

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM**

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. 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. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

(X) New Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources in Downtown Cartersville, Georgia

B. Associated Historic Context

The Development of Downtown Cartersville, Georgia, 1854-1944

C. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp, National Register Specialist
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of
Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street SE, Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30334
telephone 404-656-2840 **date** July 29, 1994

RECEIVED 413

AUG 2 1994

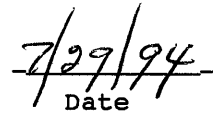
**INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.



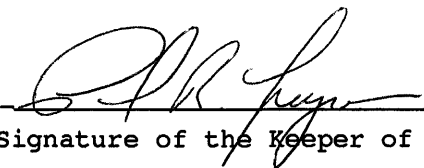
Signature of certifying official



Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.



Signature of the Keeper of the National Register



Date

E. Statement of Historic Context

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

NOTE: The following historic context was prepared by consultants Dale Jaeger and Susan Casey and was based on the National Register nomination documentation completed in June 1982 by David J. Brown. (On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.)

Cartersville, the county seat of Bartow County, exists as it does today largely as the result of two major factors: its location in the Etowah Valley and transportation. The valley covers the lower half of the county, and its minerals, river, and soils make it amenable to both industry and agriculture. Location of the Western and Atlantic (W&A) railroad through the region in the 1850s also encouraged industry and commerce. From these forces, Cartersville grew to become a regional center for commerce, government, and industry.

The town of Cartersville was incorporated on February 1, 1850, as a part of Cass County (name later changed to Bartow County). The town was named for Farish Carter, an entrepreneur from Milledgeville who owned mills, steamboats, and a plantation. Cassville, not Cartersville, was the county seat until Cassville was completely destroyed in November 1864, and the seat of government was moved to Cartersville.

Railroad transportation first led to Cartersville's rise as a community. The W&A line began construction in 1838, and by 1850 through-train service was instituted. Cartersville was on the line between Chattanooga and Atlanta, two growing rail centers. In 1854, the W&A built a depot in Cartersville, constructed by John E. Jordan. This building was 40' X 124", constructed of brick, and had large arches with wooden sliding doors. Included as part of the depot was a passenger waiting room; a baggage, ticket, and freight office (combined); and a large warehouse space.

The Civil War directly affected Cartersville. After taking Atlanta, Sherman made the decision to cut his supply lines and march to the sea. At this point, in November 1864, his troops set fire to the depot, burning the roof and floor, but the bricks were not damaged too badly.

Completion of the War saw Cartersville rebuilding. In 1866, brick was added to the inside walls and a new floor and roof was constructed for the depot. In 1867, the two-story brick Lay's Building was constructed by M.C. Jackson. In 1871, the building was divided in two, with one side housing the Baker and Hall Hardware Company and the other the Baker and Hall Banking Company. During the next few years, a brick building was constructed on the corner of the public square and Cherokee Street which housed the Stokey and Williams Department Store.

By 1872, Cartersville had grown in size to a point where it was incorporated as a city. Industry began to locate in the city, as indicated by the existence of the W&A railroad car factory in Cartersville in 1873. At this point, a viable commercial district began to emerge. An 1873 newspaper lists businesses and professionals

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section E - Statement of Historic Context

OMB Approved No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED 413

AUG 2 1994

**INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

such as attorneys, dentists, cotton merchants, a coffin maker, a saddle maker, grocery stores, hardware stores, real estate agents, dry goods stores, and carriage and buggy stores. The year 1873 also saw the construction of the old Bartow County Courthouse (now Henshaw and Morgan Furniture Company), built at a cost of \$20,000.

The 1880s saw continued growth in the commercial area, as more industries and a larger regional population was served. The Young and Mays Drug Store on West Main Street opened and has served as a pharmacy since that time. On its east exterior wall is located the first outdoor advertisement for Coca-Cola, painted in 1894. The original layer of paint was restored on the sign in the summer of 1989 and the wall has been exclusively reserved for Coca-Cola over the past 95 years.

By 1885, the East and West Railroad (E&W) of Alabama had constructed a second depot in Cartersville, north of the W&A. Serving for many years as the Seaboard Airline depot, this building stood until 1918. The W&A and E&W depots were the only focus of the town's public square until commercial establishments, which sold a variety of goods, began to surround the depots.

