; C.H. cost \$5,600. The lots contain one-third of an acre each, and were sold on 13th March, 1826. The county of T. was formed out of those contiguous to it, in the fall of 1825.

The year 1838 was witness to the first major fire in Crawfordville's small downtown. All of the buildings on the north side of the public square were destroyed in the blaze.

Despite its role as governmental seat of Taliaferro County and location on the Georgia Railroad, Crawfordville did not experience very strong growth between its establishment and the advent of the Civil War. In his 1860 Gazetteer of Georgia, Adiel Sherwood described Crawfordville as follows:

Crawfordville is the county town [of Taliaferro County], 45 miles N.E.M. [M is for Milledgeville], 19 Greensboro, 20 S. Washington, 28 S.S.E. Lexington, 10 Powellton, 22 Wrightsboro, 18 Warrenton; houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists, an good academies. It is on the Ga. Railroad from Augusta to Atlanta, but has not grown much.

Crawfordville's first newspaper was the Crawfordville Democrat, which was established in 1877 by C.M. Moore. A second local paper, the People's Advocate, began publication in 1892 and was distributed briefly. The two newspapers merged on October 6, 1893 as the Advocate-Democrat, and the paper became the official organ of Taliaferro County in 1896. In the 1950s production of the Advocate-Democrat was moved to Greensboro in Greene County.

Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

The 1880s was a decade that saw several public improvements in downtown Crawfordville, as this was a decade during which the town was growing and prospering. Brick sidewalks were installed in 1881 and gas street lamps were erected in 1884. The town recorded a population growth of 800 residents in 1882, according to the Advocate-Democrat, and there were at least eight prosperous businesses downtown as well as the paper itself. Among there were at least two dry goods or general merchandise stores, a building contractor, a wagon maker, at least two drugstores, and a hotel.

The late 1880s also saw four destructive fires strike in and near downtown Crawfordville. The first, in February, 1888, was the most serious and caused \$14,000 in damages. In July of that same year

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

the Arnold Hotel was destroyed by fire, and in April, 1889, a third major blaze destroyed a row of downtown stores on the north side of the square. Several of these buildings dated from no long after the 1838 fire that ravaged the same block. Finally, in the fall of 1889 the Georgia Railroad Depot was burned when cotton on the platform caught fire. A wooden structure similar to that destroyed was soon put up as a replacement.

According to the Advocate-Democrat, the final decade of the 19th century as well as the beginning of the 20th century was a period of strong economic prosperity in Crawfordville; and in retrospect these years marked the highpoint of the commercial district. A March 1901 newspaper article entitled "Crawfordville On A Boom," briefly summarizes the local economy at that time. It is a confident, glowing report, some of which is included below:

The historic old town is fast emerging from her staid old way and is rapidly growing. The pleasant sound of hammer and saw, and the piles of brick and mortar tell to the world what Crawfordville is doing. Considerable building is in progress; handsome brick stores are in course of erection and several new residences already contracted for when the new court house and new hotel are built, then Crawfordville will take city airs...Crawfordville, county seat of Taliaferro County, has a population of a little less than a thousand...

Prominent among the business houses of Crawfordville is the Chapman-Rhodes Co., the largest general merchandise house in the county...The store is crowded with everything that can be used on a farm or in the house. Mr. Chapman is a native of Crawfordville and a graduate of Morris' Business College...

Several other businesses are briefly profiled in the article. Not mentioned was the fact that a new brick jail was completed on the northwest corner of the courthouse square in 1890. Cells were constructed of steel and iron and at that time it was boasted that the building was escape proof. On April 30, 1898 the Confederate monument was unveiled in the middle of what is now the intersection of Broad Street and Monument Street. It was later moved out of the street and placed on the courthouse square where it stands today. And on October 1, 1898, the town's first local bank, the bank of Crawfordville, was established.

Fire again destroyed Crawfordville's Georgia Railroad depot in late October 1901. The fire was apparently started by a passing train that set fire to some cotton on the platform at the building's northeast corner. Brisk winds from the northeast quickly spread the flames to engulf the entire structure, and it was a total loss. Some of the items destroyed in the building's storage rooms included materials for the new county courthouse, under construction at the time. Considering that this was the second depot lost to fire in twelve years, a petition was prepared by Crawfordville businessmen and other residents asking Georgia Railroad authorities to build a replacement structure out of either brick or stone. As the Advocate-Democrat put it in its November 1, 1901 issue,

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"The business of the town and community deserves it, and we hope authorities will not ignore the wants of the people and the necessity of a more substantial depot. The depot should be in keeping with the growth of business and the town."

