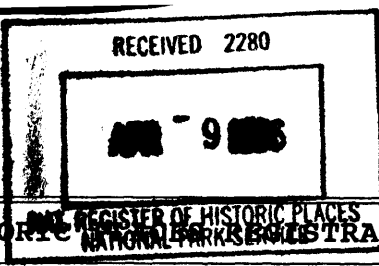


524



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE 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 Bishop Historic District
other names/site number Greenwood Crossing

2. Location

street & number Town of Bishop
city, town Bishop (n/a) vicinity of
county Oconee code GA 219
state Georgia code GA zip code 30621

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal (U.S. Post Office, built 1968, noncontributing)

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	63	25
sites	1	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	65	24

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

4/03/96
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 H. Beall 5-10-96

Edson H. Beall Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

Entered in the
National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/professional
COMMERCE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church-related residence
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/specialty store
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church-related residence
SOCIAL/other

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Other: Folk Victorian
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Late Gothic Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman
Other: 20th Century Commercial Style

Materials:

foundation concrete; brick
walls wood; brick; stone; asbestos; concrete
roof asphalt; metal
other n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Bishop Historic District consists of intact commercial and residential buildings which make up the historic core of the town of Bishop. The small town of Bishop developed around the railroad which approaches Bishop from the southeast and then makes a northeastern turn before it gets to the intersection of the two roads out of town. The Old Bishop Road/Price Mill Road crosses the tracks and Main Street (US Hwy 441/Macon Highway) runs parallel to the rail line. Formerly Central Street, Railroad Street runs along the tracks in the center of town.

The historic commercial buildings are scattered throughout the district along Main Street. There are several one-story freestanding commercial buildings, one two-story block commercial building, and one group of one-story attached commercial buildings. All are simple

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

20th-century Commercial-style buildings which are masonry with little or no detailing. The two-story block commercial building was built in 1910 by D.H. Huff. It was the Porter Bros. Store from the 1910s to 1951. There is one stone building with a masonry facade which is the only attached group of buildings within the district.

The residential buildings include a collection of the house types and architectural styles popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The styles include Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. Georgian, Queen Anne, New South, gabled ell and bungalow are the house types represented. There is also a single-pen log cabin. Most of the residential buildings are wood with several constructed of brick and one of cast-concrete block. The architecture of the residential sections is generally understated, as typically found in small rural communities. The classical influence is predominant with the Craftsman and Late Victorian influences represented.

The houses are single-family dwellings on medium to large irregularly shaped lots. The houses on the edges of the district have more of a rural setting with pasture lands and forest.

The cast-concrete block house is in the southern tip of the district. It is a large Neoclassical Revival house built for Dr. O.L. Branch in 1908-1909 by Howard N. Ash, a local contractor. The Methodist Parsonage is a Sears and Roebuck pattern house built in 1917-1918. Also noteworthy is a gambrel-roof house constructed by 1891 for Thomas A. and Addie A. Hale.

The historic community landmark buildings include the 1906 Gothic Revival-style Bishop United Methodist Church, the former Bishop First Christian Church (Senior Center) constructed in 1919-1924, and the Bishop Town Hall which was originally built 1940 as the jail. Near the center of town is the historic town well and its shelter (1932). The former Bishop School (1912), a hipped-roof brick building, is now used by the Bishop Baptist Church. The Baptist Church has been altered extensively and is noncontributing to the district.

There are some concrete sidewalks and curbing throughout the district. The landscaping is informal with grassed lawns, shrubbery, and trees. On the edges of the district and outside the district, the area is rural with pasture lands and forest.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development
Transportation

Period of Significance:

1880-1945

Significant Dates:

n/a

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Howard N. Ash, contractor
D. H. Huff, contractor

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 Bishop Historic District is a small town with residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings. The district represents the historic commercial and residential center of the town of Bishop. The district is significant in architecture, commerce, community planning, development, and transportation.

The district is significant in architecture for its historic commercial, residential, and community buildings constructed from c.1880 into the 1940s. The residential buildings are a good collection of the styles and types of houses constructed from the 1880s into the 1940s in a small Georgia town. The commercial buildings are good and intact examples of the types of commerce-related buildings that were built in the early 20th century. The community landmark buildings are typical of the types of religious, educational, and governmental facilities constructed in small Georgia communities.

The residential buildings represent the styles and types of houses popular in late-19th- to early 20th-century Georgia. In Bishop, the house types include Queen Anne, New South, Georgian, gabled ell, and bungalow. The stylistic influences include Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Neoclassical Revival, and Colonial Revival. There is also a single-pen log cabin in the district. 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 commercial buildings are typical of the types of masonry buildings constructed in small Georgia towns for commercial use. These buildings are one-story attached masonry buildings and one-story freestanding masonry buildings with little or no stylistic detailing. They all represent 20th-Century Commercial-style buildings.

The district is also significant for its community landmark buildings which include the 1940 Bishop Jail now the town hall, the Bishop 1906 Gothic Revival United Methodist Church, the former Bishop First Christian Church constructed in 1919-1924, and the Bishop School now used by the Baptist Church. These freestanding buildings are good examples of the type of landmark buildings that were constructed in a small Georgia town.

The district is significant in commerce for its historic commercial buildings which served the commercial needs of Bishop and surrounding

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

areas. This commercial activity is represented by the remaining historic commercial buildings. The commerce-related buildings once housed a bank, stores, business and professional offices, post office, and a blacksmith shop.

The district is significant in community planning and development for the development of a small railroad community with an unusual intact town plan, a combination of the railroad strip and cross-rail type plans, which retains its overall form from a plat drawn in the mid-1880s for the town of Gould which became Bishop. Originally known as the Greenwood Community then Gould, the town began to develop with the coming of the Covington & Macon Railroad (now the Central of Georgia) in 1884. The town of Bishop was incorporated in 1890. The railroad strip and cross-rail type plans were identified in Darlene R. Roth's 1989 study, Georgia Community Development and Typology of Community Types.

The district is significant in transportation for the very important role of the railroad in the town's existence and development. The arrival of the railroad during the late part of the century stimulated the development of Bishop and lead to Bishop's agricultural growth. Cotton was the major crop shipped during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Associated with the presence of the railroad, the remaining rail lines, intact town plan, and commercial buildings represent the transportation history of Bishop.

National Register Criteria

The Bishop Historic District is eligible under Criteria A and C for its contiguous, intact historic resources which are good examples of commercial, residential, and community landmark building types and styles constructed from the late 1800s to the mid-1940s and demonstrate the commercial, developmental, and transportation history of the town of Bishop.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The earliest building dates to 1880 and the end of the 50-year historic period was 1945 at the time documentation was completed.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing resources were built within the period of significance and maintain their historic integrity. The noncontributing resources were either built outside the period of significance or have lost their historic integrity due to alterations or dilapidation.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The following historical narrative was written by Celestea Sharp who is compiling the History of Bishop, which will be published in the Spring of 1996.

Facts Concerning Bishop Being Known as Crossroads Community

The 1844 deed by which a Thomas Wozencraft sold to Barton Thrasher 263 acres is the first documented recognition found of the crossroads as Bishop. When a plat is drawn of this tract's boundaries the crossroads clearly take shape. This tract is later referred to as "the crossroads place" when it is sold to William A. Elder in 1876. The tract is described in the 1844 deed as running to "a post at the intersection of aforesaid road (the road leading from Madison to Watkinsville) and the Salem or Farmington Road." The plat is clear that the Madison-Watkinsville Road is today's Price Mill Road, which does connect Madison and Watkinsville, and the Salem or Farmington Road is Bishop's Main Street.

Price Mill Road was without question in existence by the 1840's as it was referred to by 1847 as the "road to Oliver's Mills." The road had to be there earlier since before Oliver owned mills on this spot on the Apalachee River, John Harvey owned mills there.

Greenwood Crossing

A long-time Bishop resident and grand-daughter of a former slave interviewed in 1987 remembers hearing that before the railroad Bishop was mainly inhabited by former slaves and their descendants. They lived in groups of cabins built at the Crossroads in Greenwood. Deed records of the period also demonstrate that, in the 1870's and early 1980's, the crossroads area was a place at which several large plantations came together. As the plantations began to break up and be sold the deeds began to refer to a tiny crossroads community on the Watkinsville-Farmington Road then called "Greenwood."

A Macon newspaper of 9-4-1888 refers to Greenwood..."Watkinsville Enterprise: the largest rattler snake of the season was killed at

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Powell & Davenport's camp at Greenwood..." This camp was located on the north side of today's Old Bishop Road.

