Phase One City-Wide Historic Resources Survey

The City of Marshallville
Macon County, Georgia

Prepared for
The City of Marshallville
Macon County, Georgia

Prepared by
Beth Grashof / Grashof Design Studio
Atlanta, Georgia

October, 2015 – September, 2016

Statement of Acknowledgment

This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial products or consultants constitute endorsement or recommendation by these agencies. This program received Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U. S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender or disability in its federally-assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20240.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures and Maps ..... ii - v

List of Charts and Tables vi

Acknowledgments vii

Executive Summary ..... viii - x

I. Project Description ..... Page 1

II. Summary of Previous Preservation Projects ..... Page 12

III. Historic Context ..... Page 15

IV. Survey Methodology ..... Page 54

V. Survey Findings ..... Page 57

VI. Recommendations ..... Page 100

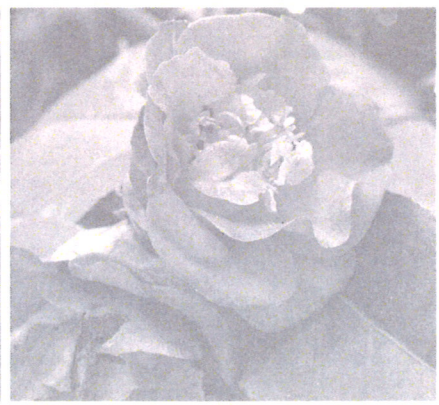
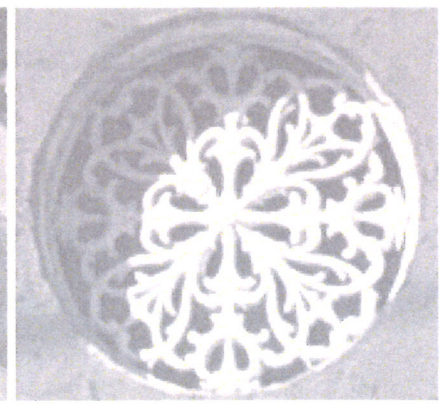
Bibliography ..... Page 106

Appendix A – Parcel-by-Parcel Inventory/GNAHRGIS ID Numbers
- A-1 – By Street Address
- A-2 – By GNAHRGIS ID Numbers

Appendix B – District and Land Lot Maps

Appendix C – Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Appendix D – Central of Georgia Resurvey Maps

LISTING OF FIGURES AND MAPS

Chapter 1 – Project Description
Figure 1-1: Survey Areas: City ..... Page 2
Figure 1-2: Survey Areas: Massee Lane Farm, Willow Lake, Billy Place ..... Page 3
Figure 1-3: East Main Street Residential District ..... Page 6
Figure 1-4: Marshallville Commercial District ..... Page 6
Figure 1-5: West Main Street Residential District ..... Page 7
Figure 1-6: Additional Properties Surveyed – Area #1 ..... Page 8
Figure 1-7: Additional Properties Surveyed – Area #2 ..... Page 9
Figure 1-8: Additional Properties Surveyed – Area #3 ..... Page 10
Figure 1-9: Additional Properties Surveyed - Area #4 ..... Page 11
Chapter 3 – Historic Context
Figure 3-1: Map – "State of Georgia Original and 1895 Counties and Land Lots." ..... Page 16
Figure 3-2: HABS, "Stage Coach Inn," June 21, 1936 ..... Page 18
Figure 3-3: HABS, "Billy Felton Place," June 21, 1936 ..... Page 19
Figure 3-4: Lewis Rumph House, c.1900 ..... Page 19
Figure 3-5: HABS, "Rumph House," June 21, 1936 ..... Page 20
Figure 3-6: HABS, "Rumph House," June 21, 1936 ..... Page 20
Figure 3-7: Daniel Frederick House, 1868 ..... Page 21
Figure 3-8: HABS, "Frederick-Wade House," June 21, 1936 ..... Page 22
Figure 3-9: c.1920 sketch of Daniel Frederick House and Gardens ..... Page 23
Figure 3-10: Key to Daniel Frederick House and Gardens ..... Page 24
Figure 3-11: USGS Map Showing Approximate City Limits ..... Page 28
Figure 3-12: HABS, "McCaskill-Rumph House," June 21, 1936 ..... Page 29
Figure 3-13: HABS, "Slappey House," June 21, 1936 ..... Page 29
Figure 3-14: Suburban Fruit Farm, Samuel H. Rumph, Proprietor, ca. 1900 ..... Page 32
Figure 3-15: Marshallville Public School, date unknown ..... Page 35
Figure 3-16: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, September, 1922, Sheet 3 ..... Page 35
Figure 3-17: Marshallville Combination Passenger/Freight Depot, c.1914 ..... Page 35
Figure 3-18: Marshallville, c.1914 ..... Page 36
Figure 3-19: West Main Street, c.1914 ..... Page36
Figure 3-20: Samuel H. Rumph House, c.1914 ..... Page 36
Figure 3-21: Preparing to Ice Cars At Marshallville, ca. 1898 ..... Page 37
Figure 3-22: "School at Marshallville, Georgia," ca. 1900 ..... Page 40
Figure 3-23: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Marshallville, September, 1922, Sheet 4 ..... Page 42
Figure 3-24: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Marshallville, September, 1922, Sheet 4 ..... Page 42
Figure 3-25: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Marshallville, September, 1933, Sheet 4 ..... Page 43
Figure 3-26: Lamson-Richardson School, c.1934 ..... Page 44
Figure 3-27: Black Community Along Railroad Right-of-Way South of Town, 1914-1922 ..... Page 50
Figure 3-28: Black Community Along Railroad Right-of-Way North of Town, 1914-1922 ..... Page 50
Figures 3-29: Johnny Lanes's Store and Night Club, April, 2008. ..... Page 51
Figures 3-30: Johnny Lanes's Store and Night Club, April, 2008 ..... Page 51
Figures 3-31: Johnny Lanes's Store and Night Club, April, 2008 ..... Page 52
Figures 3-32: Johnny Lanes's Store and Night Club, April, 2008 ..... Page 52
Chapter 5 – Survey Findings
Figure 5-1: East Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 59
Figure 5-2: East Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 59