According to the 1885 Sanborn map, a livery stable and carriage house was constructed facing Wall Street. After 1909, the entire structure was used as a livery stable. In 1916, the front half of the structure was demolished, leaving the rear section of the building. An addition was made to the rear to face Gilder Street and the structure continued to be used as a livery stable. It is now referred to as the Gilder Street livery stable.

The 1885 Sanborn map also shows numerous dry goods and grocery stores, several drug stores, a cabinet shop, a farm implement store, banks, and a saloon. Many of these buildings were two stories in height on the west side of the square (near the present-day Lays). Two hotels faced each other on opposite corners of Market street: the St. James and the Bartow House (present-day Hotel Davis). A map of Cartersville, dated 1887, shows the three-story, brick Bradley Building located on the corner of Cherokee Street and the public square. At the turn of the century or earlier, H.J. Halt operated the Imperial Saloon in the basement of the building. Patrons entered through the swinging doors from Cherokee Avenue (then Market Street).

During the 1890s, the Cartersville commercial district did not increase appreciable in numbers, but many of the merchants improved their buildings. One-story frame structures were often replaced by one and two-story brick buildings. This is especially true along the south edge of the district. Businesses also changed hands, with the Bartow Hotel renamed the Southland House, then the Majors Hotel, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section E - Statement of Historic Context

then back to the Bartow Hotel by 1900. The St. James became known as the Hotel Shelman, with a kitchen garden located on the rear two-thirds of the its property. In addition, the Louisville & Nashville railroad (L&N) had taken over the W&A depot by 1895. Gardens and feed yards in the district, and houses one block away, demonstrate the small-town character of this commercial area as late as 1895.

Also by the 1890s, names associated with Cartersville commerce began to surface in the town. Aaron Knight opened Knight's Hardware in 1865, moving into their present building in 1899. They are known today a Knight's Mercantile, North Georgia's oldest hardware store. The Knights also owned a planing mill and lumber yard in Cartersville. Scheuer Brothers was established in 1878 by Moses Scheuer, a German immigrant. His brothers Isadore, Albert, Julius, and Mac later helped run this general merchandise store. Jackson's Furniture was established in 1895.

Financial institutions also began to play a more prominent role in Cartersville's emergence as a commercial center in the late 19th century. The town's first bank, the Planters' and Farmers' Bank of Cartersville, was established in 1872 with a capital of \$100,000. In 1889, the First National Bank of Cartersville was formed with J.R. Wikle as president and with \$50,000 capital. Much of the success of this bank is attributed to the leadership of Joseph S. Calhoun, who served during his time as vice president of the American Bankers Association and on the executive committee of the American Bankers Association. In 1905, First National moved into a new building at the corner of W. Main and S. Erwin, where it maintained its rivalry with the Cartersville National Bank. Originally established in 1895 with W.S. Witham as president, Cartersville National Bank merged with the Home Savings Bank (established 1906) and Farmers' and Merchants' Bank (established 1906) in 1908. In 1929, Cartersville National Bank and First National Bank merged.

The character of the commercial district changed in the early 1900s. Because of complaints from train noise, the county commissioners moved out of the old county courthouse into the new Bartow County Courthouse in 1902. Listed on the National Register on September 18, 1980, this new building was designed by Kenneth McDonald and Company, with J. W. Golucke and Company as associate architects. This began a move of public buildings away from the public square and out of the commercial area. The old courthouse has since served as a skating rink, warehouse, grocery, and store.

In 1902, changes were also made to the depot. Local contractor, Eugene Smith, designed additions for this building. On the south end, a 40' wooden addition with an extended roof line was added; on the north end, a 40' brick addition to be used as a waiting room was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section E - Statement of Historic Context

completed. This room had a much higher roof line and a new bay window. Another change occurring in 1902 involved the Lay Building. At this time, the Lay Building and the former Stokely and Williams Department Store building were connected, giving them the appearance they have today.

In August 1903, the trustees of the First Baptist Church bought a house and lot fronting north on Market Street. One of the first contributions toward building a new church building was made by Reverend Sam P. Jones with the contribution of a stained glass window in memory of his brother, Reverend Joe Jones. In 1906 the Sam Jones Memorial Methodist was constructed. Listed on the National Register on September 5, 1985, it was designed by Walter T. Downing, a prominent Atlanta architect.

