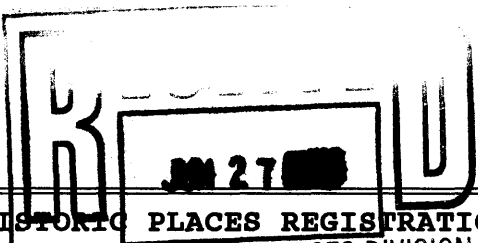


908



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

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 Thomaston Street Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Thomaston and Greenwood Streets and Stafford and Georgia Avenues.
city, town Barnesville (n/a) vicinity of
county Lamar code GA 171
state Georgia code GA zip code 30204

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	202	35
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	203	35

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2 - Lamar County Courthouse and Carnegie Library

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

6-19-95
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Edson A. Beall

7-26-95
Entered in the
National Register

for

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
EDUCATION/library; education related
SOCIAL/clubhouse
RELIGION/religious facility
DEFENSE: other; mustering grounds

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
EDUCATION/library; education related
SOCIAL/clubhouse
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance
OTHER: Folk Victorian
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: American
Foursquare

Materials:

foundation brick; concrete
walls wood; brick; concrete; asbestos
roof asphalt; tile
other stone

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Thomaston Street Historic District is southwest of downtown Barnesville's commercial center, the county seat of Lamar County, in Middle Georgia. The district includes a majority of residential buildings and several community landmark buildings.

The Thomaston Street Historic District consists mostly of 19th- and early 20th-century frame and brick houses, that were built first along Thomaston and Greenwood Streets which lead out of Barnesville to the southwest. Development on the cross streets of Houston, Stafford, and Georgia Avenues began early in the 20th century. Houses along Murphy Street at the southern edge of the district are much older and were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

built as farm/plantation houses. Most of the houses along the major city streets are built on city-sized lots perpendicular to the streets.

The district is very intact with only an occasional noncontributing property. In addition to the residential buildings, the district includes the Lamar County Courthouse (1931), the Lamar County Jail (c.1930), the Carnegie Library (1910), the First United Methodist Church (1939), the Women's Club House (1929), Turner Hall (1923), Central Baptist Church (c.1902), the historic drill field/park. The courthouse and library are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This district contains the courthouse because there was a large area of noncontributing or modern structures which separated it from the Barnesville Commercial Historic District which was also considered (now listed) for the National Register. The courthouse was contiguous to historic properties within the Thomaston Street Historic District and was thus included within it. There was also one historic house on the other side of the courthouse that would otherwise not have been included within either of the districts.

The district contains an excellent collection of houses constructed from the 1870s into the 1940s. These houses represent a variety of architectural styles and house types built in middle- to upper-class neighborhoods of small Georgia cities from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. Stylistic influences include Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival. Among the house types represented are Georgian, gabled-ell, Queen Anne, New South, American Foursquare, and bungalow.

The gabled-ell cottages and houses within the district have both classical and Victorian detailing representing the Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, and Folk Victorian styles. Dating from the 1870s to the early 1900s, these types and styles of houses are numerous throughout the district. Also dating from this period are the Folk Victorian and Queen Anne-style houses and Queen Anne- and New South-type cottages and houses. With spindlework, turned balusters, bargeboard, multiple gables, and decorative shingles, the neighborhood has excellent examples of Queen Anne- and Italianate-style houses with New South, Queen Anne, and Georgian-type plans.

The Neoclassical Revival and Colonial Revival styles are represented throughout the district. The Neoclassical Revival-style houses were built in the first two decades of the twentieth century. These are mostly Georgian type houses featuring Ionic columns, sidelights, and transoms. The Colonial Revival-style houses were built from the late 19th century to the present. These houses represent a variety of types and have classical details with an emphasis on symmetry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Eugene C. Wachendorff of Wachendorff & Associates out of Atlanta designed several prominent buildings in the district. He designed the Italian Renaissance Revival-style house at 530 Thomaston Street and the Neoclassical Revival-style house at 521 Thomaston Street around 1911 and 1912. Ten years later he designed the Colonial Revival-style house at 149 Georgia Avenue. However, Wachendorff is most known for his 1931 design of the Lamar County Courthouse which is a brick Neoclassical Revival-style building with a prominent portico and massive fluted columns.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Craftsman style was popular in Barnesville, as it was throughout the country. Within the district there are side-gable, front-gable, cross-gable, and hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalows. There are also several American Foursquare houses with Craftsman influence.

A later house style represented in the district is the English Vernacular Revival style (Tudor Revival). There are some modest houses that are one-story, brick with curved roofline, arched doors and windows, and steeply pitched gables. There are also more elaborate examples with polychromatic brick and prominent or double chimneys on the front.

The contributing public buildings include the courthouse, jail, Women's Club building, library, and Turner Hall. The Neoclassical Revival-style courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The Lamar County Jail was built in c.1930 and is a Neoclassical Revival-style building with pilasters and prominent cornice. Women's Club House is a wood framed building with a complex-gable roof and two double-door entrances with simple porticos on either side of the front facade. The Neoclassical Revival-style Carnegie Library was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. Formerly a dormitory for Gordon Military Institute, Turner Hall is a brick two-story building with classical detailing which is now used for office space.

There are also two churches within the district. The Central Baptist Church, formerly the Episcopal Church, was constructed prior to 1901 when it was moved to Barnesville from Sylvania. It was moved to its present location in 1912. It is a simple front-gabled building with a rear addition. The First United Methodist Church was built in 1939 after the previous church burned. The church is a Neoclassical Revival-style building with a large steeple and prominent portico with Ionic columns.

The district is generally flat. There are many oaks and magnolias in the residential portion of the district. Most of the streets are paved, curbed, and have concrete sidewalks, with some exceptions. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

individual lots are landscaped with azaleas, dogwoods, and different perennials. The city-owned property is well landscaped and seasonally planted with annuals. The rural properties at the south end of the district are on large lots, with pecan groves, and still retain their farm appearance.

The noncontributing resources in the district include buildings that have been moved, altered, or are nonhistoric. There are only 35 noncontributing buildings out of the 238 resources in the district.