We almost have no clues as to why the small settlement was named "Greenswood". One of the sons of W.Y. Elder was named "Alphonso Greenwood Elder." Perhaps this middle name was because of his Thurmond grandmother had been named Catherine Hodnett Greenwood. A family headed by Baker Greenwood had been residents of the now-extinct town of Salem in 1820, but the name "Greenwood" disappeared from the county before the Civil War. There are no records of Greenwoods living near Bishop during the half-century afterward, but many of the Thurmond family lived nearby. This is a possible Greenwood connection.

Development along the lines of the Gould Plat

A look at a recent geological survey map one can see that the town did develop along the lines of the tracts laid out on the Gould plat. Even an examination of the Tax map of Bishop reveals that a number of present day lot follow the original boundaries of the Gould plat.

1920's and 1930's

During this time Bishop apparently had a North Bishop and South Bishop for center of activity on Main Street. North Bishop centered around the crossroads and South Bishop was the depot area. Each area was a town gathering spot where men would sit and chat, whittle or play checkers.

Hard times in Bishop

The townsfolk, both black and white would struggle through the difficult times in the 1929-30's. Social institutions founded during better times would continue to function, fostering cohesion among residents in these troubled times. Also, Bishop would benefit from the location on the direct route from the Carolinas to Florida.

Biggest Little Town

Referred to as this by C.B. Chandler. In an interview in 1978 Mr. Chandler described Bishop as a booming cotton town. By 1917 Georgia farmers experienced greater prosperity than at anytime since the 1850's. Bishop farmers also planted large quantities of corn during this time. Thus Bishop, as a railroad town in the midst of a thriving cotton-producing region, was well-situated to enjoy the economic good times of the century's first two decades. Two southbound trains and two northbound trains each day connected Bishop with Athens, Madison, and Macon. With the population of 125 in 1900 to 300 in 1920 Bishop

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

grew! Many new homes, businesses, schools, social clubs, were started and constructed. This is when the town took on its character that would last for decades.

Contractors and Painters, etc.

There was a jump in house contractors, carpenters and painters from 1900-1910 and dwindles between 1910-1920. The construction boom appears to be around 1910. Two men listed as House contractors played a big role in construction during this time. Howard N. Ash lived at Bishop around 1908 to 1911. He was the builder associated with the construction or remodeling of some of the larger homes in Bishop. Such as the S.D. Fambrough (Macpherson house), and bank. He built the queen anne home with the wraparound porch on the west side of US 441 now owned by Linda and Dean Johnson. Ash built the Jones house on the east side of Main Street slightly north of the crossroads. He built the rock home owned by Nedra and Sydney Johnson, and the Payne home across the road from the rock home.

John W. Chandler and family stayed in Bishop. He was responsible for building many homes still standing (see homes list). He frequently built a home, lived in it and sold and built another home. He served as the contractor for the final phase of the First Christian Church building (Senior Center now). He even built homes in Watkinsville.

W.G. Mayne lived in Oconee County most to his life and moved to Bishop in 1893. Built Mrs. Young's house (#22) and Mr. Beall's house (#23).

Churches

Even before the first church building was completed in 1906 there is deed evidence that a Bishop Christian Church was organized by 1891 and it most likely held services during the 1890's in the original wood-frame school building on the site of today's senior center.

The church building was started on 1919. Church records tell us that the basement, roof, rough flooring, and storm sheeting were finished by Noel Huff as contractor. Then the boll weevil time hit and funds were exhausted. The building was not completed for several years and Sunday school was held in the unfinished building. Mrs. Fambrough worked diligently to raise money for the buildings. She placed a beautiful memorial stained glass window in the church after her husband's death in 1925. In 1923 the church borrowed money to complete the church. They bought brick in Milledgeville. Mr. J. W. Chandler served as contractor for this aspect of the building. On the second Sunday in June 1924 the church was officially dedicated.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

The home that is owned by Vern Hammond and rented today was used as the Methodist parsonage from 1899-1912. The parsonage was then in what is now the Sumner home on old Bishop Road. The present parsonage was not built until 1917-1918.

The Methodist Church was built in 1906.

The Baptist church had some land donated to them and built a one-story wood-frame structure across the street from the present church (now gone.) When the Bishop school closed in 1968, the Baptist remodeled the building and moved in.

This building now housing the Baptist Church was constructed in 1912. It cost \$10,000. When completed it was considered one of the finest schools in Oconee County and some years later was the only school with central heating by means of a furnace.

The front part of the building had two rooms downstairs and one large room on the second floor. The upstairs served as an auditorium. The lunchroom building or back part of the building was added in 1938.

Recreation

Before cement swimming pools Bishop had the town pond. On property now owned by Mr. Whitmire located behind where the old hotel (#71) used to stand the pond is still present. This pond is remembered by long-time residents as early as 1912. In August 1921 rules were posted by the Bishop Improvement Club "No swimming on the Sabbath and stop improper dress of some bathers." Appropriate dress in 1920's was clothes with stockings.

Highway paving

The paving of U.S. 441 in 1931-1933 had a great effect on Bishop. In 1919 the road was designated as State Route 24. In 1923 it was also designated part of Route 2 on the Federal Aid System. In 1926, it was designated U.S. Highway 129 and it was not until 1948 that it was designated U.S. Highway 441.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

DIRECTORY OF BISHOP'S BUILDINGS

Numbers are cross-referenced to the attached tax map showing the boundaries of the Bishop Historic District.

MAIN STREET (U.S. HIGHWAY 441 OR MACON HIGHWAY) - WEST SIDE
Moving South from North End of Town

1. Dean and Linda Johnson House - a gray-frame structure built as a five-room house by contractor Howard N. Ash in 1910-1911 and probably first lived in by Ash until Jan. 1912. Later, it was home to the Eidson, Tate, Kilpatrick, Frady, Harper, and Crawford families. Today, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Johnson live here, and Mrs. Johnson operates The Calico Cat, an antique/craft/gift store and Christmas shop in the house.
2. Robert Porter Rental House - a white, bungalow-style house built by Jan. 1921 and owned by the three Porter brothers at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Adlai E. (Bros) Porter lived in this house for decades after their marriage in Sept. 1920, and it is still owned by their son, Robert Porter.
3. C.M. Thomas House - a red-brick house built by Herschel K. (Preacher) Thomas about 1948. C.M. Thomas lives here today.
4. Robert Foster Rental House - a brown-stained house built by R.E. Branch, Jr., for his family in the 1920s. They lived here before they built the house next door, to the south, in 1932 (see no. 5 below). R.E. Branch, Jr.'s stepmother, Mrs. Ida Lloyd Branch, moved into this house after R.E. Branch, Sr.'s death in late 1947. Robert Foster purchased the house in 1981 and still owns it today.
5. Robert and Margie Foster House - a cream-colored, asbestos-shingled house built by Robert E. Branch, Jr., for his family in 1932. This corner lot was the site of the G.D. (Sam) Cook homeplace, a large two-story frame house which had been built by Jan. 1, 1888. This earlier house burned down in the late 1920s while it was owned by James F. Lay. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster currently reside here. Robert Foster's business, Georgia Video Productions, Inc., is housed in the converted garage apartment a short distance behind the house. Further behind the garage apartment is located a tiny four-room frame house; earlier, this structure was the dwelling for the cook employed by the R.E. Branch, Jr., family. It was probably built during the 1930s.
6. Mrs. Trudie Barnett House (now owned by Mrs. Catherine Ballard) - a white-frame house, part of which dates from as early as Jan. 1888, when it was the homeplace of George Preston Elder, for a time a large landowner in Bishop and one of its first town councilmen. J.J. Johns

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

bought this early house in 1896 from an intermediate owner, Prince Hodgson of Athens, lived in it for a dozen years, and then remodelled it. The Henry Barnett family acquired this property in 1934 after M.J. Malcolm had bought it in 1932. Mrs. Henry (Trudie) Barnett lived here for about 30 years after her husband's death in the early 1960s. The entire 83-acre tract, including the house, was purchased by Mrs. Catherine Ballard in 1995. In addition to the large house, a small wood-frame dwelling and an outbuilding stand on this property.

7. Arthur Mann Store - a white-brick store building on the northwest corner of the Bishop crossroads. It was built for Weldon L. Branch sometime between 1903 and 1921 and was operated as a general store by him until the late 1930s-early 1940s, except for a period around 1921-1922 when it was operated by Willis D. Bell. This brick building was placed in front of Branch's original wooden store (which was later torn down) and was, more recently, best known as Victor Kenimer's general store, from 1949 until the late 1960s. Kenimer sold the store to Ralph Parker, who continued the operation of the store as a grocery. Parker sold it to Arthur Mann, who also continued a store operation here. Next, David and Connie Hardigree ran the store for a short period. Then, Mrs. Geneva Anderson, mother-in-law of Arthur Mann, operated "O'Joy Shoes" in this location for a time in the early 1980s. It is currently owned by Arthur Mann and used for storage.