The present Taliaferro County courthouse was begun in the fall of 1901, with foundation work commencing on September 23 of that year. The Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners had requested preliminary plans from several architects in early 1901 and, at a special session in May of that same year, selected Lewis F. Goodrich of Augusta as architect for the project. The Advocate-Democrat reported in a May 17, 1901 story:

The County Commission accepted the plans of Mr. Lewis F. Goodrich of Augusta for a handsome new courthouse for Taliaferro County Wednesday. The drawing accepted shows a handsome house, somewhat larger than the old courthouse with offices on lower floor, courtroom and jury rooms on the second floor. The house has all the latest improvements and conveniences. Has a clock in the main tower that will tell the farmers the time of day for 5 or 6 miles around.

The whole has the appearance of a three-story building with one of the most beautiful exterior appearances we have seen in a county courthouse. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

The old courthouse building, constructed in 1828, was demolished I September 1901 by J.H. McKenzie & Sons, the Augusta contracting firm that had been selected to construct the new courthouse. The fee for the demolition was \$100, and McKenzie & Sons purchased a quantity of brick from the old structure, paying \$50 per 100 bricks, that were subsequently used in the new building. The Advocate-Democrat reported on the demolition in its September 13, 1901 issue:

Wednesday night last a force of hands commenced work on the old courthouse and by Thursday afternoon the venerable old shack was in pieces on the ground. A rush was made for the corner stone and we are told that seven old coins were found therein. It was said by old citizens that in 1828, when the old house was built, that a bottle of wine and several other articles were placed under the corner, but only the coins were found.

Also in September, 1901, a group of twenty-three Taliaferro County residents prepared and filed a petition before a Judge Brinson of Augusta, requesting an injunction that would prohibit the Taliaferro County Commission from constructing what the petitioners considered an unnecessarily expensive building. The petitioners contended that a \$10,000 courthouse would be sufficient for the county's needs. The petition also demanded that Georgia Railroad agent W.O. Holden not be allowed to deliver construction materials to the contractors. These efforts were made in vain, and work on the new structure went forward that fall.

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When the courthouse was near completion, the Advocate-Democrat reported as follows in its issue of February 28, 1902:

Judge Horace M. Holden opened the first session of Superior Court Monday in the new courthouse and immediately adjourned to second Monday in May next. There were only a few people present except the busy workers on the building and there among the mortar, brick and confused mass of material usually scattered around in a new building, the first court opened and adjourned.

Within a few more months work on the new courthouse was completed. The final detail was what has been known as the "town clock," installed in June 1902 and in use since that time.

Crawfordville's local telephone system was begun in March 1902 and 19 telephones were in service initially. By early 1905 there were 70 phones in the town with many more businesses and residences expected to be added to that number during the year.

The Bank of Taliaferro, Crawfordville's second bank, was organized and opened to customers on November 1, 1907. According to Bank of Crawfordville president John F. Holden, the increasing rate of business in the town required more than one bank.

On New Year's night of 1910 a major fire struck downtown Crawfordville, resulting in the destruction of many important buildings along both sides of Broad Street east of the courthouse square. The first started in a building on the south side of Main Street (now Broad Street) in W.A. Bird's grocery store. It spread quickly, engulfing fourteen stores as well as the Bank of Crawfordville, the telephone exchange, and a few homes. But rebuilding occurred very quickly, an indication of the economic health of the town. Many of the replacement structures were financed by J.F. Holden, president of the Bank of Crawfordville, and built by local contractor Charles Herman Golucke of C.H. Golucke & Son. The Bank of Crawfordville itself was rebuilt in 1910 by Golucke, as was the Holden Block directly west of the bank on the north side of Crawfordville and at least a few other buildings dating from the 1910s.