The area surrounding the Thomaston Street neighborhood contains a mix of historic and nonhistoric resources. To the north is the Barnesville Commercial Historic District which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. There is farmland to the south. The non-historic Gordon College campus to the northeast, a modern subdivision to the southeast, and the city cemetery across the railroad tracks to the west.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Recreation
Social and Humanitarian

Period of Significance:

1870s-1944

Significant Dates:

n/a

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Eugene C. Wachendorff, Atlanta, architect of the Courthouse & several residences
Whitfield and King, New York City, architects of the Carnegie Library

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Thomaston Street Historic District is a large historic residential neighborhood with accompanying community landmark buildings in the city of Barnesville. The district is significant in architecture, recreation, and social and humanitarian history.

The district is significant in architecture for its historic residential, community, and governmental buildings. The residential buildings are an excellent collection of the styles and types of houses constructed from the 1870s into the 1940s in a large middle- to upper-class neighborhood in a small Georgia city. The community landmark buildings are typical of the types of religious, educational, and governmental facilities constructed in the early 20th century in Georgia communities.

The district is significant in architecture for its good, intact examples of community landmark buildings. Community landmark buildings include the institutional, religious, and educational buildings in a community. Usually freestanding, these buildings, when built, were the most elaborate and modern in the town and reflected the architectural trends of the period, such as Classical Revival and Colonial Revival. As centerpieces for public gatherings, they provide a sense of place and cohesiveness for the citizens and symbolize the permanence, stability, and strength of a community. These buildings are classified by their function and reflect the development of Barnesville into a well-established, small Georgia town.

The Thomaston Street Historic District is also significant in architecture for its good examples of mid-19th- to early 20th-century, residential styles, including Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Craftsman, Prairie, English Vernacular Revival (Tudor Revival) and Minimal Traditional and for its good examples of a variety of house types including the gabled-ell cottage and house, New South cottage, Queen Anne cottage and house, bungalow, American Foursquare, and Georgian cottage and house. All of the above have been identified as important Georgia styles and types in Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Setting.

The Thomaston Street neighborhood has the best collection of Late Victorian residential architecture in Barnesville. The turn-of-the-century houses in the district reflect the Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Italian Renaissance Revival styles that were fashionable during the second half of the 19th century and early 20th

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

century. Brackets, turned-balusters, bargeboard, and asymmetrical massing are common features of these styles. Balloon framing and other technological advances of the 19th century made the construction of these houses possible and popular.

Widespread throughout Georgia from 1900 to the 1930s, the bungalow is the common house type within the district. The majority of these bungalows are built in the Craftsman style with low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an emphasis on the horizontal. The four types of bungalows identified in Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Setting are present in the district--the front-gable, side-gable, cross-gable, and hipped-roof forms.

The district is also significant in architecture for the designs of prominent architect Eugene C. Wachendorff from Atlanta, Georgia. He designed some of the larger houses along Thomaston Street, as well as the Lamar County Courthouse. The prominent architectural firm of Whitfield and King from New York City designed the Carnegie Library.

The district is significant in recreation for the presence of the historic drill field which has served in many capacities since it was donated to the city to be a public park in 1912. It has contained a race track, a football field and a drill field. These latter two functions were in conjunction with the adjacent college, now called Gordon College.

The district is significant in social/humanitarian history because of the 1929 Woman's Clubhouse which served as the headquarters for the local group whose mandate was to encourage civic projects including beautification, education and other worthy endeavors. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, women's institution in the county. It was part of a national movement in the early 1920s to establish such clubs throughout the U.S.

The Lamar County Courthouse has previously been listed on the National Register as significant in the areas of architecture and politics and government. The Carnegie Library of Barnesville was also previously listed on the National Register as significant in the areas of architecture, education, and social/humanitarian history.

National Register Criteria

The Thomaston Street Historic District is eligible under Criterion C for its intact and good examples of late 19th- and early 20th-century domestic architecture representing a variety of styles and types and for its good examples of intact community landmark buildings built in the early 20th century. The district is eligible under Criterion A

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

for its significance in the recreational, social, and humanitarian history of Barnesville and Lamar County, Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The earliest house in the district dates to the 1870s and 1944 is the fifty-year mark of historical significance at the time the district was documented.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing resources were built within the period of significance and retain their historic integrity. The contributing site is the mustering field. The noncontributing resources were either built after the period of significance or have undergone extensive alterations.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

NOTE: This history was prepared by Shanna English, "Barnesville Commercial Historic District," Historic District Information Form, June 1992 with minor adjustments. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia.

FOUNDING PERIOD 1825-1830

The area upon which Barnesville was formed was open for white settlement by the Land Lottery of 1821. The land had become available subsequent to the removal of the Creek Indians. Barnesville began as a small clearing in the wilderness by an Indian fighter named Jenks in 1825. The first white man in the area was not suited to be settled in one place. Therefore, Jenks sold out to Gideon Barnes in 1826. Barnes, a native of Southampton, Virginia, quickly went to work clearing virgin timber from the land in order to establish the area's first commercial district. He built a double log cabin on a hill where Summers cotton warehouse would later be built. This warehouse is used today as the City of Barnesville electrical department. In addition to the cabin, he built an inn and a tavern for travelers. People came to the village by wagon or horseback. Barnes decided to

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

establish a passenger and a freight line between Macon and Barnes' Store and between Columbus and Barnes' Store. He also opened a post office on June 28, 1827 which was known as Barnes' Store. The post office name was changed to Barnesville in June of 1831. Barnes was the village's first postmaster.

Drivers and horses had to be secured to run the stage lines. Housing for the new families brought to town had to be provided. Stores providing clothing, hardware, food and livestock began operating and business was brisk.

The stage lines passed through Barnesville daily travelling on the Towns Road which connected with the Alabama Road west of the village. The stage that traveled the Alabama Road connected Augusta, Georgia with Montgomery, Alabama. The stages carried freight, mail and passengers. The stage would stop at Barnes' tavern and inn to hitch fresh horses and to allow the passengers to refresh themselves with food and drink.