Figure 5-3: East Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 60
Figure 5-4: East Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 60
Figure 5-5: East Main Street Residential District 2016 ..... Page 60
Figure 5-6: Streetscape along Old Perry Road, 2016 ..... Page 60
Figure 5-7: West Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 61
Figure 5-8: West Main Street Residential District, 2015 ..... Page 62
Figure 5-9: West Main Street Residential District, 2015 ..... Page 62
Figure 5-10: West Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 62
Figure 5-11: West Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 62
Figure 5-12: West Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 62
Figure 5-13: West Main Street Residential District, 2015 ..... Page 62
Figure 5-14: West Main Street Residential District, 2016 ..... Page 63
Figure 5-15: Marshallville Commercial District, 2015 ..... Page 63
Figure 5-16: Marshallville Commercial District, 2015 ..... Page 63
Figure 5-17: Marshallville Commercial District, 2015 ..... Page 64
Figure 5-18: Marshallville Commercial District, 2015 ..... Page 64
Figure 5-19: Marshallville Commercial District, 2015 ..... Page 64
Figure 5-20: Marshallville Commercial District, 2015 ..... Page 64
Figure 5-21: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 65
Figure 5-22: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 65
Figure 5-23: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 65
Figure 5-24: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 65
Figure 5-25: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 66
Figure 5-26: SE Black Community, 2015 ..... Page 66
Figure 5-27: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 66
Figure 5-28: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 66
Figure 5-29: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 66
Figure 5-30: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 66
Figure 5-31: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 67
Figure 5-32: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 67
Figure 5-33: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 67
Figure 5-34: SE Black Community, 2016 ..... Page 67
Figure 5-35: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial Area, 2016 ..... Page 68
Figure 5-36: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial Area, 2015 ..... Page 68
Figure 5-37: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial Area, 2016 ..... Page 68
Figure 5-38: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial Area, 2016 ..... Page 69
Figure 5-39: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial Area, 2016 ..... Page 69
Figure 5-40: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial Area, 2016 ..... Page 69
Figure 5-41: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial Area, 2016 ..... Page 69
Figure 5-42: Camellia Boulevard Residential Area, looking north; 2016 ..... Page 70
Figure 5-43: Camellia Boulevard Residential Area, looking north; 2016 ..... Page 70
Figure 5-44: Aerial of Massee Lane Farm ..... Page 70
Figure 5-45: Massee Lane Farm Site ..... Page 71
Figure 5-46: Massee Lane Farm, 2016 ..... Page 71
Figure 5-47: Massee Lane Farm, 2016 ..... Page 71
Figure 5-48: Massee Lane Farm, 2016 ..... Page 72