8. Randall H. and Sandra Baker House - a red-brick house on the southwestern corner of the Bishop crossroads, built by John W. Chandler about 1930. Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Chandler lived in this house until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Mell Bell (the son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler) moved in and lived with Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Chandler in the house beginning in the early 1950s. Mr. and Mrs. Bell would reside here until the 1980s, when the house would be sold, first, to Jimmy Lee Stalnaker in 1987 and, then, to Randall H. and Sandra F. Baker in 1990.

Prior to the red-brick house being built, this lot was the location of the oldest store in Bishop, the Elder & Hodgson store, known to date from as early as 1887. In the 1890s, this wood-frame store was owned and operated by Reuben T. Durham, and, from 1902 until the 1920s, by J.J. Johns. The original store building was torn down sometime during the mid-1920s, prior to the construction of the red-brick house.

John W. Chandler ran a store in a small wood-frame building close to the street during the last few years of the 1920s. Chandler's son-in-law, Victor Kenimer, took over this store by 1930. Kenimer would later purchase and operate the Weldon Branch brick store across Price Mill Road and discontinue operations here.

9. Connie Muschell Rental House - a blue-frame house built by 1923, possibly by John W. Chandler. The J.S. Foster family lived here in

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

the mid-1920s. Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Chandler bought the house in 1927 and sometime soon after that gave it to their daughter and son-in-law, Martha and Victor Kenimer, who lived here until their deaths in the 1980s. Connie Muschell owns the home today.

10. Oconee County Senior Center - an impressive brick structure, built as the Bishop First Christian Church. Construction began on this building in 1919 and continued until 1924. Prior to the building of the church, this was the site of a wooden dance pavilion which, after sides were added in the 1890s, served as both Bishop's school building and earliest Christian church until the 1910s. The building was donated to Oconee County in early 1987. The downstairs of the building serves as the Oconee County Senior Center, and the upstairs will serve as the Oconee County Museum and Meeting Hall.

11. Willard and Myrtice Kilpatrick House - a yellow-frame house most likely built by 1891 when it was called "the Whitlow house," and without question built by 1900 when it was the homeplace of Reuben T. Durham, who may have built it in 1890. It was home from 1925 to 1955 to the L.B.N. (Berry) Fambrough family and from 1962 to the present to the Willard Kilpatrick family.

12. O'Dell and Mattie Belle Miller House - a white, bungalow-style house built by J.W. Chandler in 1913. He and his family lived here for a short time before he sold the house to the Franklin D. Gillen family in 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Miller purchased the property in 1964 and have lived here ever since.

Site of Old Calaboose Building - a 25-ft.-by-45-ft. lot behind the O'Dell Miller house. The old jailhouse was a small wooden structure with iron bars at the windows. It was built sometime between 1902 and 1918 on land deeded to the town by J.J. Johns. This lot was sold by the town in 1934 to Mrs. W.J. Barrett. The building was later torn down.

13. Verner Hammond Rental House - a small, beige, wood-frame house possibly built by Dr. J.H. Elder, Bishop's first doctor, during 1890 or built even earlier by George Norris. The property was called "the George Norris lot" in 1889. Dr. Elder and his family lived here during the 1890s. In 1899, the house became the Methodist Parsonage for the Farmington Circuit and served as the parsonage until 1912 when church trustees sold it to J.W. Chandler and relocated the parsonage to the north side of Old Bishop Road to the house occupied by the Christopher Sumner family today. The W.J. Barrett family lived here from 1929 to 1950. Later owners have included Mrs. Clara H. Branch, William T. Casper, and Verner Hammond. Architectural features indicate that this house may, originally, have faced south rather than facing Main Street.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Verner Hammond's Fruit Stand - a white, wood-frame structure, sitting close to the street, which was built in 1982 by Verner Hammond. A different building -- a one-story, shingle-roofed, frame structure -- sat on this site from as early as 1907, when it was a store selling dry goods and groceries, operated by "Old Man Hickory" Jackson and his two sons, Joe H. and Ben P. Jackson. It was probably built by Fred Enlow after 1903-1904. In the 1910s, after the Jacksons went bankrupt in 1911, Dr. E.H. Kenimer and E.P. Weathersbee operated the Kenimer & Weathersbee store here. During the 1920s, S.D. Blackwell operated a grocery store here. From 1933 until about 1940, W.L. Pollard ran a store in this earlier building.

14. Verner and Mildred Hammond House - a white, vinyl-sided, frame house probably built by Fred Enlow soon after the fire about 1915 which destroyed the earlier house at the back of this 2-acre-deep lot. The earlier house was built by Fred Enlow between 1904 and 1906, and it burned while the Pearl Hardigree family was living in it. The Verner Hammond family purchased the property in 1974 from Mrs. Irene Enlow Jackson. The Hammonds still reside here today.

15. James and Barbara Humphries House - a gray-frame house built between 1904 and 1907 by Dr. E.H. Kenimer. Dr. Kenimer's family lived here for decades. A small frame building on the north side of the house, close to the street, served as Dr. Kenimer's medical office until his death in 1943. This small office was moved after Dr. Kenimer's death, and local opinions vary as to what was done with it subsequently. Fletcher House purchased the home from the Kenimer heirs in 1960, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wright bought it in 1987. Mr. and Mrs. Humphries purchased the house from the Wrights in 1995.

16. Johnny and Carolyn Pritchett House - a beige-frame house built by 1891 probably by Thomas A. and Addie A. Hale. The Hales also built a store on this lot, which survived until at least 1901. The house was lived in by the Levi Nunn family during most of the 1890s and by the W.F. Preston family from 1905 to 1915. It is likely that Preston added the second story to the house. Roy and Mittie Lee Marable purchased the property in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Howard Bray (Miss Annie Bray) lived in this house for decades after 1941. The Johnny Pritchett family has resided here since the late 1980s.

17. Betty MacPherson's The Frosted Lion Antiques, Books & Collectibles Store Building - a two-story, two-section, brick building, commonly known as the old Porter Bros. store. The north section was built in 1910 by D.H. Huff, and the south section was built somewhat later, during the 1910s, probably by G.D. (Sam) Cook. The south section was owned by the Porter brothers from the 1910s until 1951, but the north section must have been rented by them from D.H. Huff. Both sections were used by them as a store and offices from the 1910s through the

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

early 1950s, when Frank Porter died. Dr. O.L. Branch had a dentist's office upstairs, and the large, second-story room was used as a community gathering place. The south section had become Bishop's post office by 1951, continuing in this use until the new post office was built in 1968. Mr. and Mrs. R.T. MacPherson purchased both sections of the building in 1988. The north section has since been restored, and Betty MacPherson opened The Frosted Lion store here in the early 1990s.

18. U.S. Post Office Building - a small, red-brick building built in 1968 on the site of an earlier wood-frame building. The earlier frame structure may have been built by A.G. Elder between 1888 and 1890, when A.G. Elder had a store on this spot. The A.G. Elder store seems to have survived from this time until 1903 (when it is pictured on a railroad map) and until 1904 (when its lot began to be called the "lot of W.G. Mayne or Post Office lot"). The lot still carried this name in 1915, and Mrs. Rozelle Jones Harris states that her father, C.E. (Bear) Jones, had a store in this building during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The structure appears in a photograph taken in 1947, but was torn down at some point before the new post office was built. The post office is a nonhistoric and therefore a noncontributing building.

19. Lt. Col. R.T. (Sandy) and Betty MacPherson House - a large, white, two-story, frame house, built in a Queen Anne, Free Classic style. As early as March 1890, a building sat on this lot, in which a store was operated by George Preston Elder. Mrs. Hannah S. Gould bought the lot with the store on it in 1890 and then sold it to Mrs. Gertrude Nunn in Dec. 1891, when the deed describes the lot as being the lot "on which is the Store House formerly occupied by G.P. Elder." Mrs. Nunn sold it to Mrs. S.D. Fambrough in 1897, when it was described as having "a three room house" on it, the lot being known as "the Mrs. H.S. Gould store house lot." Mrs. Rozelle Jones Harris remembers that the Fambroughs lived in an old structure on this site at first, remodelling it into a much larger, grander house. Documentary evidence shows that S.D. Fambrough was constructing or remodelling a building on this site in 1908. At this time, the main part of the current house (including the front facade) was probably added on to what is the present back wing of the house (which represented the Hannah S. Gould storehouse). Early photographs depict a large house with a columned front porch which wrapped around the north side of the house. Howard N. Ash probably was the contractor. A second story was later added to the house. Some of the structure's original decoration has been stripped away over the years. S.D. Fambrough's daughter and her husband, Lucille Porter and Selwyn B. Porter, lived here for decades after the Fambroughs, and then their daughter and her husband -- Selwyn and Frank Wells, Jr. -- lived here for a period

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

until the death of Mr. Wells in 1985. R.T. (Sandy) and Betty MacPherson bought the house in 1985 and live here today.