With the exception of the town plan/street layout, no resources survive from this early period (1825-1830).

IRON HORSE DEVELOPMENT 1830-1860

Barnesville was part of Pike County from its beginning until 1921. During its early stages of development it was not connected to any of the surrounding county seats until 1833. Forsyth, the county seat of Monroe County, was about 15 miles to the east. Zebulon, the Pike County seat, was about 12 miles west. Thomaston, the county seat of Upson County, was about fourteen miles to the southwest. In 1833, the Upson County Commissioners decided to fund the cutting of a road through the wilderness to Barnesville from the courthouse square in Thomaston.

With the advent of the railroad, Barnesville continued to prosper. One of Barnesville's first citizens, Benjamin Mosley Milner, helped build one of the first three railroads in Georgia. The Monroe Railroad and Banking Company was chartered Dec. 23, 1833 by the Georgia Legislature to establish a line between Macon and Forsyth. Its name was changed to the Macon and Western Railroad Company in 1845 and became the first railroad to come to Barnesville. It reached Atlanta in 1846. The Central of Georgia Railroad (also chartered in 1833) was to provide rail service between Savannah and Macon. This line connected with the Macon and Western Railroad to serve Barnesville and Thomaston. The line to Barnesville was completed 1841 connecting the village to the main line at Forsyth. The spur line between Barnesville and Thomaston was laid in 1847. The train to Thomaston was known as "the Tom Cat" or the "Dummy", and a dummy line to

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Zebulon, was established. In later years the branch to Thomaston was operated by the Central of Georgia Railroad. The Central, when completed in 1843, was the longest line built and owned by one corporation in Georgia. Other trains which were associated with service through Barnesville were the "Nancy Hanks I and II" providing service between Atlanta and Savannah; the "Goober" providing service to Griffin and on to Atlanta beginning in the late 1880s and the "Dixie Flyer" providing service between Atlanta and Miami, Florida.

Both the Atlanta to Macon and the spur lines running through Barnesville are still being used today for freight shipping. The freight trains make several stops daily at various manufacturing plants to deliver supplies and transport finished goods to distributors. Both of these lines are located on their original beds.

As the iron horse became more popular, the stagecoach became used less and less. The train was quicker, more convenient and certainly more comfortable than the stagecoach.

The railroad brought new sources of growth: new merchants, new residents and new ideas. The population of Barnesville had grown to approximately 400 by the end of 1849 with 45 families. The center of the community was the depot. Everyone came to town or left town from the place which was the heart of the community. People came to town to see the trains arrive or greet passengers. The business district grew up around the depot. As the village grew, a freight depot in addition to a passenger depot was built. The freight depot operations were later moved into the building that was later used by the old Georgia Knitting Mills which fronts the railroad tracks just east of the passenger depot. Today this building is used as a fertilizer warehouse by Akin Feed and Seed. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

The stock yards were adjacent to the depot as were several cotton warehouses. The planing mill was erected along the tracks in order to receive goods and ship out finished products. The second post office building was located in a building facing the depot. This building, known as the Swatts Building, is still standing today. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

The village of Barnesville was established by a charter granted from the Georgia Legislature in 1852. The form of government was a Mayor-Council. This form of government is still in use today. City limits were a circle with a radius of one-half mile from Stafford's Store at Main and Market Streets. This city limits boundary included about half of the land in the Thomaston Street Historic District.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

In 1859 the Barnesville Masonic Female Seminary was established by the Pinta Lodge #88. This school evolved into the current Gordon College. Parts of the college's original and present campuses are both within the district.

During this period there were three main streets leading into and out of Barnesville: Forsyth Street, Zebulon Street, and Thomaston Street. All lead to the adjoining county seats which were within 15 miles in any direction. Thus many of the houses within the Thomaston Street Historic District were built along one of the major arteries leading into the town.

SECTIONALISM 1860-1865

During the period just prior to the Civil War, Barnesville gained notoriety when its own, beloved Dr. George Montgomery McDowell represented Pike County at the secession convention in Milledgeville in January 1861. Being an ardent supporter of secession, he voted in favor of Georgia casting her lot with South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida in leaving the Union. Upon his return to Barnesville, he was elected the first Captain of the newly-formed militia unit, the "Barnesville Blues." This unit was active in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II.

The Civil War brought colorful action to the area. In 1864 a supply "up train" from Macon collided with a "down troop train" from Atlanta about four miles out from Barnesville at Lavender's Crossing. About thirty people lost their lives and many more were seriously injured when the two trains, the "Governor" and the "Dispatcher", wrecked.

The town also saw action from Wilson's Raiders and the Dixie Rangers in a skirmish on the outskirts of town on April 19, 1865. In addition, one of Sherman's flanks, 10,000 strong, camped on the edge of town on May 15, 1865 while pursuing President Jefferson Davis.

Field hospitals were set up at the depot, in the Methodist and Baptist churches, in the school houses and in tents along Zebulon and Forsyth Streets. The sick and wounded troops which were evacuated from Atlanta were sent by rail to field hospitals. These field hospitals were set up along the railroad in each little community where the train stopped. Most of the troops sent to Barnesville were casualties from the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and the Battle of Atlanta. Those who died here are buried in marked graves in the Confederate section of Greenwood cemetery. [Outside the district.]

As many of the grown men left for "the fight" to defend their economic and social life, the village of Barnesville moved into slow economic times. Manufacturing turned toward support industries and little

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

growth took place. By the end of the Civil War (1865), Barnesville's population was about 800 people.

REBUILDING THROUGH RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1880

Shortly after the War ended and the men returned to town, several of the former businesses and trades began to flourish again and to grow. The main mode of travel by individuals was still the horse and buggy or horse and wagon. Jackson G. Smith, a blacksmith, and George L. Summers had been working together before the War at Dumas and Sullivan. This repair shop worked with harnesses, horse shoeing, and blacksmithing. Smith and Summers bought out Dumas and Sullivan and began manufacturing buggies under the firm name of Smith and Summers Buggy Company in 1866. Smith had come to Barnesville before the War from Buffalo, New York and Summers had come from Virginia.