Figure 5-49: Massee Lane Farm, 2016 ..... Page 72
Figure 5-50: Massee Lane Farm, 2016 ..... Page 72
Figure 5-51: Massee Lane Farm, 2016 ..... Page 72
Figure 5-52: Massee Lane Farm, 2016 ..... Page 72
Figure 5-53: Massee Lane Farm, 2016 ..... Page 72
Figure 5-54: Aerial of Willow Lake ..... Page 73
Figure 5-55: Willow Lake Site ..... Page 73
Figure 5-56: Willow Lake, 2015 ..... Page 74
Figure 5-57: Willow Lake, 2015 ..... Page 74
Figure 5-58: Willow Lake, 2015 ..... Page 74
Figure 5-59: Willow Lake, 2015 ..... Page 74
Figure 5-60: Willow Lake, 2015 ..... Page 74
Figure 5-61: Willow Lake, 2015 ..... Page 74
Figure 5-62: Willow Lake, 2015 ..... Page 75
Figure 5- 63: Aerial of Billy Place ..... Page 75
Figure 5-64: Billy Place, 2015 ..... Page 76
Figure 5-65: Billy Place, 2015 ..... Page 76
Figure 5-66: Billy Place, 2015 ..... Page 76
Figure 3-67: Billy Place, 2015 ..... Page 76
Figure 5-68: Billy Place, 2015 ..... Page 76
Figure 5-69: Billy Place, 2015 ..... Page 76
Figure 5-70: Typical Landscape, 2016 ..... Page 77
Figure 5-71: Typical Landscape, 2015 ..... Page 77
Figure 5-72: Boxwood hedge, Frederick-Wade House, 2015 ..... Page 77
Figure 5-73: Boxwood hedge, Willow Lake, 2015 ..... Page 78
Figure 5-74: Fence, Samuel H. Rumph House, 2015 ..... Page 78
Figure 5-75: Garage and Carriage House, Samuel H. Rumph House, 2015 ..... Page 78
Figure 5-76: Fountain and Pond, 301 McCaskill Street, 2015 ..... Page 78
Figure 5-77: City Cemetery (White); 2016 ..... Page 79
Figure 5-78: City Cemetery (White); 2016 ..... Page 79
Figure 5-79: City Cemetery (White); 2015 ..... Page 79
Figure 5-80: City Cemetery (White); 2015 ..... Page 79
Figure 5-81: City Cemetery (White); 2015 ..... Page 79
Figure 5-82: City Cemetery (White); 2015 ..... Page 79
Figure 5-83: City Cemetery (White); 2015 ..... Page 80
Figure 5-84: City Cemetery (Black); 2015 ..... Page 80
Figure 5-85: City Cemetery (Black); 2015 ..... Page 80
Figure 5-86: City Cemetery (Black); 2015 ..... Page 80
Figure 5-87: City Cemetery (Black); 2015 ..... Page 80
Figure 5-88: City Cemetery (Black); 2015 ..... Page 80
Figure 5-89: City Cemetery (Black); 2015 ..... Page 81
Figure 5-90: City Cemetery (Black); 2015 ..... Page 81
Figure 5-91: City Cemetery (Black); 2015 ..... Page 81
Figure 5-92: City Cemetery (Black); 2016 ..... Page 81
Figure 5-93: Church – Double tower ..... Page 85
Figure 5-94: Commercial Building – Commercial Block (2-story) ..... Page 85

Figure 5-95: Commercial Building – Multiple Retail (1-story) ..... Page 85
Figure 5-96: Iron Name Plate, 109 East Main Street; 2015 ..... Page 85
Figure 5-97: Commercial Building – Single Retail ..... Page 85
Figure 5-98: Agricultural Building – Quonset Hut ..... Page 85
Figure 5-99: Education – School ..... Page 86
Figure 5-100: Railroad-Related – Combination Passenger/Freight Depot ..... Page 86
Figure 5-101: Original Drawings for the Combination Passenger/Freight Depot ..... Page 86
Figure 5-102: American Small House ..... Page 87
Figure 5-103: Bungalow ..... Page 89
Figure 5-104: Bungalow ..... Page 89
Figure 5-105: Central Hallway Cottage ..... Page 89
Figure 5-106: Extended Hall-Parlor ..... Page 89
Figure 5-107: Gabled Wing Cottage ..... Page 89
Figure 5-108: Gabled Wing Cottage ..... Page 89
Figure 5-109: Georgian Cottage ..... Page 90
Figure 5-110: Georgia Cottage ..... Page 90
Figure 5-111: Georgian House ..... Page 90
Figure 5-112: Plantation Plain ..... Page 90
Figure 5-113: Plantation Plain ..... Page 90
Figure 5-114: Queen Anne Cottage ..... Page 90
Figure 5-115: Ranch (compact) ..... Page 92
Figure 5-116: Ranch (Courtyard) ..... Page 92
Figure 5-117: Ranch (Linear) ..... Page 92
Figure 5-118: Ranch (Linear) ..... Page 92
Figure 5-119: Greek Revival Style ..... Page 94
Figure 5-120: Greek Revival Style ..... Page 94
Figure 5-121: Greek Revival Style ..... Page 94
Figure 5-122: Italianate Style ..... Page 94
Figure 5-123: Italianate Style ..... Page 95
Figure 5-124: Folk Victorian Style ..... Page 95
Figure 5-125: Queen Anne Style ..... Page 97
Figure 5-126: Queen Anne Style ..... Page 97
Figure 5-127: Gothic Revival Style ..... Page 97
Figure 5-128: Gothic Revival Style ..... Page 97
Figure 5-129: Neoclassical Revival Style ..... Page 97
Figure 5-130: Neoclassical Revival Style ..... Page 97
Figure 5-131: Colonial Revival Style ..... Page 98
Figure 5-132: Craftsman Style ..... Page 98
Figure 5-133: 400 West Main Street, Dunwody & Oliphant, Architects ..... Page 98
Figure 5-134: 301 McCaskill Street (Lewis A. Rumph House), Dunwody & Oliphant, Architects ..... Page 99
Figure 5-135: 204 West Main Street, Eufaula Sperry, Designer ..... Page 99
Chapter 6 – Recommendations
Figure 7-1: 201 East Main Street, 2016 ..... Page 101
Figure 7-2: Recommendations – East Main Street Residential District ..... Page 103
Figure 7-3: Recommendations – West Main Street Residential District ..... Page 104