Dalton Machine Works of Dalton, Georgia, and Withers Machine Shop of Cartersville designed many storefronts which survive today. Locally prominent contractor, Eugene Smith, built the depot and the Greenwood Theater (later the Grand Opera House). The Greenwood Theater, located on the east side of the square, was constructed between 1905 and 1910 and burned in 1923. An earlier opera house, dating from the 1870s was closed in 1907 and converted into office space, in 1971 it burned.

Other enterprises, more familiar today, surfaced in the early 1900s. The Coca Cola Bottling Company established offices on Cook Street in 1906, and the Etowah Bottling Works were on the public square by 1909. Two motion picture theaters are noted on a 1916 map of the city. By that time the Coca Cola plant had relocated to Wall Street (on the east side of square) and the Etowah Bottling Works to East Main Street. Also during this era, E. N. Hyatt remodeled the old Bartow House and renamed it the Hyatt Hotel. According to family members, Ben C. Gilreath purchased the Bradley Building between 1910 and 1920, and maintained theaters and restaurants there for several years. The upper stories of the building were used by doctors, including Dr. Joe N. Weems.

During the 1910s, City Hall and the Post Office were both moved from the west side of the square to N. Erwin Street, continuing the trend begun by the county commissioners with the moving of the courthouse. The post office building, built in 1914, is a Neoclassical-style, one-story building, typical to institutional buildings built in the early 20th century. The new city hall was built for \$11,480 by Eugene Smith in 1917 and exhibits Colonial Revival features popular for its time, such as an entablature over the front entrance way, a fanlight window on the side facade and pedimented side doorway.

The Dixie Highway, later U.S. 41, came through Cartersville in the mid-1910s. The arrival of the road help to spur the commercial growth

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section E - Statement of Historic Context

of downtown by bringing more people and auto-related businesses to Cartersville. Automobile dealerships, gasoline stations, and auto-parts stores replaced livery stables and buggy stores. Cartersville's early growth had been closely associated with the railroad and now the automobile also became an integral part of the area's industry and commerce.

By the first part of the 20th century, public utilities in Cartersville had also improved. Wells were originally located on the public square; however, in 1889 a water tower was built to increase supply, and this was purchased by the city in 1893. Around 1900, a privately owned gas plant was also purchased by the community. Cartersville's first electrical plant was built in 1907 and taken over by Georgia Power in 1917. By 1929, the newspaper noted that all of the business district had paved streets and there were 10 miles of sidewalks in the city.

Manufacturing interests, while not located in the downtown area, helped the economic growth of the community. One of the most important industries was the American Textile Company (ATCO), constructed northwest of Cartersville in 1903-04. Owned by E.W. McClain, the company established the mill town of Atco for its workers. The plant doubled in size in 1927 so that it utilized 50,000 spindles. Goodyear bought the plant in 1929 and still operates it today.

Increased manufacturing activity, especially in the textile industry, throughout North Georgia brought an increase in commercial activity. Firms established during this period include A. G. White Company (1900) and M. Stein's (1923--enlarged 1937). On East Main Street, the Walton Building (now known as the Cowan Building) was constructed in 1916 and first occupied by Dr. William Wofford and Judge Joe Moon. Sanborn Maps indicate that in 1929 the second story of the Walton Building served as a lodge. Between 1924 and 1929, J.H. Gilreath constructed a two-story, brick building with a full basement on West Main Street near the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Between 1910 and 1916, several one-story, brick, commercial buildings were constructed on Wall Street, facing the public square. These include the present Candlewick Books building, the First Financial building, and the Tonsmeire Studio building. These buildings have served as commercial and service-oriented establishments throughout their history. Specifically in the 1940s, documented uses included the Bartow Electric Company, McDaniel Electric Company, Watkins Plumbing, Dixie Supply Company, an auto parts store, appliance dealer, a grocery store, and a hardware store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section E - Statement of Historic Context

Changes to the commercial area continued through the 1920s. After burning in 1923, the Greenwood Theater was rebuilt in 1924 as the Grand Theater. This building was demolished in 1929 and the present Beaux Arts-style Grand Theater was built. With 8,400 square feet of space, the theater seats 600 people and features decorative fresco work along the stage and stained glass skylights. Today the theater serves as the home of the Grand Opera Company, one of only three such companies in Georgia. It also serves as the home to the local theater company.