This period of growth brought prosperity to Barnesville as a result of the buggy industry and its related businesses. Some of these were harness manufacturing, livestock breeding and sales, feed and seed stores, livery stables and buggy body manufacturing. Nearly everyone in the community was employed in an industry which was in some way connected with the manufacturing and shipping of the buggies, wagons, carts, hearses, and coffins. At the height of the buggy business in 1900, nearly 9,000 buggies were produced annually in Barnesville. Some of the other smaller buggy companies were Brazier and Dumas, Trio Buggy Company, and Franklin Buggy Company. The firm of Smith and Summers split in 1878 and Smith formed his own firm. Summers went into business with Murphey. This firm was known as Summers and Murphey until the fire of 1884. After Summers rebuilt, the firm was known as Summers' Buggy Company.

The various buggy firms employed hundreds of people. Barnesville became known as "the Buggy Capital of the South" because it produced more buggies than any other location south of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hundreds of buggies, carts, wagons, hearses, and coffins were shipped from the railroad sidings to the market place. In addition to rail shipping, the buggies were sold throughout the countryside by Smith. He hitched up five buggies to one team and traveled through the countryside with one team of horses pulling his string of buggies. After he sold the last buggy, he would return to Barnesville by train to ready another "string of buggies." This type of marketing made the buggy accessible to the rural areas where the train did not run.

The houses of many of those involved in the buggy industry were built within the Thomaston Street Historic District.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

This period saw a surge in local recreational facilities; as many as five saloons were operating at one time. Billiard parlors were filled with tobacco chewing patrons and an opera house was built on Market Street. This building, first known as Granite Hall, was built by Stafford and Blalock. Local musicians gave public programs there along with recitals and plays. Although Barnesville had a reputation of "not being a show town," various travelling companies stopped overnight in Barnesville and put on variety shows, magic shows, and theatrical performances. The advertisements in the local paper quoted the price of admission at twenty-five cents for general admission and thirty-five cents for the "better seats." The opera house was located on the north side of Market Street, just behind the corner building facing Main Street. The second story was utilized as the performing hall. After travelling companies went out of vogue, the upstairs portion of the building was used as apartments. This portion was torn away due to structural problems in the early 1960s. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

Barnesville's first newspaper was formed in 1867 by Lambdin and Pound. This brought the world to Barnesville. Businesses began to advertise specials and a sense of regionalism began to take hold.

Under the guidance of Charles E. Lambdin and Azmon A. Murphey, Gordon Institute was formed. This evolved out of the old Barnesville Masonic Female Seminary. As the enrollment grew, the reputation of Barnesville as an educational and cultural center also grew. Gordon became the center of all cultural and educational activity with new debating societies, literary societies, philosophical societies, and a concert band, the Silver Coronet Band. These groups were all part of the activities at Gordon. A bandstand was built in the center of the business district for the Silver Coronet Band to give Sunday afternoon concerts. Just prior to 1900, the name was changed to Gordon Military College, although it was a high school. In the 1930s, it had two years of college added and became Gordon Junior College.

Barnesville's population had doubled since 1850 from 400 to 800 by the beginning of Reconstruction in 1865. Businesses had grown, new economic growth in local manufacturing had continued and Gordon Institute was drawing families and boarding students from all over the southeast.

These new residents arrived mostly by train. This brought revenue to the depot through fares and freight charges. Housing demands were met by new dwelling construction and boarding houses. Some of the boarding houses of the day were the Five Oaks, The Young Ladies' Home, and the J.T. Murphey boarding house. The hotels of the day were the Matthews Hotel, the Lyon House, the Blalock House, and the Magnolia Inn.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

During Gordon's commencement exercises and during the height of the summer resort season, boarding houses and hotels were filled to capacity. Visitors came from Florida to spend the summers in Barnesville because of its business, educational and cultural advantages.

During Reconstruction (1865-1877), the buggy industry began to expand and flourish. Three of the smaller size buggy manufacturers were Trio Buggy Company, Brazier and Dumas Buggy Company, and Franklin Buggy Company. The two largest were Summers' Buggy Company and the J.G. Smith & Sons Buggy Company.

The office and the commissary of J.G. Smith & Sons Company still stand today on the northeast side of the main railroad line. The building which housed the Franklin Buggy Company is totally intact on the site adjacent to the main line of the railroad. This building was the last location of the Franklin Buggy Company. The first was a warehouse at the intersection of Zebulon and Greenwood Streets, which burned in the 1920s. The Trio Buggy Company was in that location after Franklin had moved to the larger building which stands today on the rail line. That building was built in 1897 for the Gem Knitting Mills. After they went out of business Franklin occupied it, then an infant casket company used it as a manufacturing site. It is presently used as a confectionery and mail order house for B. Lloyd's Candies. [All of the above mentioned buildings are located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

There are three walls of the original blacksmith shop of Summers Buggy Company still standing today. Many years ago it had a fire and was rebuilt by replacing only the burned portions. It is utilized today as a storage shed for a building supply company which is owned and operated by a direct descendant of the Smith and Summers families who were engaged in the manufacturing of buggies and wagons. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

The Barnesville Savings Bank was organized on October 26, 1870. The bank's first and second locations are occupied by businesses in the downtown historic district. The first site, the current location of Hutchison Antiques, is at the corner of Main and Zebulon Streets. After the Barnesville Savings Bank erected a new marble front building in 1897 on East Main Street, the original building was occupied by a number of retail businesses. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

The 1879 population figure for Barnesville was 2,000. The town had begun its rebirth after the War and was prospering. By 1880 Barnesville was a thriving shipping point. Many locally made products were being shipped to other areas of the state and the southern region

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

of the United States. In addition to the buggies, wagons, carts, hearses, and coffins, many local people were involved in the fruit production business. These fruits, including peaches, melons, grapes, and pecans, were shipped from the depot by the car load.