Site of S.D. Fambrough Store/Bishop Bank Building - a vacant space beginning ten feet to the south of the R.T. MacPherson house on Main Street. A now-vanished, one-story, wood-frame store building was built here next to the S.D. Fambrough house in 1908 at the same time the house was being built/remodelled. This building had a porch across its front facade with Corinthian columns which matched the original columns on the house; an extension of the back porch of the house formed a covered walkway to the rear of the store building. The Bishop Banking Company, which was founded in 1905, moved into the back of Fambrough's store, and the brick foundations of a bank vault can still be seen on the site.

20. Charley Brooks' Storage Building - a one-story, white-brick building which was the final home of The Bishop Banking Company. It was constructed as a bank building before Nov. 1911 while the lot was still owned by Mrs. S.D. Fambrough. Its use as a bank ended when banking authorities closed the bank down in Dec. 1924. In the period around 1918, a livery stable sat behind and slightly to the south of the bank building. By the 1930s, the bank building was owned and being utilized as a store/filling station by Herschel K. (Preacher) Thomas, with part of it also used as a barber shop. Thomas continued operations here until the early 1960s. Charley and Kathy Brooks purchased the building in 1981 and operated the Nostalgia Arts toys and collectibles store in it until the early 1990s. It now serves as a storage building for the Brooks and Brady mail-order toys and collectibles business.

Site of Buddy Watson's House - a vacant space located at the end of a short unpaved road between the MacPherson house and the Brooks house. On this spot used to sit a wood-frame tenant house probably built before 1900. It served as home to black employees of the Fambrough and Porter families for decades. Sometime during the 1950s and 1960s, Buddy Watson lived here and carried on his popular weekend barbecue business in the yard.

21. Charley and Kathy Brooks House - a tan, vinyl-sided, frame house which may date from 1890 or earlier. This lot was referred to as belonging to Claude Bishop, a son of W.H. Bishop, in deeds of 1890 and 1891. The 1890 tax digest lists H.C. Bishop & Co. (Henry Claudius Bishop) as owning merchandise worth \$250, suggesting that Claude operated a store here. The Brookses' home today, which contains elements of an early structure, could well represent either the store, the house, or a combined store/house building of Henry Claudius Bishop. W.H. Bishop, who held title to this lot during the early 1890s, sold it to Mrs. W.G. Mayne in 1893, and she and "Dad" Mayne

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

lived in it until their deaths. Their only child, Mrs. Maybelle Mayne Porter, owned this house until 1968, renting it over the years to the J.L. Yearwood and H.K. Thomas families. The Brookses' home is unquestionably the same structure in which the Mayne family lived. On the same lot, to the south side of the house, is a log house which was constructed within the past 20 to 25 years; it was moved here from Nicholson, Ga., for use by the Brooks family as a storage building.

22. Mrs. Rosa Young House - a green-and-white frame house most likely built by W.G. Mayne for his only child, Maybelle Mayne Porter, and her husband, Frank Porter, after their marriage in 1912. Mrs. Young has resided here for a number of years.

23. Herman Beale House - a white-frame house probably built by W.G. Mayne around the same time as Mrs. Rosa Young's house next door. Early occupants were Mr. and Mrs. G.D. (Sam) Cook. The Cooks were living in the Bishop hotel in 1910 so that they must have moved into this house sometime after that year. They lived here while Sam Cook was manager of the Hodgson cotton gin directly across Main Street from their house, and they remained here until a few months before Sam Cook's death in 1931. Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Moon lived in the house from the mid-1960s until 1977. Herman and Kathryn Beale purchased the property in December 1977, and Herman Beale still owns it today.

24. Golden Pantry Food Stores Building - a modern cement-block building owned by Roger Glass and rented to the Golden Pantry chain as a convenience store/gas station. The store building was probably built as a country store by Eddie and Lillie Moon during the 1960s. Mr. and Mrs. Moon ran a store here, which included a restaurant, until 1972, when Roger Glass and Lewis Withrow began to run the G & W Grocery & Restaurant in the building. Brian Griffith began operating a Golden Pantry convenience store with self-service gasoline here in 1979. The store became part of the Golden Pantry chain in 1987. This building is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

Site of Mrs. Magnolia Cross House - a small vacant lot behind the Fairfield Trucking building, reached by a driveway to the left of Fairfield Trucking. On this spot sat a wood-frame house for decades, which was home to the much-loved Mrs. Magnolia Cross for a number of years. The property is owned by Roger Glass. The house was taken down in March 1994 after Mrs. Cross' death.

25. George (Jay) and Neang Smith House - a yellow-brick house built in 1934 by Mrs. Emma Snead Griffeth for her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Snead. George Smith bought the house in 1983 from John and Lynn Arnold, who had purchased it in 1979 from Lucy Allgood. Mr. and Mrs. Smith currently reside here.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

26. Mrs. Rosemary Woodel House - a blue-gray, shingled structure built about 1915 by W.B. and Georgia Chandler -- parents of John W., Cornelius, and Ollie Chandler. The house was owned for many years, beginning in 1943, by Mrs. Rozelle Jones Harris. In the mid-1980s, Len and Rosemary Woodel operated the Bishop Pace Gallery here. It is currently owned by Mrs. Rosemary Woodel and rented to Second Apple Pottery Studio.

27. Mrs. Alma Hardigree House - A white, bungalow-style house built for Elmer and Alma Hardigree about 1938. Elmer, Lorenzo, and Pearl Hardigree actually built the house themselves. The house is still lived in by Mrs. Alma Hardigree.

28. Michael Swicegood House - a blue-gray, wood-frame structure, which, according to Elder/Early family tradition, was originally a slave cabin. This house could have been built by W.Y. Elder's tenants or workers as early as 1877, when an Elder bought the property, or it could date from the time of an earlier, non-Elder-family owner of the land. There is a possibility that this house could have been the home of W.A. Elder, a son of W.Y. Elder, who died in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Early, Jr., recently lived in the house, and Michael Swicegood purchased it in 1994.

29. Early's Plantation House (Hope Farm) - a white, wood-frame plantation "big house" built by an original settler, William Young Elder, sometime between 1877 and 1885. The house has continuously remained in the W.Y. Elder family down to the present, belonging today to descendant Christopher Early of Atlanta. It predates the founding of the town of Bishop and is the oldest surviving structure within the city limits. The Early family tradition states that the W.H. Bishop house/hotel (see no. 91 below) was built to match the W.Y. Elder home at about the same time. (Mrs. W.H. Bishop was a daughter of W.Y. Elder.) The S.P. Christopher family resided here from 1891 until about 1920, and Kati-O Christopher (later, Mrs. Thomas A. Early, then, Mrs. Alfred Holbrook, and finally, Mrs. Eugene Baker) was born here in 1888 when her grandparents lived in the house. Mrs. Kati-O Christopher Early resided in the house during the 1940s and early 1950s and for a time operated, first, an antiques store and, next, a tearoom on the property. Mrs. Early remodelled the house somewhat during the time she owned it. It was the Early family who named their homeplace "Hope Farm." The house and land has been rented out to various families over the years, including the Hattie Huff family and the Thomas Lamar Elder, Jr., family. The Eddie-Lu Kitchen, a restaurant, was located here in the late 1950s. There is an Elder/Christopher/Early family cemetery at a distance behind the house, containing about 18 graves, the oldest ones of which date from 1885.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

MAIN STREET (U.S. HIGHWAY 441 OR MACON HIGHWAY) - EAST SIDE
Moving South from North End of Town

30. Mrs. Susie Marable House (now owned by Mrs. Catherine Ballard) - a large, two-story, white-frame structure built in 1890-1891 as the homeplace of Andrew Campbell Jackson, first mayor of Bishop, on an 80-acre tract of land. A wood-frame tenant house also sits on the property at a short distance northwest of the railroad tracks. The Jacksons owned the entire tract until 1905, and the R.B. Thornton family next lived here. The William A. Norville family bought the property by 1909 and resided in the house for many years. The J.C. Marable family lived here for a number of years beginning in 1942 and through the 1970s; Mrs. J.C. (Susie) Marable lived here as a widow until her death in 1982. Mrs. Catherine Ballard purchased the house and about 2 acres of the property in 1995.