LIST OF CHARTS AND TABLES

Chart 1 – Dates of Construction ..... Page 82

Table 1 – Current Uses ..... Page 83

Table 2 – Building Types Associated with Non-Residential Uses ..... Page 84

Table 3 – Building Types Associated with Residential Uses ..... Page 87

Table 4 – Architectural Styles ..... Page 93

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

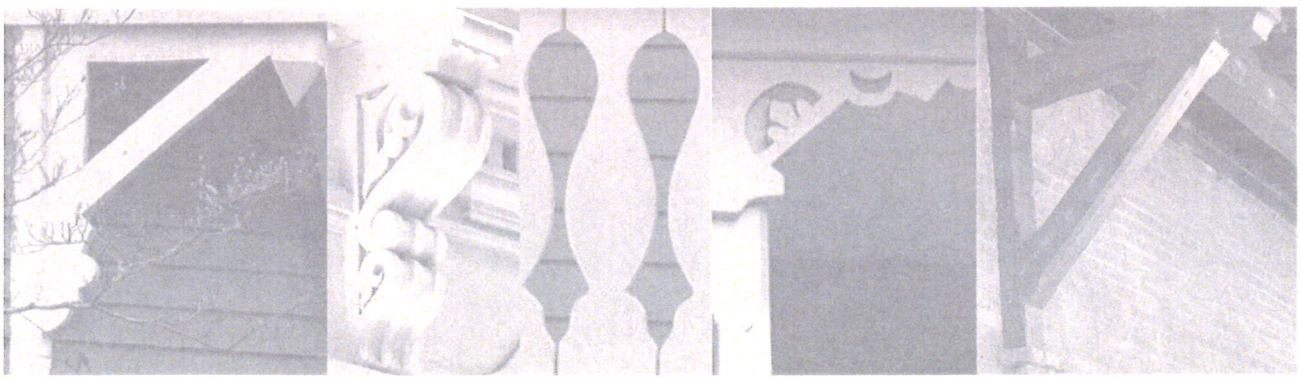
There are many, many people who need to be thanked for the assistance they provided me during this survey. First is the Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission who conceived of this project. These people include the late Mayor, William Massee, his successor, Adeline Felton, Abby Campbell, Jimmy Evans, Tim Gerard, Jannette Crocker Leary and Davia Williams. They have become not just colleagues but also friends, for not only did they provide me with much of the background information on Marshallville, furnish me with previous historic resources studies and introduce me to long-time residents, many of whom have lived in Marshallville all their lives, but they also often entertained me during the many weeks I was in Marshallville doing field work and research. City employees Ebony Walker and Valerie Davis also provided invaluable assistance.

I met many people within the Black community who talked with me about life within that community during the 1940s, 50s and 60s. These include Sandra Hinton Battle, Stewart Bryant, Earlene Barnes Felton, Willie James Felton, Jr., Miss Willie V. Granville, Shirley Hinton Rice and Charles McGhee. I am especially grateful to Dr. Anne Richardson Gayles-Felton, the granddaughter of Anna Wade and Edward S. Richardson. I spent a delightful afternoon with her in her home in Tallahassee where we talked about her early life in Marshallville.

There were a number of citizens who took the time to talk with me about their homes as I was out surveying in their neighborhood. Some had already done research on their home and graciously invited me into their home, while providing me the information they had found; some simply gave me a glass of water on those hot days in October or a cup of coffee on those cold days in December. For all of this I thank Michael and Charlene Heidt, Michelle Irribarren, Lucy Frederick Loughlin Jarrett, Charles Kadar, Bett Loughlin, Debbie Liipfert, Marie Moore, Garland and Faye Nelson, Betty N. Rackley, Mary Rumph, Johnny Crocker Walker, III., and Dwight T. Wallace. There were countless other residents with whom I spoke but whose names I never recorded—to these people I am also grateful.

I wish you all well as you digest the information in this survey report and as you prepare for Phase Two of the survey.

And finally, I want to thank Laura Beth Ingle, Architectural Historian for Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division for her careful review of the draft reports and her wise and considered comments and suggested revisions.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Phase One city-wide historic resources survey has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial products or consultants constitute endorsement or recommendation by these agencies. This program received Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U. S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender or disability in its federally-assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20240.