A fire damaged a number of buildings on the Wall Street block facing the public square between 1927 and 1929. In the early 1930s, several new buildings were constructed to replace those that had burned, including the present Etowah Arts Gallery and Etowah Education Foundation Buildings. The one-story, brick art gallery housed a number of retail and service-oriented businesses in its history and now contains Cartersville's only art gallery. Dr. Sewell, a local pharmacist, had a two-story commercial building constructed at 13 Wall in 1930 in the same location as one which was destroyed by the fire. It functioned for a number of years as a drugstore and later as a car dealership in the 1940s. From the 1940s to the present, it has served as retail and office space.

Most of the buildings of the 1920s and 1930s were simple and modest in detailing with the Grand Theater being the exception. With the loss of the Seaboard Depot, only the original depot operated in the 1920s by the North Carolina and St. Louis Railroad remained. Park areas were established on the southeast of the square by 1916 and gone by 1927. On the northwest side of the square, park areas were established by 1916 and enlarged by 1927. Livery stables were replaced by auto repair shops in the late 1920s, such as the Gilder Livery Stable.

By 1930, Cartersville's downtown had grown almost to its present size, and changes tended to be in terms of alterations instead of additions. The Hyatt Hotel was replaced by the Hotel Davis.

The Bradley Building was purchased by the Belk-Gallant Company in the 1940s. The company remodeled the interior, adding display windows on the front facade. Belk remained there until the 1960s, when Maxwells Furniture moved in. The building has been used as a furniture store since that time. In 1947, the upper story of the Lay Building was used as a radio station, WBHF, and owned by W. Ryan Frier. The station later moved to its present location on West Avenue. The acoustical tiles and glass booth constructed for the station are still intact.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section E - Statement of Historic Context

A new post office was constructed in 1969, and the City of Cartersville purchased the historic post office building for use by the school board. It became the City Hall in 1979 until the construction of a new city hall in 1987. The old post office currently houses city administrative offices. A 1971 fire changed the shape of the west side of the square and destroyed the old opera house/city hall complex. Deciding it was an eyesore, the city demolished the oldest portion of the depot in 1972, leaving only a portion of the 1854 building with the 1902 north end additions. In 1970, the police and fire departments took over the historic city hall building. Also in the 1970s the Grand Theater was closed. It underwent extensive renovation between 1988 and 1989, and re-opened as a theater for dramatic performances. In the 1970s and 1980s, new businesses have located along U.S. Highway 411, their growth fueled by industry in the Etowah Valley, such as Union Carbide, Atlantic Steel, and Georgia Power, as well as a new form of transportation: the interstate highway. Cartersville presently has 12,500 people, with over 40,000 people living in Bartow County.

F. Associated Property Types

- I. Commercial Buildings**
 - Single Story - Attached
 - Multiple Story - Attached
 - Residential
 - Multiple-Use Hotel
 - Theater
- II. Industrial Buildings**
 - Warehouse
- III. Transportation-Related Buildings**
 - Depot
- IV. Community Landmark Buildings**
 - Institutional: governmental
 - Religious Buildings: churches
- V. Historic District**

Property types associated with the Historic and Architectural Resources in Downtown Cartersville, Georgia, are organized by function. The types identified are commercial, industrial, transportation-related, and community landmark buildings, as well as historic district. The commercial buildings are further broken down into sub-types defined by building type. These types are part of a broader typology of historic buildings being developed by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office.

I. Commercial Buildings

The identified commercial building subtypes are attached single-story buildings, attached multiple-story buildings, residential, multiple-use hotel, and theater. The category of commercial building is broadly defined to include all buildings whose historic function was related to trade or commerce, was a for-profit business, or was a professional service. However, some commercial businesses, such as gas stations and automobile dealerships, will be considered in the transportation-related category due to the importance of transportation in the development of Cartersville.

Characteristic of late 19th- and early 20th-century commercial development in Georgia and across the nation, the majority of the resources in downtown Cartersville are commercial row buildings. These buildings are brick, one- to four-story buildings, share party walls, and have uniform setback. The commercial row buildings can either be the attached single story building type or the attached multiple story building type.