Another local crop was cotton. The cotton was grown, harvested, ginned, and baled locally. Some of the cash crop was shipped out by train and some was used by several local cotton mills to manufacture goods to be shipped out. One of the cotton mills was the Eagle Knitting Mill, later known as the Oxford Knitting Mill and today known as the William Carter Company. This mill employed hundreds of people when it began operation in the 1880s. Today the William Carter Company is one of the two largest employers in the area. It still operates at the original site of the mill. [This mill is not in the nominated district.] Another of the cotton mills was the Barnesville Manufacturing Company. It started in the historic district in the 1800s. After a depression at the turn of the century, it moved its operations to the western edge of town. It is Barnesville's other large employer today and is known as the General Tire Company. For many years, it was known as Aldora Mills. [The current site is not within the historic district.]

The Gee-Hanson Knitting Mill, the Hanson-Crawley Knitting Mill, and the Georgia Underwear Knitting Mill were other cotton mills that operated in Barnesville during the 1880s. Several of these merged with one another. Not only did cotton bring jobs to the farmers, the cotton gins, the cotton warehouses, the shipping department, and Southern Railway Express, but it caused the erection of "operative cottages" along Brown Avenue (now Atlanta Street) and Forsyth Street. The cotton mills needed housing for the machine operators and decided to build mill houses. Aldora Village, which was built soon after the turn of the century, was provided by the Hightower family for Aldora Mill workers to live in. Each mill had its own commissary. The "Company Store" was designed to meet the needs of the company employees. Not only did the cotton mills have these conveniences, so did the buggy manufacturers. [These resources are outside the district.]

Other manufacturing plants during the 1880s began to thrive. The Stafford-Huguley Hosiery Company was started. This factory was housed in the new Murphey Building on Zebulon Street after the fire of October 17, 1884. The fire was responsible for many economic and structural changes in the downtown business district. A passing train created sparks on the tracks. The sparks caught a bale of cotton on fire. The cotton was stacked along the track behind Corley Tire Company and the Summers' cotton warehouse. The fire raged out of control because the fire pumper could not hold pressure. The fire department was quick to respond to the alarm from its shed on Market

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Street, but the hoses had become rotten and could not hold pressure. Thirty-three businesses and several downtown residences were destroyed by the fire.

As a result of the fire, the town's configuration was changed. Originally, the town was essentially a triangle which had as its wide base the stock yards around the depot. The point of the triangle was in front of the present day Carter's Drug Store. The city fathers decided to re-design the "Square" into a rectangular pattern. The focal point of the business district would still be the depot, but access into and out of the depot area would be greater. The three main roads would still radiate from the center point. Years later, the center point would be the police booth, while today the site is occupied by the new gazebo. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

Another of the locally manufactured products were Stafford & Sons shoes. At their height, the Stafford Shoe Company made and shipped 5,000 pairs of shoes out of Barnesville via rail freight. The shoes were manufactured in the rear of the building which today houses the Tara's Hallmark Shop and the Spalding Gas Company. The rear portion of the building where the shoes were actually made is on Market Street. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

The site of the ribbed underwear manufacturing plant was later used as the freight depot and today is used as a fertilizer warehouse for Akins Feed and Seed. It is standing today just behind Summers' warehouse along the railroad tracks. The Summers' cotton warehouse stands today and is used by the city of Barnesville for its electrical department. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

The site of another underwear mill stands today along the railroad tracks at the northern edge of the district, across from the depot. This is today the site of a confectionery plant. B. Lloyd's Candy does a large mail order business from this site. The candy company was many years ago the Franklin Buggy Company. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

As a result of the 1884 fire, all of Main Street, most of Forsyth Street, all of Zebulon Street are post-October 1884. The only portion of the old section left was on the south side of Forsyth and Market Streets. The business district was totally rebuilt in the months just after the fire. The first building to be rebuilt was the William R. Murphey building. It was stated in the local *News-Gazette* that the building was begun on the "glowing embers of the fire." The building was completed in twenty-one days. It was the most desirable parcel of commercial property in the business district because it fronted the depot. The building housed law offices, restaurants, meat markets,

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

grocery stores, harness repair shops, the first "reading room" (library), the "Blues" drill room, live stock stables, and the New South Savings Bank which would open in 1890. Today it is known as the Armory Building, it remains well-used today. [All the buildings mentioned herein are located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

BOOM TO BUST - 1880-1900

The growth in the business district brought the need for some guidelines for growth. The fire had demonstrated the lack of construction control. The city council wrote the first building codes; all store rooms, storehouses and dwellings had to be made of brick. The city limits would be a circle with a radius of one-and-one half miles extending from a point in the middle of the intersection in front of Stafford's Store. Stafford's Store stands today and is known as Tara's Hallmark Store at the corner of Market and Main Streets and is within the Barnesville Commercial Historic District. This extension of the city limits included all of the houses in the Thomaston Street Historic District.

The fire brought new growth in terms of buildings, labors and businesses. A brick factory worked night and day to supply the bricks for rebuilding. In spite of their efforts, hundreds of car loads of Chattahoochee brick were brought into town by rail. Many hired hands moved to town to work for contractors who had arrived by train. Building supplies firms were started up and temporary housing for the hired hands was in demand.

Another result of the fire was the erection of a fire house. This new building would house the city council upstairs, the fire house on the ground floor and a calaboose (jail) in the rear of the building on Jackson Street. This building faced the old hotel and was located near the center of town at the corner of Forsyth and Jackson Streets. Today this same building is used for the city council chambers on the ground floor. The fire department is now located in new facilities built in 1992 next door. The jail is now located in its third location recently completed outside the historic district. The new location was completed in December of 1992. The regional drug task force offices are located in the old city council chambers upstairs. [The historic city hall/fire station is located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

The city clock that kept the business district on time was moved from atop the old hotel in 1932 to the bell tower of city hall where it still operates today.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

The city built a water works and a new reservoir and erected an electrical plant. A new fire engine was purchased and the town swelled with pride.