The survey concentrated on the three existing historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), three properties individually listed in the National Register, and additional areas as identified by the Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission. The three existing historic districts include the East Main Street Residential District, the Marshallville Commercial District, and the West Main Street Residential District. The individually listed properties are Massee Lane Farm, Billy Place, and Willow Lake. The additional areas include:

- The area bounded by South Street on the west, the city limits on the south, Old Perry Road on the east and the Marshallville Commercial District/East Main Street on the north.

- Camellia Boulevard from West Main Street to the city limits.

- Miscellaneous other properties adjacent to the existing historic districts.

Only those properties—buildings, structures, landscapes, sites and objects—that are 40 years old or older were identified to be surveyed (constructed in 1975 or earlier), regardless of condition or integrity. A total of 213 properties were surveyed and documented in Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS). Of these 213 properties, 211 are buildings, two are sites, specifically cemeteries.

The existing GNAHRGIS record (#80897) for the Lamson-Richardson School was updated to note that the building was demolished in 1996. However, the building is not included as part of the 213 properties surveyed. The objectives of the survey were to:

- update existing information on the buildings 40 years old or older within the existing National Register-listed historic districts;

- update existing information on the Massee Lane Farm;

- identify and survey additional buildings as identified by the Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission that are 40 years old or older;

- conduct initial identification and survey of buildings within the Black community that are 40 years old or older;

- develop historic context for the city's Black community;

- provide recommendations for future historic preservation-related work.

The results of the survey will be used to increase awareness of, and interest in, Marshallville's historic buildings and to aid future planning and development efforts. As a result of the survey it is recommended that the following tasks be considered:

- Revise the Periods of Significance of the three existing historic districts:

    - East Main Street Residential District – The Periods of Significance are currently identified as 1875-1899, and 1900-1924. The Period of Significance should be extended through the end of the historic period, 1966, to recognize development since 1924.

    - West Main Street Residential District – The Period of Significance is currently identified as 1875-1899. The Period of Significance should be extended through the end of the historic period, 1966, to recognize development since 1899.

    - Marshallville Commercial District – The Periods of Significance are currently identified as 1850-1874 and 1875-1899. Significant development took place in the commercial district through 1912, with minor activity occurring through 1950. The Period of Significance should be extended through 1912 at a minimum, with consideration given to extending it to 1950. Expanding the Period of Significance and making sure these buildings are identified as contributing structures within the district may make their rehabilitation eligible for Federal and/or State tax incentive programs.

- Add as contributing resources to the existing East and West Main Streets Residential District, properties that have reached fifty years of age since 1980.

- Expand the boundaries of the East Main Street Residential District to include properties along Old Perry Road as far south as 329 Old Perry Road. There are several properties along this stretch of road that have a similar architectural character as the rest of the buildings in the district and may be eligible for listing in the National Register.

- Survey the area of the city bounded by the West Main Street Residential District on the north and west, the city limits on the south, and South Street on the west. This area encompasses the Black community and appears to be where Marshallville's Black citizens first lived after the Civil War.

- Survey the area of the city bounded by the Marshallville Commercial District and East Main Street Residential District on the south, Bickley Drive on the east, Bishop Street on the north, and the railroad/Evans Street on the west. This area encompasses a smaller historically Black community within the city and may also be where Marshallville's Black citizens first lived after the Civil War.

- Investigate the possibility of developing a fourth historic district centered on the Black community.

- Survey and document the Black Cemetery south of town, which dates to the mid-1800s. Consider the use of ground-penetrating radar to identify unmarked graves. Develop a restoration and management plan to clean up and maintain the grounds.

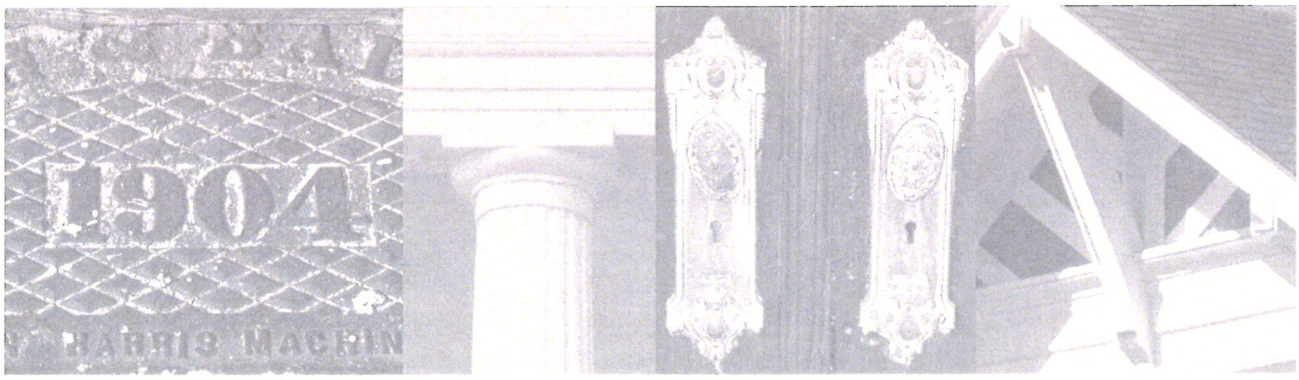
- Compile a history of the Black community and incorporate it into the larger narrative about the history of Marshallville.