The attached single-story buildings are one-part commercial buildings. During the twentieth century one-part commercial block buildings became more popular due to growing emphasis on the horizontal rather than vertical, as documented in Richard Longstreth's The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture. This low-density development and street-level building can be linked to the rise of the automobile and the desire to view all from the car. Downtown Cartersville, with its strong correlation to transportation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section F - Associated Property Types

development, demonstrates how a rural Georgia town's architecture exhibits the national trends.

The attached multiple-story buildings are two-part commercial block buildings that have two distinct zones with a horizontal division as defined by Longstreth in The Buildings of Main Street. The first floor has a public use and the second floor a more private function. Two-part commercial buildings are found throughout the country and were popular from the mid-nineteenth century until the 1950s.

Built to reflect current domestic architectural trends, the residential-type commercial building looks more like a dwelling than an office. Always freestanding, this building type originated in the 1920s when businesses strived to achieve a respectable and familiar appearance that made you feel "at home." Most recognizably seen in hotels, restaurants, and gas stations, it was also used in other commercial or service oriented buildings. Built in 1940 with Colonial Revival influences, the Central Office of Southern Bell in Cartersville is a good example of the residential-type commercial building.

The multiple-use hotel building type features ground-floor commercial or office space with the hotel rooms on the upper floors. This hotel building type was commonly built during the 19th and early 20th century. Other hotel types identified by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, but not found in the downtown Cartersville area, include the residential hotel, and the single-use hotel, as well as historical geographer John Jackle's typology for the overnight accommodations that originated with the rise of the automobile.

The "theater" type buildings are most commonly found in mid 18th- to early 20th-century downtown areas. These theaters are usually a part of a commercial row, often have elaborate architectural detailing, and house only theater related business. Other types of theaters identified by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, but not found in the downtown Cartersville area, include the drive-in, multiple-use, and modern theaters.

The commercial buildings are eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of commerce and architecture. The commercial buildings are significant in terms of architecture for their representation of commercial building types, as discussed above. The commercial buildings are also significant for their representation of important historical architectural styles including Commercial Vernacular Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Stripped Classical, the 20th-century "commercial" style, and Art Deco. Constructed from the late 1800s to the 1940s, these buildings and their architectural influences are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section F - Associated Property Types

typical of those found in small towns in the late-19th and early 20th centuries.

Downtown Cartersville's commercial buildings provide a good illustration of how commercial architecture developed from the late 1800s to the mid-1900s. Reflecting the late Victorian influence, the turn-of-the-century buildings have decorative brick corbeling and stone arched lintels or segmentally arched windows. With their columns, pilasters, keystones, and symmetrical facade, the buildings built in the early 1900s reflect the classical influences of the Neoclassical Revival style and the Stripped Classical style.

The later Stripped Classical style buildings, with their brick suggestion of pilasters and their simple cornices, have understated classical detailing underlying an otherwise unadorned building. These buildings represent a transition between classical influenced architecture with pediments and pilasters and modern architecture which is characterized by plain wall surfaces and no stylistic detailing. The even more modest 20th-century "commercial" style buildings have little or no detailing, a shoebox shape, and one- to two-stories. The Art Deco influenced Grand Theater built in 1935 represents the progression of architecture to a more modern age.

In terms of commerce, the downtown commercial area is significant as the historic commercial center of the surrounding area. As the county seat of Bartow County, Cartersville provided a variety retail, professional, banking, freight, and warehousing services to the area. This activity is represented by the remaining historic commercial structures in the district.

II. Industrial Buildings

The industrial type buildings in the downtown area are warehouses with different purposes, such as for cotton, fertilizer, and wholesale groceries. Most are adjacent to the railroad tracks. Built of brick or wood, these twentieth century warehouses have no stylistic influences and represent functional architecture--meaning they were built for utilitarian purposes. These buildings are eligible under Criterion A and C for in the areas of commerce and architecture.

Cartersville's commercial growth and development can be attributed to the presence of the railroad. Cartersville was an agricultural and textile shipping, packaging, and distribution center. The early twentieth-century warehouses adjacent to the tracts and the 1854 depot symbolize the railroads impact on Cartersville's economy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section F - Associated Property Types

III. Transportation-Related Buildings

Transportation-related buildings are eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of transportation and architecture. At this time, the depot has been the only one of this building type positively identified. It is possible that there might be gas stations, automobile dealerships, or other transportation-related resources identified in the future. A property would qualify as a transportation-related resource if it has an association with either the railroad or automobile industry, both of which has been an integral part of Cartersville development.