The Presbyterian Church erected a beautiful house of worship at the corner of Main and Taylor Streets in 1897. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

The New South Savings Bank was chartered in 1890 and business was booming until 1901. There was a "general economic depression". The entire southern region was in economic turmoil. Not only did most local businesses collapse, the local banks closed their doors. The banks were reopened under government orders which put them under receiverships. The banks re-opened under the names of Barnesville Bank and the First National Bank in 1902. The New South Savings Bank re-opened under the firm of Citizen's Bank in 1902. The Citizen's Bank first merged with the Barnesville Bank, and later with First National Bank at the time of the "Great Depression" in 1929. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.]

During this period the street downtown were maintained by a street crew. The sidewalks were made with diagonal boards and underlaid with charcoal for sanitary conditions. The area around the depot was made into a park to beautify the arrival area of the train.

The Barnesville Blues re-organized during this period and became an active militia unit again. They trained for the Spanish-American War (1898) in drills at the armory which was part of Gordon Institute's campus. This campus at that time was on the original site between Thomaston Street and Greenwood Streets. Most of this original campus is within the present district.

Most of the town's dwellings were erected during this time period. After the 1884 fire, residential construction was as rapid as was commercial construction. Most of the homes on Thomaston, Greenwood, Holmes, Elm and Forsyth Streets and Brown Avenue were built during this period. [This includes the houses in the Thomaston Street Historic District, as well as other potential districts.]

Many of the business proprietors were rebuilding downtown and at the same time building residences. A great demand for building supplies was created by the fire. Also construction hands, contractors and a planing mill were in demand. The number of jobs created by the fire brought new residents to town to fill those jobs. Many of those new workers stayed on.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Local bricks were manufactured at the Parker place at the end of Elm Street, but the demand was too great. Hundreds of loads were brought in on rail from the Chattahoochee Brick Company of Atlanta.

Most of the homes along Thomaston Street were built between 1880-1905. Greenwood Street developed after the rail line came in from Thomaston in the mid-1840s. Many of the houses were built facing the tracks. Greenwood runs parallel to the tracks. Most of the houses along Greenwood Street were built from 1880-1920.

STATUS QUO - 1900-1920

After the bank failures and "general depression" of 1901, the local economy struggled to survive. In 1902, the banks reopened and found few opportunities to invest their assets.

Many of the local businesses, including the cotton mills, closed, never to reopen. Some did re-organize and slowly began to recover. The most successful of these was the Barnesville Manufacturing Co. and the Oxford Knitting Mills. Both have changed management and ownership throughout the years, but they are the two largest employers in the entire county today.

By 1900, the population of Barnesville was 3,000. This figure remained the same throughout the 1920's.

In 1909, the city aldermen were successful in obtaining a grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the erection of a public library. The grant from Carnegie required a commitment from the city, since Carnegie only paid for the building, not the staffing or perpetual maintenance. To obtain a Carnegie Library was a major achievement for the city, since only twenty Georgia towns ever did so. The library was a major educational boon for the city. This facility operated at the site until a new library was opened across the street (at Thomaston and Holmes) in 1987. The Carnegie Library Building is currently the studio/residence of a local artist - Carol Wubben. [National Register, within this district.]

In 1918 the downtown streets were paved and a new post office was built on Forsyth Street. This building is being used today as the post office.

Barnesville's population in the years after the turn of the century was about 3,200. This was a factor in the decision of the state legislature to grant the new Sixth Congressional District A and M School to Barnesville. Several of the towns in the district lobbied the legislature for the granting of a school, but Barnesville offered a central location, a great deal of free land, and a main line of the

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

railroad. This district served Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Monroe, Pike, Spalding, and Upson counties. The Sixth District A and M School was part of a state-wide school system introduced to teach mechanical and agricultural skills to high school students in rural areas. The main building was completed in Barnesville in 1906. The cornerstone was laid by the Pinta Lodge #88. The main building, although renovated, is used today as the administration building of Gordon College. The A and M campus became the Georgia Industrial College in 1929. Thus the town had two campuses for several years. In the later 1930s, when the industrial school was closed by the legislature, Gordon Institute (to become Gordon Junior College) moved from its original campus between Thomaston and Greenwood Streets to the A & M campus. This campus of nearly 400 acres was sold to the State of Georgia in 1972. At that point, Gordon became part of the University System of Georgia. Today, it boasts an enrollment of nearly 2,000 students annually.

World War I (1917-1918) brought a sense of unity through the Barnesville Blues. Once again the unit was called into service. Hardly a family in town was untouched by the demand for troops. At this time many long established businesses closed and few new firms were started. Times were changing and so was transportation. The auto was gaining favor with the public and the horse and buggy along with the train was going out of vogue. The local economy had been largely dependent on the buggy industry and its related businesses. The two largest buggy manufacturers decided that it was no longer profitable to make buggies, wagons, and carriages. Summers Buggy Company dissolved due to the advanced age of Mr. Summers. The Smith Buggy Company decided to convert to furniture manufacturing. The new firm would be known as Smith Incorporated.

Holmes Street was laid off in the early 1870s, the land having belonged to the Holmes family. Developing from Thomaston Street east, most of the houses were built by 1905, but some as late as the 1930s.

Stafford Avenue was laid off in 1908 and most of the homes built about that time. The area was very desirable due to its proximity to the A and M School, now the campus of Gordon College.

NEW DIRECTIONS - 1920-1945

After several attempts to secure a new county, the city fathers were successful in bringing the issue before the State Legislature. In August of 1920, the representatives of Barnesville went by train to Atlanta to await the vote. The monies had been paid and the vote was taken. It was defeated narrowly. The men came back to Barnesville that evening on the down train and held a town meeting. After "passing the hat," the men returned to Atlanta the next morning.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Another meeting took place with the "Committee" and the issue was called to a vote again. This time the bill passed creating the new County of Lamar. The county seat was to be Barnesville. The eastern portion of Pike County and the western portion of Monroe County were to make up the new county. The historic vote was held locally on August 17, 1920. The new county would begin operating as a legal entity on January 1, 1921. The M. W. Smith building across from the depot housed the county offices and court was held in the third floor ballroom. [Located in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.] The area was leased from the Pinta Lodge #88. Business was conducted here until the courthouse was completed in 1931. The courthouse was designed by Eugene C. Wachendorff of Atlanta, architect, and built by the Barnesville Planing Mill. The cornerstone was laid in 1931 by the Pinta Lodge #88. [National Register previously, within this district.]