31. Allan and Diane Hardigree House - a frame house with gray siding built about 1910 by Roy O. Marable. Mrs. G.S. (Toonie) Thompson bought the house in 1915 and lived here for many years until the late 1950s, when her daughter, Margie Thompson, inherited the home. The Allan Hardigree family bought the property in 1986 from Floy Yarbrough and still lives here today.

32. Dr. Mark Anthony Rental House - a white-frame house built by contractor Howard N. Ash, probably for C.E. (Bear) Jones, in 1908. Mrs. Rozelle Jones Harris, his daughter, remembers moving into this house when it was brand new, about 1908 or 1909. The James H. Lowe family lived in this house from 1918 until about 1942, when members of the C.F. Kilpatrick family (Joseph E.D. and Ruzelle Kilpatrick) bought it. The C.F. Kilpatricks lived here from then until the 1980s. The property was sold in 1989 after Mrs. Mindora Kilpatrick Bray's death. It is currently owned by Dr. Mark Anthony and rented out.

Site of Kilpatrick/Hardigree Store - a vacant lot on the northeast corner of the crossroads. From at least as early as 1908 a wood-frame store, possibly built by W.A. Norville, sat here. The building was moved after 1948 to a lot farther south on the east side of Main Street and was turned into a dwelling (see no. 43 below). A store was operated in this structure on the crossroads corner by C.E. Jones and also by the Porter brothers from 1910 to 1912, by J.E. Thrasher from 1913 to 1914, by W.D. Bell sometime in 1915, by J.F. Lay from 1915 to 1918, possibly by W.A. Norville from 1918 to 1920, and by James H. Lowe from 1920 to 1927. H. Pearl Hardigree ran a store here from about 1930 to 1944, and his son, Elmer T. Hardigree, also operated an ice business from a small ice house next to the store during the same period. C.F. Kilpatrick was the last to operate a store here, from

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

1945 to 1948. Victor Kenimer then bought the building and moved it farther south on Main Street.

33. O.D. (Ollie) Chandler House - a white-frame house built by Ollie Chandler about 1910. The Chandler family lived in this house until 1946, when it was sold to J.C. Marable. In recent years, it has belonged to the Mrs. Susie Marable estate, and no one has lived here. In mid-1994, the house was purchased by the Bishop Town Council to be restored and used for various public purposes.

34. Victor and Ronday Cooper House - a yellow, vinyl-sided frame house built by 1908 -- a former store building which was moved from the northeast corner of the crossroads (see no. 41 above) by Victor Kenimer after he purchased it in 1948. Mr. and Mrs. Victor D. Cooper, Jr., the current residents, bought the house in 1992 from Pamela and Dave Ellis, who had lived here since 1984. The house sits in the vicinity of other early structures: first, a frame house, the home of Harden Malcolm, which burned sometime after the mid-1930s, and, second, a blacksmith shop which sat just south of the Malcolm house from as early as, or earlier than, the 1920s until 1970. The blacksmith shop was owned in the 1920s by J.M. Covington and by L.B.N. (Berry) Fambrough during the 1930s. It was used next by J.L. Yearwood until about 1946 and then owned by the Norville family, who ultimately gave the land to the Bishop Christian Church. The blacksmith shop may have been the same building used by William A. Norville as a stable on this site circa 1912; or the mule barn, which sat immediately to the south of the blacksmith shop, may have been the Norville stable.

35. Bishop City Hall - a diminutive red-brick structure built in 1940 as the city jail by the Bishop Town Council. It contains two small jail cells. City Hall sits on the north end of a lot which was known as the T.W. Wallace mill lot in 1911. Wallace's mill sat farther south on the lot than today's City Hall and appears to have been taken down about 1926 when R.P. Brightwell owned this portion of the property.

Site of W.J. Barrett's Grist Mill - a vacant lot between City Hall and Chapman's Antiques Store. A wood-frame house, built by 1913, used to sit here, immediately north of the antiques store. Around 1920, it served as the clubhouse for the Bishop Improvement Club. From 1922 to 1924, it was owned and operated as a garage by O.A. Saxon and also housed the barber shop of J.C. Mathis. During the 1930s, the grist mill of W.J. Barrett was housed in this building. The mill building was torn down in the early 1940s, when Newell Barnett bought it and moved the mill into the structure known as "the tin building" next door (now, Chapman's Antiques Store - no. 36 below).

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

36. Jackie Chapman's Times Past Antiques Store (the Tin Building) - a two-story, blue-gray metal building built by C.W. (Dutch) Anderson in 1920. The downstairs was a store, and the upstairs served as living quarters. Earlier on this site, from 1893 to 1904, had been T.B. Fullilove's blacksmith shop, and from 1904 to 1920, J.H. and B.P. Jackson's seed house had sat on this spot. Newell Barnett bought this lot from Mrs. W.J. Barrett in 1943 and shortly thereafter moved the grist mill from the building to the north (no. 45 above) into this structure. Bishop residents recall that, at different times, it has been used as a garage and as a restaurant.

37. Mason & Son Building - a brown-stained wooden structure which houses a woodworking and general contractor business today and was home to A & A Cabinet Makers during the 1980s. It was built about 1972 by William A. Whitmire as the original site of Agri-Chemicals, Inc. fertilizer plant. This building sits on the approximate site of the Central of Georgia Railway Depot, which burned down in 1953. The depot was located on a long, narrow lot, owned by the railroad, which ran north and south of it between the main line of the railroad tracks and the sidetrack to the west. At least seven seed houses and a cotton warehouse sat on the depot lot in 1903.

38. Public Well - a sealed-over well with shingled-roof shelter mounted on pillars. Local lore states that the well was first dug because the railroad builders required it before they would route the railroad through the community of Greenwood. A peaked-roof well shelter is visible in a photograph taken about 1918-1919. In June 1932, the Bishop Improvement Club finished a new public well, and Mayor S.B. Porter made a dedication speech for it at the Bishop School. In more recent times, local resident Donald Ash was commissioned to undertake repair work on the well.

39. Southeastern Testing Laboratory Complex - composed of three buildings constructed at different times:

The three-section blue-brick building (the northernmost building). The earliest building of the complex, it was probably built between 1915 and 1919 by Mrs. C.E. Fambrough or her husband, E.G. Fambrough, to replace their wooden store which burned about 1912-1913. A 1918-1919 photograph shows that a small building with a barber pole in front had been built by that time and added on to the south end of the brick building; it is clear that this small building was later incorporated into the center building (the aluminum-sided warehouse).

Two of the three sections of this brick building housed two of the same stores for almost 40 years. The south section was the location until 1956 of J.E. O'Dillon's hardware store, which also sold caskets and furniture. The middle section was the site of the E.F. Huff store

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

from late 1920 to the early 1960s, and, simultaneous with E.F. Huff, of the post office until the 1940s. J.F. Lay briefly ran a store here just before E.F. Huff bought the store; Lay's name is visible on the store window in the 1918-1919 photograph. The north section was purchased first from Mrs. C.E. Fambrough by Dr. E.H. Kenimer in 1919, and he operated a drugstore here for a time. B.F. Preston ran a drugstore here during the 1920s, and, then, Mrs. Maude Norton operated a store in this building during the 1930s.

The aluminum-sided building (the center building). This warehouse was likely built by Otho Branch after he bought the lot in 1922. The husband of one of Branch's sisters, Herbert Breedlove, utilized the warehouse for storing cotton during the 1930s and 1940s.

The brick-and-stone former garage building (the southernmost building). This building was probably built in 1917 by J.F. Lay and A.H. Shannon. J.F. Lay would own a garage here circa 1917-1920 as would Herbert Breedlove and O.A. Saxon for a brief time during 1920. J.S. Foster would operate B & F Garage here with different partners during the 1930s though O.M. Branch and his sisters would own the property beginning in late 1920.

In the twenties, a small wooden building was added to the north end of the three-section brick building. In this spot was located, first, the post office; next, the shop where J.C. Mulligan sold hot dogs and hamburgers; and, finally, the beer joint of Greek Hardigree -- a restaurant that sold sandwiches and beer during the late 1930s and the 1940s.

Before the first of the buildings mentioned above was built, a large wooden store sat on this lot -- the Cook & Jackson store. It was a general store which sold, among other things, caskets. It burned in about 1912-1913 when owned by E.G. Fambrough. It is visible in the background of a photograph of S.B. Porter taken about 1910. The store, which faced northwards towards the depot, had existed on this site since 1890, when it was built by the partnership of G.D. (Sam) Cook and Andrew Campbell Jackson. It was sold several times during the 1890s, ending up in the hands of R.T. Durham by 1900 and of J.J. Johns by 1902.