- Develop some sort of educational program or exhibit that tells the story of the Black community.

- Become active in Georgia African American Historic Preservation Network (GAAHPN) to raise awareness of the resources and preservation needs of Marshallville's Black citizens.

- Investigate ways to promote the history of Marshallville to develop tourism and to make Marshallville a destination. Marshallville once held annual Camellia Festivals; can it do this again?

- Develop design guidelines for the existing historic districts to aid building owners in the renovation of their properties in a manner that meets The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Perhaps to include a series of workshops to prevent insensitive modifications and/or removal of historic fabric.



I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Phase One city-wide historic resources survey has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial products or consultants constitute endorsement or recommendation by these agencies. This program received Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U. S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender or disability in its federally-assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20240. The City of Marshallville's Historic Preservation Commission was the survey sponsor. The survey is considered an intensive-level survey. The objectives of the survey were to:

- update existing information on the buildings 40 years old or older within the existing National Register-listed historic districts;
- update existing information on the Massee Lane Farm;
- identify and survey additional buildings as identified by the Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission that are 40 years old or older;
- conduct initial identification and survey of buildings within the Black community that are 40 years old or older;
- develop historic context for the city's Black community;
- provide recommendations for future historic preservation-related work.

The results of the survey will be used to increase awareness of, and interest in, Marshallville's historic buildings and to aid future planning and development efforts.

The survey was conducted during the fall and winter of 2015/2016 and the spring of 2016. Beth Grashof of the Grashof Design Studio, Atlanta, Georgia conducted the survey. Members of the Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission obtained tax records from Macon County, provided some of the historic documentation gathered in previous studies of Marshallville, and aided in obtaining the necessary maps. The survey concentrated on the three existing historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), three properties individually listed in the National Register, and additional areas as identified by the Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission (Figure 1-1, 1-2). The three existing historic districts include the East Main Street Residential District, the Marshallville Commercial District, and the West Main Street Residential District. The individually listed properties are Massee Lane Farm, Billy Place, and Willow Lake. The additional areas include:

- The area bounded by South Street on the west, the city limits on the south, Old Perry Road on the east and the Marshallville Commercial District/East Main Street on the north.
- Camellia Boulevard from West Main Street to the city limits.
- Miscellaneous other properties adjacent to the existing historic districts.

Only those properties—buildings, structures, landscapes, sites and objects—that are 40 years old or older were identified to be surveyed (constructed in 1975 or earlier), regardless of condition or integrity.