IV. 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. 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.

Institutional Buildings

The institutional buildings in the district are government-related buildings. They represent the city, county, and federal governments' presence in downtown Cartersville. Dating from the turn of the century to the 1940s, they represent a variety of architectural styles including Neoclassical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, and Colonial Revival. These buildings are eligible under Criteria A and C in terms of politics, government, and architecture. They are freestanding buildings which are commonly thought of as landmarks in the community. The former and current courthouse, the city hall, and former post office are examples of historic, institutional-type buildings found in the downtown area.

Religious Buildings

Built from the turn of the century to the 1940s, the religious buildings in the downtown Cartersville area include churches, parsonages, and educational buildings which are associated with religious groups. These buildings are eligible under Criterion A in the area of religion. Also eligible under Criterion C, the religious buildings represent a variety of architectural styles ranging from Romanesque Revival to Neoclassical Revival. The qualifying churches meet Criterion Consideration A as religious properties that derive

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section F - Associated Property Types

their primary significance from architectural and historical importance.

V. Historic Districts

Many of the individual property types associated with the development of downtown Cartersville will be grouped in small historic districts. Some of the districts will contain several examples of just one individual property type, such as the commercial row building. Other districts will contain two or more types of individual buildings. These groups of small districts reflect the pattern of historic development in downtown Cartersville, as discussed in the historic context statement.

General Registration Requirements

To be eligible for the National Register, the properties must retain their integrity, be built within the period of significance, be in the central business district of Cartersville, and have contributed to the development of the downtown area. Most of the properties that will be linked to this multiple property nomination will be included in small district nominations; however, there are some properties which will individually eligible.

Ground-floor alterations and interior remodeling will not be a major factor in determining the eligibility of commercial buildings since so many commercial buildings were typically remodeled in this way. However, intact storefronts or storefront features and interiors will expand and enhance the architectural significance of these properties.

G. Geographical Data

The Central Business District of Cartersville as defined by the City of Cartersville (See Attached Map)

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

The Architectural and Historical Properties of Downtown Cartersville Multiple Property Nomination is based on the 1989 "Cartersville Commercial Historic District," Historic District Information Form prepared by consultant Dale Jaeger with the Jaeger Company using the earlier documentation by consultant David Brown, which included a survey of the buildings in Cartersville's downtown business district, and the 1990-1991 architectural and historical resources survey of Bartow County conducted by Janine Joslin and sponsored by Roselawn Museum as a part of the Georgia Historic Resources Survey. The 1990-1991 Bartow County Survey identified a total of 1,278 architectural and historical resources in the county including the 530 resources in the city limits of Cartersville. The multiple property nomination focuses on the central business district portion of the survey which contains approximately 75 properties. The survey was comprehensive using the USGS topographical maps for Bartow County and city maps for Cartersville, Kingston, and Adairsville to identify both high style and vernacular resources over fifty-years old.

This multiple property nomination will contain those historic and architectural resources, including both individual buildings and districts, that are a component of the development of the downtown area of Cartersville, excluding residential properties. The resources include commercial, industrial, institutional, transportation-related, and religious buildings built from the mid-1850s when Cartersville was incorporated until 1944 which marks the fifty-year cut-off for historical significance.

The properties are associated with the historic context of The Development of Downtown Cartersville, Georgia, 1854-1944. This context best describes the architectural and historic resources that are significant in the central business district of Cartersville. The property types are organized by function with sub-categories for the commercial buildings which are defined by building types. The commercial building types were identified by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural styles and will be used in description only and not in categorizing since the styles in the district overlap in several of the property types.

I. Major Bibliographic References

Brown, David J. "Cartersville Commercial District," Historic District Information Form, June 1982. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Jaeger, Dale and Susan Casey. "Cartersville Commercial Historic District," Historic District Information Form, November 1989. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☒ **State historic preservation office**
- ☐ **Other State agency**
- ☐ **Federal agency**
- ☐ **Local government**
- ☐ **University**
- ☐ **Other, Specify repository:**