Site of Breedlove Peach-Packing Shed - a vacant lot on the northeast corner of Astondale Road and U.S. Highway 441. A large wooden structure which housed Mrs. Herbert (Fannie Webb Branch) Breedlove's peach packing plant once sat here. A trash fire which started during Mayor Maude Norton's town clean-up campaign caused this building to burn down in 1947. It had been purchased by Mrs. Breedlove from the Hodgson Oil Refining Company in 1937.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

The building had originally been built as a cotton gin about 1902 by The Bishop Square Bale Ginning Company and had operated as a cotton gin into the 1920s. The Hodgson Oil Refining Company of Athens seems to have purchased it by 1916. It had earlier been sold by The Bishop Square Bale Ginning Company to the Oconee Oil Refining Company. Oconee Oil Refining had, in 1908, sold it to the Southern Oil Refining Company, which, in turn, must have sold it to the Hodgson Oil Refining Company of Athens.

Site of Mellow Moon Service Station/Oconee Warehouse Company - a vacant lot on the southeast corner of Astondale Road and U.S. Highway 441. A small wood-frame building sat on this spot from 1938 to 1940, when it was used as a service station which sold gasoline and snacks. Willard Kilpatrick operated the Mellow Moon service station in partnership with the Porter brothers. This building was later moved over to the southeast side of Old Bishop Road, on the lot to the north of the old J.A. Wilson cotton gin, where it sits today. Earlier, from 1905-1906 until the 1920s, the Oconee Warehouse Company had a one-story, brick warehouse for cotton storage on this spot, originally measuring 60 ft. by 110 ft. and lying between the railroad tracks and U.S. Highway 441.

40. Mrs. Iola Greenway House - a white-frame house built by Nov. 1891 by S.P. Christopher. Just after the turn of the century, the house became the homeplace of J.D. Sterling. W.A. Thomas bought the home in 1942, and Frances H. Thomas sold it to Ed and Iola Greenway in 1961. Mrs. Iola Greenway still lives here today.

OLD BISHOP ROAD (FORMERLY, CHURCH STREET) - NORTHWEST SIDE
Moving Northeast from Crossroads

41. Mrs. Margie Carter House - a white-frame house possibly built by John W. Chandler for J.E. Thrasher by 1915. By late 1915, the J.F. Lay family had moved in, and they lived here until 1920. H. Pearl Hardigree and his family had bought the house from O.M. Branch in 1930 and resided in the house until the 1960s. The Earnest A. Carter family purchased the property in 1967, and Mrs. Margie Carter currently lives here.

42. J.H. Hardy House - a wood-frame house where Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Hardy resided sometime after March 1910 and during the 1920s. The property was bought by J.C. Marable in 1945 and remains in that family (Malcolms) today. The house sits to the east of Allan Hardigree's house and to the north of Otis Phillips' house. The existence of this house explains the presence of an 8-ft.-wide alley which runs along the west side of Otis Phillips' lot for about 190 ft. north from Old Bishop Road; the alley has served as a road to the Hardy house. The

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

alley appears on a 1918 plat, but the house may date from as early as 1890-1894 when schoolteacher D.D. Stinchcomb built a house on a lot which included the area of the Hardy lot.

43. Otis and Margie Phillips House - a brick house built in 1967 by Otis and Margie Phillips. The Phillips tore down a wood-frame dwelling to build the brick house; they had purchased the earlier home in 1946. This earlier structure had been built by John W. Chandler between 1914 and Jan. 1918. Omer A. Saxon lived here during the 1920s, and, later, Mrs. Lizzie Partee resided on this lot. The original structure is visible in the background of the circa 1913-1915 photograph of the J.E. Thrasher store. The Phillips House is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

44. Christopher Sumner House - a blue-frame house probably built by John W. Chandler between 1910 and 1912. It served as the Methodist Parsonage between 1912 and 1918, when a new parsonage was built across the street. The house is visible in the background of a photograph taken of the J.E. Thrasher store circa 1913-1915. The W.F. Hinesley family lived here during the 1920s. The Zachary S. (Pete) Norville, Sr., family lived here from 1934 to 1938. The F.M. House family also resided here for a number of years beginning in 1949. The Sumner family has lived in the house since 1990.

45. J.O. and Juanita Stalnaker House - a frame house with brick siding known to have been built by 1910, probably by J.W. Chandler. A Mrs. Preston lived here in 1910, when the house was sold by Chandler to J.M. Covington. Along the southeast side of this property, along the railroad right of way, used to run a 270-ft.-long road that was only 8 feet wide. The road gave access to the railroad section houses which sat to the north of the Covington house on the northwest side of the railroad tracks. The road's south end may have intersected originally with Machen Avenue, which was an extension northward, across Old Bishop Road and the railroad tracks, of today's Railroad Street. The property has remained in the Covington family down to the present, Mrs. J.O. (Juanita) Stalnaker being a granddaughter of J.M. Covington.

Site of Railroad Section Houses - vacant lots on the northwest side of the railroad tracks, to the north of the place where the railroad tracks cross Old Bishop Road. Two small wood-frame buildings constructed to house local railroad employees existed here by 1891. By 1909, a larger section-foreman's house had been built a short distance farther north along the tracks. Henry Bray, section foreman, and his family moved into this house about 1911-1912. After this house burned to the ground about 1928, the railroad purchased for use by the section foreman the house which used to sit on what is now the property of Mrs. Sara Maxey today. None of the section houses exists today.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Site of Original Bishop Baptist Church - a vacant lot just north of the crossing of the railroad tracks and Old Bishop Road, between the tracks and the road. A wood-frame structure was built here in 1923 by the Bishop Baptist Church congregation. It was torn down after the congregation purchased in 1969 the former Bishop School building across the street to remodel and use as a church.

Mrs. Dawson (Sara) Maxey House - A beige, vinyl-sided, wood-frame house built by Dawson and Sara Maxey in 1952 on Antioch Road and moved by them to this spot in 1956. In 1982, Mrs. Maxey tore down an earlier frame structure elsewhere on the property which had served as the home of the railroad section foreman from about 1928 to 1938. Susie Reynolds had sold the earlier house to the railroad in 1928 after the first section foreman's house burned; the Henry Bray family moved into it when the railroad purchased it. This house may have been built by T.B. Fullilove about 1895; he sold a 12-acre tract to J.H. and B.P. Jackson in 1905. The Jacksons were living on this tract in the first decade of the century in the house later torn down by Mrs. Maxey. J.J. Weaver, the railroad depot agent for years, purchased the house from the railroad in 1938. This building is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

OLD BISHOP ROAD (FORMERLY, CHURCH STREET) - SOUTHEAST SIDE
Moving Northeast from Crossroads

46. George Carter Warehouse - a concrete building possibly built as early as the 1890s and used in a number of ways over the decades since. The core of this structure was built as a cotton gin on property owned by Reuben T. Durham. The lot and the gin were sold to J.A. Wilson by R.T. Durham shortly before his death in late 1901. The gin came to be known as J.A. Wilson's gin, and it operated during the 1900s and 1910s. By 1922, the gin had become a concrete garage owned by the Foster Bros., James S. Foster and French F. Foster. Beginning in 1943, Porter Bros. used the building as a cotton warehouse. George Carter has owned the property during the past decade and uses the building for storage.

47. George Carter Storage Building (Bros Porter's Little Store) - a very small, gray-frame building. From about 1938 to 1940, this structure sat on the southeast corner of Astondale Road and U.S. Highway 441, where it served as the Mellow Moon service station, run by Willard Kilpatrick in partnership with the Porter brothers. It was used later as a store and for storage by Adlai (Bros) Porter. George Carter has owned the property during the past decade, using the building for storage.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

48. David and Connie Hardigree House - a white cement-block house built about 1947 by H. Lorenzo (Dike) Hardigree. It has been home to the David Hardigree family for a number of years. Town councilman David Hardigree died in 1993, and Mrs. David (Connie) Hardigree owns the house today.

49. Greg and Mandy Roberds House - a white-frame house probably built by J.W. Chandler in 1917, when the property was owned by J.W. Chandler and S.D. Fambrough. H. Montgomery Kenimer bought the house and lot in 1925 from J.C. Marable, and his family lived here for decades. The Greg Roberds family purchased the house in 1993 from Edward D. Kenimer and lives here today.

50. Margaret and Mary Foster House - a white-frame house known to have been built by 1908. It could have been built by carpenter Foster M. McGaughey or by Mrs. Alice M. Biggs between 1904 and 1915. We know that Mrs. Rozelle Jones Harris lived here in 1908 and that Mrs. Alice M. Biggs sold this lot and the one next to it to S.D. Fambrough and J.W. Chandler in 1915 with a dwelling already on it. Mrs. Avie Moon lived here for a few years beginning in 1919, and Mrs. Ethel Newton Foster moved her family here in 1931. Two of Mrs. Foster's daughters, Margaret and Mary Foster, still own and live in the house today.