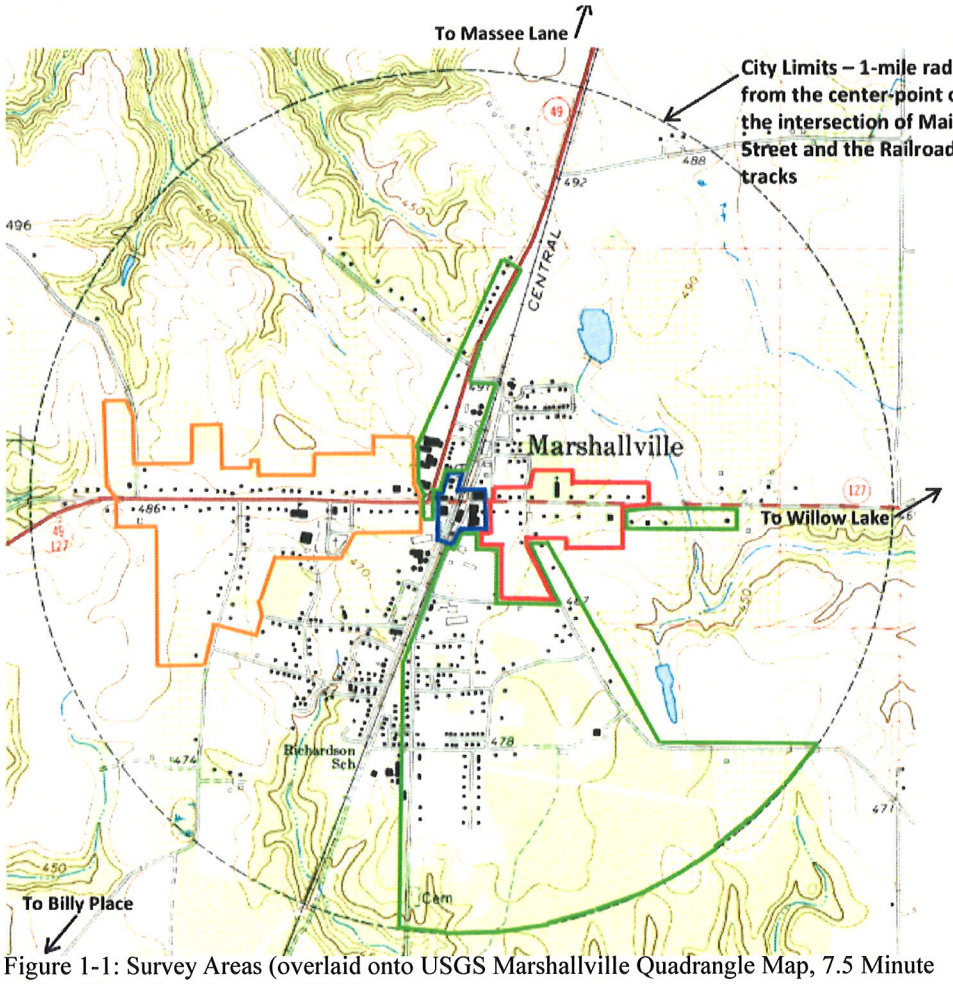


Figure 1-1: Survey Areas (overlaid onto USGS Marshallville Quadrangle Map, 7.5 Minute Series, 1972, photoinspected 1981).

- Marshallville Commercial District
- East Main Street Residential District
- West Main Street Residential District
- Additional Areas