Decline, Depression, and Recovery, c.1920-1950

As the decade of the 1920 began, Crawfordville was experiencing the prosperity the town's residents had enjoyed since the 1880s. But events of this decade would forever change the course of the town's history, for in the 1920s Crawfordville and all of Taliaferro County experienced the agricultural disaster brought on by the boll weevil. The pest was first identified in the county as early as 1912, but was not seen as the terrible menace it was until around 1920. Combined with low cotton prices, the boll weevil served to impoverish many farmers, and few recovered before the Great Depression set in during the early 1930s. Thus, the period of 1920 through most of the 1940s certainly altered the course of development of Crawfordville, significantly reducing its role as a successful if small market town and diminishing its opportunities for future growth. Taliaferro County's population dropped from 8,841 residents in 1920 to 6,278 in 1940.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

In 1920 electric lighting was installed in the Taliaferro County courthouse, and the entire town followed in 1926. There was great excitement in Jun 1926 when work on the power line from Sharon was getting under way, and in September, businesses and residences of the town were wired and electric power and light arrived in Crawfordville. The improvement of a public water system came in 1942, but these were among the very few public improvements made in Crawfordville during this period. A 1924 fire destroyed two antebellum wood commercial buildings located on Commerce Street, northwest of the courthouse square.

One of the very first significant local results of the national depression that began in 1929 was the closure of the Bank of Crawfordville on January 25, 1930. As reported in the Advocate-Democrat, mounting public fear about the bank's financial stability prompted many to withdraw their savings. The Bank of Crawfordville contended that these rumors were entirely unfounded. Nevertheless, the financial institution remained closed until 1937, when it was reopened by W.M. Reynolds as the private Peoples Bank. In January 1948 Peoples Bank became a state bank with federally-insured deposits. It was later acquired by the Washington, Georgia-based Farmers & Merchants Bank and renamed. Several other banks in the region failed during the Depression, including the nearby Bank of Union Point.

A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established in Crawfordville on the grounds of the A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park north of downtown. Much of the work done by the young men stationed at the camp involved terracing and road grading.

The United States' entry into World War II at the end of 1941 meant that many men and women were brought into the war effort, and rationing of numerous items was mandated. But the war also signaled the beginning of an end to nearly tow decades of depressed times for the nation, the entire state of Georgia, and towns such as Crawfordville. The war's boom sparked a construction boom across the country, consisting primarily of new housing.

The Modern Period: 1950s to the Present

During the past half-century, the people of Crawfordville and all of Taliaferro County have struggled to regain a measure of the prosperity experienced during the late 1800s and the first two decades of the 20th century. The population of the county continued to decline between 1940 (6,278 residents) to 1990 (1,915 residents). Crawfordville likewise has seen its population drop and now contains approximately 575 residents. Taliaferro County is labeled by some as Georgia's poorest county. Much of the rural area is now devoted to timber production with some dairy farming, and local businesses are few.

In early 1954, Crawfordville entered a statewide "Better Home Town" contest and a spirit of progress and cooperation took hold of local business people and residents alike. Improvements undertaken included painting the fronts of many buildings and general cleaning of streets and the city cemetery.

Fire destroyed the historic Mitchell Hotel on Broad Street in the 1960s, a great loss for the entire

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

town. In the fall of 1974 the Taliaferro County courthouse received what the Advocate-Democrat described as "extensive renovations." A new roof was put on the building, replacing the original roofing from 1902. New flooring and paneling were also installed. A second new roof was put on the building in the late 1990s.

As the 21st century begins, downtown Crawfordville expresses much of the historic character and charm of its heyday. Most of the structures in the area are historic and few have been significantly altered by inappropriate additions or alterations. But several of these buildings are in poor condition, with a few beyond hope of ever being brought back to usable condition. The economic downturn of the locality and all of Taliaferro County has helped to keep many historic buildings standing, whereas with a stronger economy there would likely have been more pressure to replace some of them with modern structures. But without stability measures and proper maintenance and improvements some of these buildings many be lost in the not too distant future.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- 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 #

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1,738 acres (of which 1,200 acres were previously listed for A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park)

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 325830	Northing 3716918
B)	Zone 17	Easting 325788	Northing 3712973
C)	Zone 17	Easting 322409	Northing 3713035
D)	Zone 17	Easting 322457	Northing 3716973

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed boundary for the Crawfordville Historic District is indicated on the attached maps by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for the Crawfordville Historic District encompasses the remaining and contiguous historic residential, commercial, community landmark, and industrial resources associated with the development of the City of Crawfordville. The areas outside of the district boundaries include agricultural land and some modern development.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** January 18, 2006
e-mail holly_anderson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title John A. Kissane
organization N/A
mailing address 310 Three Oaks Drive
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30607
telephone (706)613-7307
e-mail