51. Methodist Church Parsonage - a white-frame house built in 1917-1918 as the parsonage for the Bishop Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Reputedly, a mail-order-pattern house (possibly, a Sears Roebuck-pattern house), it was built during the pastorate of the Rev. L.W. Neff. Today, it serves as the parsonage for the Methodist Church Circuit which includes Bishop, Farmington, and Salem.

52. Bishop United Methodist Church - a white-frame building constructed in 1906 by the Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church Congregation. It is still in use today. Along the northeast edge of the lot, running southeast from Old Bishop Road, there used to be a 30-ft.-wide street called Biggs Street from as early as 1910 until as late as 1938; the street originally ran southward to the home of the Biggs family, which sat far back from the road.

53. Bishop Baptist Church - a large, two-story, brick structure, the oldest part of which was built in 1912 as the Bishop School. This structure is composed of two separate buildings, one behind the other, which were linked together. The building closest to the road is the original schoolhouse, with the building behind it having been added later. A third wood-frame building, erected about 1938 farther back on the lot and slightly to the southwest, served as the Bishop School lunchroom for years. After the 1968 school closing following the county's school consolidation, the Bishop Baptist Church congregation bought the school building in 1969 and remodelled it into a church,

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

holding the first services here in Feb. 1970. The school is a contributing resource; however, the church has been altered extensively and is therefore noncontributing.

William A. and Florence Whitmire House - a brick house built by William A. and Florence Whitmire in 1987. Five wood-frame houses on the property were taken down at this time, one of them on the site where the brick house sits. Not far from the brick house is located what was known as the town spring in the early decades of the century. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmire still live here today. This house is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

PRICE MILL ROAD (FORMERLY, WEST CHURCH STREET OR BOSTWICK ROAD) -
NORTHWEST SIDE
Moving Southwest from Crossroads

54. Mrs. Lavonia Lord House - a white-frame house built by Weldon L. Branch between 1903 and 1911, which served as home to his family for decades afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell lived here for a period of years after the Weldon Branch family. Mrs. Lavonia Lord owns and lives in the house today. On the west side of the house, there is a dirt road which runs north from Price Mill Road, paralleling Main Street. Along this road during the 1940s and earlier sat several wood-frame structures, which housed tenants or domestic employees of various families, such as the J.J. Johns family, who lived on Main Street. About 1948, in the house which sat closest to Mrs. Lord's house lived Ernest Hopkins, the father of well-known local resident Leonard Hopkins. This house is still standing and is used for storage by Mrs. Lord.

55. Robert A. and Jennifer Payne House - a white-frame structure built by Gladys and Elmer Pearsall in the late 1950s-early 1960s. Gladys Pearsall is the daughter of Carl Ash (see no. 72 below). Sandra and Roger Glass lived here between 1966 and 1968. The Robert A. Payne, Jr., family bought the house in 1991 and lives in it today. This building is nonhistoric resource located just outside the district.

56. Dr. Robert A. and Voncile Payne House (actually sits at the end of Ash Road, a short road which runs north from Price Mill Road and is slightly outside the Bishop city limits) - a two-story, Victorian-era frame house, constructed/remodelled around 1908 by Howard N. Ash for the railroad section boss, Joseph W. Campbell. A dwelling stood on this spot as early as 1891 when it was sold by Mrs. Matt Elder (who had purchased the land in 1886) to John W. Campbell, and part of the foundations and/or structure may well have been utilized in construction by Howard N. Ash just after the turn of the century. Campbell sold the land to J.J. Branch in 1912, and the house became

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

the home of Mrs. Clara Branch Parrish Jones from about 1923 to 1936. The William Barnett family lived in it from 1936 to 1942; the Carl Ash family from 1942 to 1972; and the Barnard Tant family during the 1970s. Dr. and Mrs. Payne have resided here since 1980.

PRICE MILL ROAD (FORMERLY, WEST CHURCH STREET OR BOSTWICK ROAD) -
SOUTHEAST SIDE
Moving Southwest from Crossroads

Site of Otis Doster House - a vacant lot between the corner house owned by Randall Baker and Mrs. Woodrow Turnbull's house. On this site until at least the late 1960s there used to be a four-room, frame dwelling where the J.L. Yearwood family lived for years, followed by Otis Doster. The lot is owned by Connie Muschell today.

57. Mrs. Woodrow (Mercedese) Turnbull House - a red-brick house owned today by Mrs. Woodrow Turnbull. The house was probably built by Nov. 1891, when a structure appears on this spot on a plat bearing this date. In 1892, it seems to have been a frame dwelling owned by Mrs. George Preston Elder. The house belonged during the 1890s to the Nathan Cook family. Between 1900 and 1930, the Adams and Mathis families resided here. In 1930, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Branch, Sr., bought the house and lived here until Mr. Branch's death in late 1947. Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Turnbull bought the property in 1948, and Mrs. Turnbull still resides here today. At some point, the frame building was covered with a brick face, thus disguising its nineteenth-century origins.

58. Harold and Betty Parsons House - a red-brick house believed to have been built as a wood-frame house as early as 1891 since a structure appears on this site on a plat drawn in Nov. 1891. Two structures -- a cotton gin house and a small wood-frame dwelling house -- stood on a 1 1/2-acre lot which included this property in 1899. We know that the gin house dates from about 1887, when its builder, Isaac W. Thrasher, bought the lot from W.H. Bishop. Y.H. Daniell sold the "Daniell gin house lot" to S.P. Christopher in 1890. Zach T. Williams may have been the last owner to operate the gin before his property was sold by the sheriff in 1897. Mrs. J.J. Branch bought a one-half undivided interest in the property from the sheriff in 1897, and Fambrough Bros. probably bought the other half from the sheriff at that time.

Three Porter brothers bought the house lot from Mrs. Rosa Adams in 1911 and held it until 1919, when they sold it to J.E. Thrasher. The C.E. Jones family lived here before 1923, when the house was still a wood-frame dwelling; members of the Arnold family bought the property in 1924. The Newell Barnett family resided here from 1943 until the

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

1960s, when Harold and Betty Parsons moved in with Betty's mother, Mrs. Newell Barnett. Harold and Betty Parsons had the frame structure bricked over. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons still live in this house today.

59. Mrs. Rozelle Jones Harris House (owned by Harold and Betty Parsons) - a gray, bungalow-style, wood-frame house built about 1925 by John W. Chandler, probably for his then-recently-married daughter and son-in-law, Mary Joe and Charlie Mell Bell, who lived here before World War II. The C.H. Bray family purchased the house in 1943, and Mrs. Bray sold it to Harold and Betty Parsons in 1979. Longtime Bishop resident Mrs. Rozelle Jones Harris rents the house today.

60. Carlton and Gwyn Jones House - a white-frame house built by 1919. John W. Chandler's family lived here in 1920, and the house was owned by the Chandlers for many years. It was sold in 1945 by Chandler to Mrs. Lillian Huff, who owned it until 1953. From 1954 until 1984, the property was owned by Mrs. Lurene B. Pritchett, Nellie Pritchett, and F.J. Pritchett. Mr. and Mrs. Jones purchased it in 1984 and still reside here today.

61. Thomas Iler House - a yellow-frame house built by 1920 and owned by A.Y. Crowley between 1921 and 1932. This house was purchased by Quincy Iler in 1932 and is owned and lived in today by his son, Thomas Iler.

62. Mrs. Annie Wellborn Trailer (Site of the Waggoner/Shellnut House) - A modern trailer sits on the spot where a wood-frame house which burned in the late 1960s to early 1970s once sat. This house existed as early as 1923 as a four-room dwelling on the land of the remarried widow of J.H. Parrish, Mrs. Clara Branch Jones. She conveyed the house in 1923 to D.H. and Emily Waggoner. Mrs. Ruby G. Atkinson purchased the property in 1939. The lot was later owned by Ernest Lee Ashe and by Buford F. Shellnut. Jimmie and Annie Wellborn purchased the property in 1974 from their daughter and son-in-law, Sandra and Richard Hanson. Mrs. Annie Wellborn lives in her trailer here today. The trailer is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

Site of J.H. Parrish House - a vacant lot which is still cleared of trees. Here, a large frame house was built by the Rev. T.M. Foster during 1890-1891, and it is pictured on a plat dated July 1891. Foster sold the six-room house to J. Howard Parrish in 1904. The house later burned down.