The Pinta Masonic Lodge #88 is the oldest continuously operating organization in Barnesville. It was chartered in 1849 and has continued to be an active and positive force in promoting and supporting the community. It has had meeting space in several historic buildings within the district, mostly within the Barnesville Commercial Historic District.

The Great Depression (1929-1941) was difficult for all communities including Barnesville. Many people were out of work and as businessmen drew near retirement age, many firms dissolved.

The New Deal Era (1933-1943) brought many government programs to help the people and the city. One of these, the WPA brought work to many local men. A golf course was laid out, bridges were built, and streets were paved in town. The brass WPA markers can still be seen in the middle of the streets that were paved under Roosevelt's WPA program.

In August of 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt came to town via train to literally "throw the switch" to begin the electrification of rural America. The REA (Rural Electrification Administration) was Roosevelt's pet project and he chose Barnesville as the site to turn on the electricity. Thousands of people came to town to see and hear the President. The ceremony took place on a specially constructed, raised platform at Summers Field. The switch pulled in Barnesville sent electricity over the wires into rural homes in four counties.

World War II (1941-1945) brought the "Barnesville Blues" into action again. This local unit had begun at the time of secession (1861). In times of peace, it would de-activate and in times of war would become active-and begin to train again. The "Blues" always served with honor and distinction. The last commanding officer, Brigadier General Homer

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Sappington, had the honor of having the present National Guard unit in Barnesville named after him.

When the men came back from World War II, the land beyond Gordon College was laid off and offered to the veterans for \$10.00 per lot if they would agree to build a home on the lot. After completion of the home, they would be given a deed to the lot. This provided needed housing and created local construction jobs. [Outside the district.]

Georgia Avenue was laid off shortly after Stafford, but the street had been cut much earlier as the entrance to the A and M School. Dwellings were not built here until the 1920s.

Murphey Avenue was only partial developed in the early days due to its rural location. It was considered really "out in the country". More recent development came about due to the subdivision of the Murphey and Powell plantations/farms.

CONCLUSION - 1945-1995

Rose Avenue was named for the Rose family who lived in the area. The street lead to Zebulon, county seat of Pike County, the county seat for Barnesville until Lamar County's creation in 1920. Thus the street was a major artery for local people heading that direction. Most of the buildings on Rose Avenue were built after World War II and thus are not historic.

Barnesville has changed little in the past fifty years, especially in the downtown business district, most of which is included in the Barnesville Commercial Historic District. There are only a few new structures, like Akins Feed and Seed. This was erected in 1950 to replace a burned building on Market Street. The police booth was removed and the gazebo replaced it in the 1980s.

Barnesville has several historic residential districts, the Thomaston Street Historic District being the oldest, and thus the first to be nominated to the National Register.

Barnesville's population is currently about 4,700. The county's population is just over 13,000 according to the 1990 federal census. Barnesville has shown a slow steady growth over the years. Both the Barnesville Commercial Historic District and the Thomaston Residential Historic District are fully occupied and well kept.

Each fall, Barnesville celebrates its heritage with a week-long festival, Barnesville's Buggy Days.

9. Major Bibliographic References

English, Shanna M. "Barnesville Historic Residential District," Historic Property Information Form, June 15, 1992. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- (X) previously listed in the National Register Lamar County Courthouse (9-18-80) and the Carnegie Library (2-3-87)
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- () recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 193 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 764650 Northing 3660620
B) Zone 16 Easting 765820 Northing 3660540
C) Zone 16 Easting 765830 Northing 3658970
D) Zone 16 Easting 764700 Northing 3659000

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are indicated by a heavy black line on the enclosed tax maps, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The Thomaston Street Historic District contains the contiguous historic residential and community landmark properties southwest of the downtown Barnesville commercial area (the Barnesville Commercial Historic District, a National Register district) which constitute a clearly identifiable neighborhood. The area surrounding the Thomaston Street neighborhood contains a mix of historic and nonhistoric resources. There is farmland to the south, the non-historic Gordon College campus to the northeast, a modern subdivision to the southeast, and the city cemetery across the railroad tracks to the west.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Consultant
Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
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telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 16, 1995

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Thomaston Street Historic District
City or Vicinity: Barnesville
County: Lamar
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 1993

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 42: North side of Murphey Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 2 of 42: South End of district, South side of Murphey Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 3 of 42: South end of district, south side of Murphey Street, photographer facing southwest.
- 4 of 42: Intersection of Murphey Avenue, Rose Avenue, and Thomaston Street, landscaped triangle; photographer facing north.
- 5 of 42: Farm west of Greenwood Street, North side of Rose Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 42: Southwest corner of Thomaston Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 42: West side of Thomaston Street, south of Spencer; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 42: West side of Thomaston Street, north of Spencer; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 42: West side of Thomaston Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 42: West side of Thomaston Street, at Stafford Avenue; photographer facing north.
- 11 of 42: West side Thomaston Street, North of Tyler; photographer facing north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