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

name/title Larry Stewart
organization N/A
mailing address P.O. Box 2, 217 Sandy Cross Road
city or town Crawfordville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30631
telephone (706)456-2242
e-mail

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Jane Chapman
organization (if applicable) Crawfordville Development Committee
mailing address 138 Park Street
city or town Crawfordville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30631
e-mail (optional)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Crawfordville Historic District
City or Vicinity: Crawfordville
County: Taliaferro
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: July, 2004

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 86

1. Alexander Street; photographer facing northwest.
2. Lexington Street; photographer facing southwest.
3. Lexington Street; photographer facing northwest.
4. Alexander Street; photographer facing east.
5. Moore Street; photographer facing northwest.
6. Monument Street; photographer facing northwest.
7. Thompson Street; photographer facing south.
8. Jennings Street; photographer facing northwest.
9. Jennings Street; photographer facing southwest.
10. Jennings Street; photographer facing south.
11. Corner of Thompson Street and Jackson Street; photographer facing northeast.
12. Jackson Street; photographer facing southwest.
13. Hill Terrace; photographer facing southwest.
14. Jennings Street; photographer facing northwest.
15. Jennings Street; photographer facing northeast.
16. Jennings Street; photographer facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

17. Jennings Street; photographer facing north.
18. Broad Street; photographer facing west.
19. Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
20. Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
21. Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
22. Broad Street; photographer facing northwest.
23. Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
24. Sharon Street; photographer facing northwest.
25. Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
26. Sharon Street; photographer facing west.
27. Sharon Street; photographer facing east.
28. Sharon Street; photographer facing north.
29. Broad Street; photographer facing west.
30. Broad Street; photographer facing south.
31. Commerce Street; photographer facing west.
32. Commerce Street; photographer facing southwest.
33. Commerce Street; photographer facing northeast.
34. Commerce Street; photographer facing southwest.
35. Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
36. Commerce Street; photographer facing northwest.
37. Lexington Street; photographer facing northwest.
38. Park Street; photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

39. Park Street; photographer facing northwest.
40. Park Street; photographer facing northwest.
41. Lexington Street; photographer facing southeast.
42. Lexington Street; photographer facing north.
43. Park Street; photographer facing west.
44. Alexander Street; photographer facing northwest.
45. Alexander Street; photographer facing northwest.
46. Jennings Street; photographer facing northwest.
47. Broad Street; photographer facing northeast.
48. Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
49. Broad Street; photographer facing west.
50. Broad Street; photographer facing southwest.
51. Monument Street; photographer facing northeast.
52. Corner of Broad Street and Monument Street; photographer facing northeast.
53. Corner of Broad Street and Monument Street; photographer facing southwest.
54. Commerce Street; photographer facing southwest.
55. Moore Street; photographer facing northwest.
56. Commerce Street; photographer facing east.
57. Commerce Street; photographer facing east.
58. Crawfordville Depot; photographer facing west.
59. Park Street; photographer facing northeast.
60. Monument Street; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

61. Taliaferro County Courthouse; photographer facing southwest.
62. Liberty Hall; photographer facing north.
63. Liberty Hall; photographer facing northwest.
64. Liberty Hall outbuildings; photographer facing north.
65. Liberty Hall museum; photographer facing northwest.
66. Masonic Lodge; photographer facing northeast.
67. Masonic Lodge; photographer facing southwest.
68. Detail of Masonic Lodge balustrade (see photograph 67).
69. Alexander Stephens Institute; photographer facing north.
70. Alexander Stephens Institute and gymnasium; photographer facing northwest.
71. Gymnasium; photographer facing southwest.
72. Park Street; photographer facing west.
73. Murden School; photographer facing north.
74. First Baptist Church; photographer facing northeast.
75. Crawfordville Methodist Church; photographer facing southwest.
76. Crawfordville Presbyterian Church; photographer facing southwest.
77. Crawfordville Holiness Church; photographer facing east.
78. Friendship Baptist Church; photographer facing north.
79. Friendship Baptist Church cemetery; photographer facing west.
80. Friendship Baptist Church cemetery; photographer facing west.
81. Crawfordville Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
82. Crawfordville Cemetery; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

83. Crawfordville Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.

84. Crawfordville Cemetery; photographer facing east.

85. Crawfordville Cemetery; photographer facing southeast.

86. Broad Street; photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Attachment 2



Stephens Institute

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Attachment 1



Stephens Institute