63. Emerson and Deanne Smith House - a red-brick dwelling built by Roger and Sandra Glass in 1968. The Roger Glass family lived here until 1992, when the house was sold to Emerson Smith. Mr. and Mrs.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Smith have lived here since then. The house is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

64. Ellis Shaw House - a beige-brick dwelling built about 1970 by David L. Wright. The Wright family lived here until the late 1970s. Ellis Shaw purchased the house in 1978 and still lives here. The house is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

65. Sydney and Nedra Johnson House - a large, Neoclassical-style house, constructed of cast-concrete blocks, which were made at the creek behind the house. It was built for Dr. O.L. Branch about 1908-1909. Bishop residents say that the contractor for the house was Howard N. Ash, who simultaneously worked on the Dr. Robert A. Payne (J.W. Campbell) house. Some residents also remember that Dr. Branch designed this house. He sold the house to Frank Wells in the mid-1940s. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson bought the house in 1970 and still reside here today.

RAILROAD STREET (FORMERLY, CENTRAL AVENUE) - EAST SIDE
Moving South from Intersection with Old Bishop Road

Eddie and Tammy Luke House (Site of the Planters Gin) - An A-frame house built by Mr. and Mrs. Luke in 1995. On this lot, the cotton gin of the Planters Gin Company sat from 1916 until 1953, when it burned down. Otho M. Branch was one of the founders of this company and its principal officer during its existence. The Luke House is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

66. Michael Baggett House - a white-frame house probably built by 1900 as a high-quality tenant house on the property of R.T. Durham. Substantial additions were made to the house circa 1920. Mrs. Rozelle Jones Harris remembers that the house first sat farther back from the road and faced north, rather than towards the street as it does today. The T.W. Wallace family lived here from 1905 to 1916, when E.F. Huff purchased it. Huff family members owned it until 1984, when Connie Branch sold it to Fred and Judy Woodward. Michael Baggett bought the home in 1988 and still resides here today.

67. Mrs. Mary Jo Treadwell House - a beige, vinyl-sided house built in 1912 by John W. Chandler. The E.P. Weathersbee family purchased the house in 1914, but the R.E. Lawson family lived here by 1936 and remained until the 1950s. There have been a number of owners since 1960, but Mrs. Mary Jo Treadwell resides here today. This building has been altered extensively and is therefore noncontributing.

68. Frank Parks House - a red-brick house built by John Major Rice in 1958. The Rice family owned the house until the 1980s, after which it

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

was sold several times. Frank Parks lives here today. The house is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

69. Mrs. Otis (Gertie) Landrum House - a white-frame house built by 1912. It was the home of the J.E. O'Dillon family from 1913 until about 1972. Mrs. Otis Landrum currently resides here, having moved with her husband to the house in the early 1970s.

70. John and Edna Patrick House - a beige-and-green frame structure built about 1928 by Mrs. Emma Snead Griffeth for her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Snead. Mrs. Emma Griffeth's heir, Anna Belle Smith Porter, sold the property to Goebel Dickens in 1961. Members of the Dickens family owned this lot until 1992, when the Patricks purchased it. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick live here today.

Site of Water Tower - a vacant lot behind Donna MacPherson's trailer (no. 91 below). No longer standing today, the water tower was still in existence as least as recently as World War II. It was used to provide running water for the old hotel. It drew its water from the town spring to the east and had a ram pump.

71. Donna MacPherson Trailer (Site of Bishop-Dickens House/Bishop Hotel). A modern trailer sits on the site of a now-vanished, two-story frame structure built by William H. Bishop, for whom the town of Bishop is named, about 1881. The Bishop family initially used the structure only as their residence, but by 1892, the dwelling was also being used as a hotel. W.H. Bishop sold the house to Mrs. Emma Snead and moved to Athens in 1897. Mrs. Snead owned the hotel building until her death in late 1940-early 1941, but allowed others to run it as a boardinghouse. She and her second husband, W.D. Griffeth of Macon, moved back into the hotel in 1932-1933 and lived there until their deaths. Mrs. C.E. Fambrough was the proprietor of the boardinghouse for a time during the first two decades of the twentieth century, and Robert M. Anderson and his wife ran it during the late 1910s, 1920s, and possibly 1930s. Mrs. Emma Hutcheson Snead Griffeth left the property to Anna Belle Smith Porter, who sold it in 1961 to Goebel Dickens. Used only as a private residence for its last fifty years, the house burned down in May 1985 while Billy Dickens was living here. Donna MacPherson currently resides in a trailer on this lot. The trailer is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

A & W Products, Inc. Complex - a multi-structure building complex built in 1976 as a fertilizer plant by William A. Whitmire for his business, Agri-Chemicals, Inc. Since 1992, it has housed the operations of A & W Products, Inc., an industrial chemicals concern owned by William A. Whitmire and William Adkins. This complex is nonhistoric and therefore noncontributing.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

CEMETERY ROAD (FORMERLY, OLD HIGH SHOALS ROAD) - NORTH SIDE

Site of Mrs. Olivia Smith House - a lot on the north side of Cemetery Road, about one tenth of a mile from Main Street, where some charred ruins are still visible. Until early 1994, there was located here a wood-frame, tenant-type dwelling, composed of two separate square buildings, the front facades of which met at right angles. This structure, the home of Mrs. Olivia Smith for decades, burned down in Jan. 1994. The two-building, joined-at-an-angle configuration is pictured on a plat drawn in 1912 of a large piece of property which was bordered by Main Street and Cemetery Road. Mrs. Smith worked as the cook for the Adlai (Bros) Porter family for many years; the Porters lived several houses north from the intersection of Main Street and Cemetery Road, and, thus, this dwelling had probably always been the cook's house or home of other domestic help for white families living in the northwest corner of Bishop. The first "big house" in this section of Bishop was built by Jan. 1888, directly in front of Mrs. Smith's house at some distance, and so the Smith dwelling may well have dated from that period.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Sharp, Celestea. "Historical Narrative of Bishop and Building Description (1995)," written in preparation for the soon to be published History of Bishop, 1996. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Moffat, William. "Bishop Historic District," Historic District Information Form, August 1993. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

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

- (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

Acreege of Property approximately 175

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 273640 Northing 3745170
B) Zone 17 Easting 275200 Northing 3745130
C) Zone 17 Easting 275200 Northing 3743520
D) Zone 17 Easting 273600 Northing 3743560

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the contiguous, intact historic properties within the city limits of Bishop.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Coordinator
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth St., NW
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** March 8, 1996

(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: Bishop Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bishop
County: Oconee
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 1995

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 29: Front-gabled bungalow, south of town on US 441; photographer facing south-southwest.
- 2 of 29: Hipped-roof cottage, south of town on US 441; photographer facing south-southwest.
- 3 of 29: Jerkin-head, front gable bungalow, south of town on US 441; photographer facing north-northeast.
- 4 of 29: Georgian Cottage, Main Street, US 441; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 29: Attached commercial buildings, Main Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 29: Single-pen log cabin and central-hall cottage, Main Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 29: Old Bank Building and Free Classic Queen Anne house, Main Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 29: Well and well shelter, Main Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 29: Two-story, commercial building, Main Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 29: Gambrel-roof house, Main Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 29: Streetscape of Main Street; photographer facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

- 12 of 29: Old Bishop Jail/Bishop Town Hall, Main Street; photographer facing Northeast.
- 13 of 29: Bishop First Christian Church, now the Senior Citizen, Main Street; photographer facing west-northwest.
- 14 of 29: Intersection of Old Bishop Road and Main Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 29: Gabled-ell cottage and gabled-ell house, north of town on Main Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 16 of 29: Front-gabled bungalow, north of town on Main Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 17 of 29: English Vernacular Revival House, north of town on Main Street; photographer facing southwest.
- 18 of 29: Multi-gabled roof cottage, Price Mill Road, just east of Main Street; photographer facing west.
- 19 of 29: Cottage on Price Mill Road; photographer facing south.
- 20 of 29: Cottage on Price Mill Road, west of Main Street near railroad; photographer facing north.
- 21 of 29: Gabled-ell cottages, Price Mill Road at the railroad; photographer facing northeast.
- 22 of 29: Railroad tracks at Price Mill Road; photographer facing west-southwest.
- 23 of 29: Old Bishop School and First Baptist Church; photographer facing northeast.
- 24 of 29: Bishop United Methodist Church; photographer facing south.
- 25 of 29: Methodist Parsonage; photographer facing south.
- 26 of 29: Landscaping, railroad street; photographer facing north.
- 27 of 29: Multi-gabled house, railroad street; photographer facing northeast.
- 28 of 29: Railroad Street cottage; photographer facing northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

29 of 29: Cast-concrete house, Neoclassical Revival, southwest
 corner of district on Price Mill Road; photographer
 facing south.