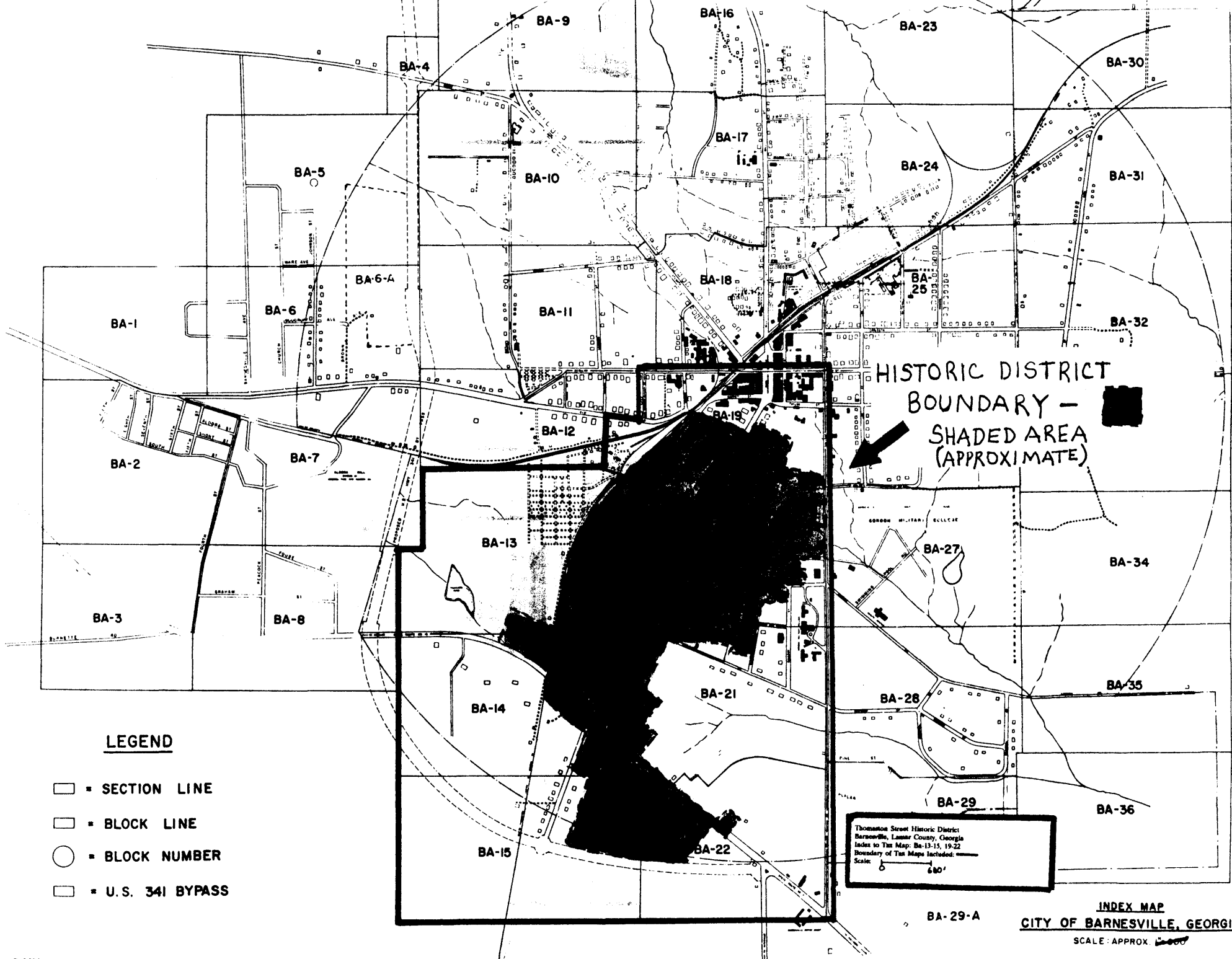
- 12 of 42: West side Thomaston, at Houston; photographer facing northwest.
- 13 of 42: Methodist Church at the northern edge of district; photographer facing north.
- 14 of 42: Carnegie Library at the northern edge of district; photographer facing north.
- 15 of 42: West side of Greenwood Street at the south end of the district; photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 42: West side of Greenwood Street, south of Byrd; photographer facing northwest.
- 17 of 42: West side of Greenwood Street at Byrd; photographer facing north.
- 18 of 42: West side of Greenwood Street, north of Tyler; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 42: Corner of Greenwood and Lamar; photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 42: Lamar Street; photographer facing east.
- 21 of 42: North side of Holmes Street; photographer facing east.
- 22 of 42: Streetscape on north side of Holmes; photographer facing north.
- 23 of 42: Streetscape on North side of Holmes; photographer facing northeast.
- 24 of 42: Mustering field, now athletic field; photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 42: Woman's Clubhouse on Stafford Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 26 of 42: North side of Stafford Avenue; photographer facing east.
- 27 of 42: North side of Stafford Avenue; photographer facing east.
- 28 of 42: South side of Stafford Avenue, streetscape; photographer facing west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

- 29 of 42: Lamar County Jail, behind Courthouse; photographer facing northeast.
- 30 of 42: Lamar County Courthouse; photographer facing northeast.
- 31 of 42: Original dormitory for Gordon Institute; photographer facing northeast.
- 32 of 42: Thomaston Street, Northeast corner at Tyler; photographer facing northeast.
- 33 of 42: East side of Thomaston Street, north of Georgia Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 34 of 42: East side of Thomaston Street, south of Georgia Avenue; photographer facing south.
- 35 of 42: East side of Thomaston Street, south of Spencer; photographer facing northeast.
- 36 of 42: East side of Thomaston Street, southeast corner of Murphey; photographer facing east.
- 37 of 42: Thomaston Street, south of Houston; photographer facing northeast.
- 38 of 42: East side of Thomaston Street; photographer facing east.
- 39 of 42: Greenwood Street; photographer facing east.
- 40 of 42: Greenwood Street, northeast corner at Tyler; photographer facing east-northeast.
- 41 of 42: Greenwood Street, south of Tyler; photographer facing east.
- 42 of 42: Greenwood Street, south of Byrd; photographer facing northeast.



HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNDARY -
SHADED AREA
(APPROXIMATE)

LEGEND

- = SECTION LINE
- ▭ = BLOCK LINE
- = BLOCK NUMBER
- ▭ = U.S. 341 BYPASS

Thomas Street Historic District
Barnesville, Lamar County, Georgia
Index to This Map: Ba-13-15, 19-22
Boundary of Tin Maps Included:
Scale: 1" = 600'

**INDEX MAP
CITY OF BARNESVILLE, GEORGIA**

SCALE: APPROX. 1" = 600'

PREPARED BY
Southeastern Appraisal & Mapping Services
DRAWN BY "D" CO. INC., BARNESVILLE, GA.