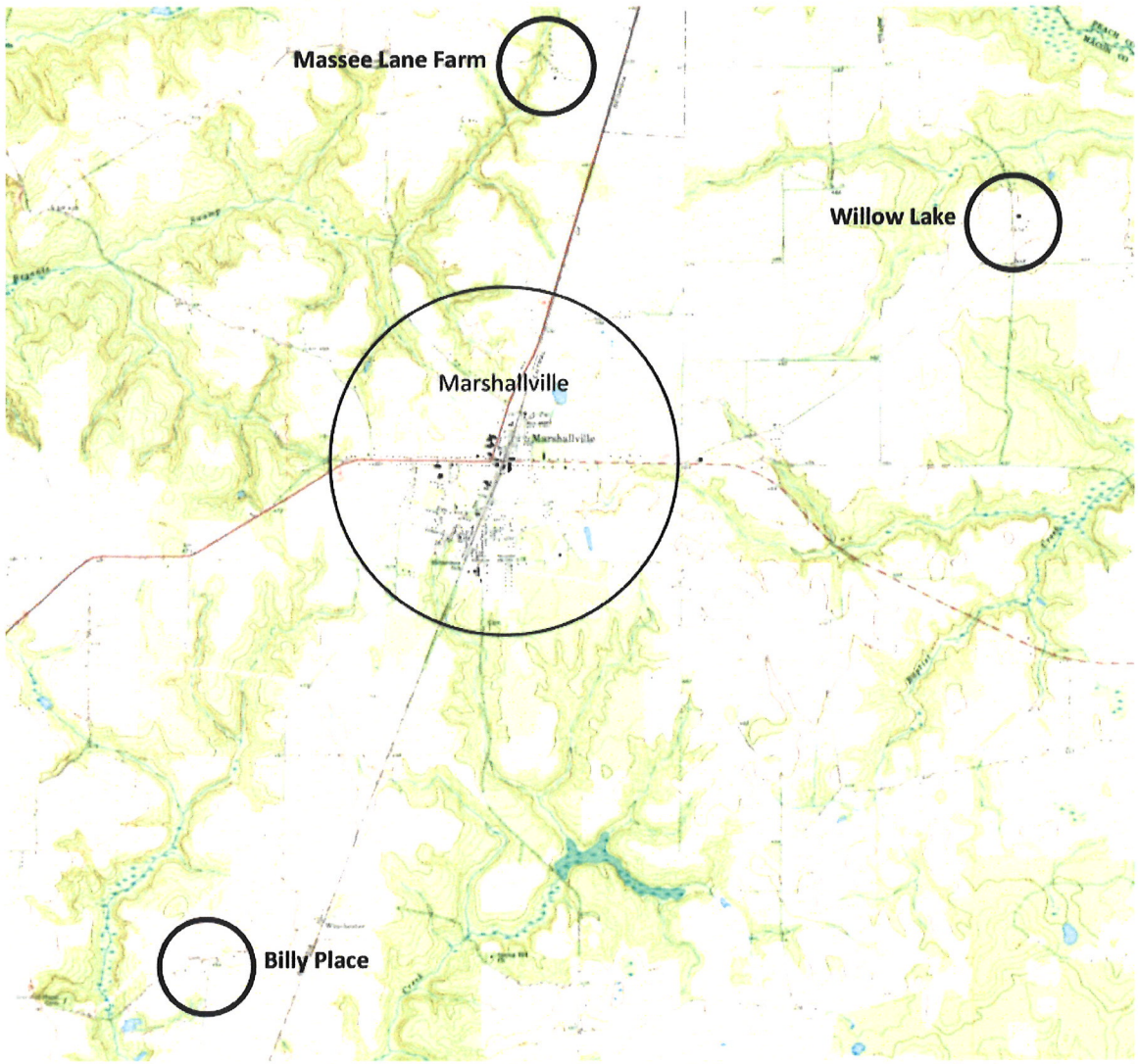


Figure 1-2: Survey Areas: Massee Lane, approximately 1-1/4 miles north of Marshallville city limits; Willow Lake, approximately 3 miles northeast of Marshallville city Limits; Billy Place, approximately 2-1/2 miles southwest of Marshallville city limits. (Overlaid onto USGS Marshallville Quadrangle Map, 7.5 Minute Series, 1972, photoinspected 1981).

A total of 213 properties were surveyed and documented in Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS). Of these 213 properties, 211 are buildings, two are sites, specifically cemeteries.

The existing GNAHRGIS record (#80897) for the Lamson-Richardson School was updated to note that the building was demolished in 1996. However, the building is not included as part of the 213 properties surveyed.

East Main Street Residential District
The East Main Street Residential District (Figure 1-3) encompasses two streets: East Main Street, east of downtown and a short length of Old Perry Road that lies perpendicular to East Main Street. Nearly all of the buildings along these two streets are single-family residences representing much of the history of Marshallville through the variety of types and styles. In 1980, 24 buildings were included within the historic district; eighteen were identified as "contributing," six were identified as intrusions." (Three additional buildings constructed prior to 1980, were missed altogether, for their footprints are not on the National Register nomination map.) Three of the buildings noted in 1980 have since been lost to fire or demolition. Today, there are 24 buildings within the district including 21 single-family residences, two church-related buildings—the sanctuary building and an education building—and one former residence turned event space.

Marshallville Commercial District
The Marshallville Commercial District (Figure 1-4) encompasses four streets: Main Street, which is divided into East and West Main Street by the railroad tracks, a short length of Center Street, which runs north from West Main Street parallel to the railroad tracks, a short length of Railroad Street, which runs south from West Main Street parallel to the railroad tracks and about two blocks of South Street north and south of East Main Street. The west boundary stops just short of Camellia Boulevard, while Evans Street generally marks the east boundary. The primary portion of the district lies on either side of Main Street, one block in each direction from the railroad tracks. This area has always been the heart of Marshallville's downtown commercial district.

When the district was formed in 1980, 36 buildings and one structure were identified as contributing resources to the district. It is difficult to determine what the structure was. At the time the survey was conducted there was both an elevated water tank and an underground storage tank behind 107 Center Street. The map of the district only identifies one of these structures; it is not known which was intended to be contributing. Unfortunately, today, all of the buildings on the south side of West Main Street (five buildings), one building on the north side of West Main Street, two buildings on the south side of East Main Street, and three buildings on the east side of South Street have been demolished, as has the elevated water tank. City Hall (111 West Main Street) was constructed shortly after the district was created, incorporating one of the contributing buildings and an adjacent vacant lot. Today, there are 26 buildings remaining within the district, plus the underground water storage tank adjacent to the old foundations of the elevated water tank behind 107 Center Street.

West Main Street Residential District
The West Main Street Residential District (Figure 1-5) encompasses most of West Main Street west of Camellia Boulevard, a short length of Bryant Hill Road, which runs north from West Main Street at the west end of the district, and McCaskill Street, which runs south from West Main Street. As with the buildings in the East Main Street Residential District, the buildings within the West Main Street Residential

District represent the full history of Marshallville through the variety of types and styles. When the district was delineated in 1980, it contained 71 buildings and one site—the Marshallville Cemetery, for white residents. Three of these resources have been demolished. Of the remaining 68 buildings, two are commercial, two are churches and 64 are single-family residences.

Additional Areas

The Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission identified a number of additional areas to be surveyed. These areas include properties that are 40 years old or older and are generally concentrated in four areas of the city:

#1 (Figure 1-6) An area south of East Main Street generally bounded by the East Main Street Residential District and Marshallville Commercial District on the north, South Street on the west, the city limits on the south, and Perry Road and the East Main Street Residential District on the east. Much of this area encompasses a portion of the Black community located on the south side of the city. There are approximately 128 buildings and two cemeteries located in this area. Of these, 57 buildings and one cemetery were surveyed.

#2 (Figure 1-7) Camellia Boulevard from West Main Street northward approximately one-half mile. This area generally incorporates commercial, industrial and agriculture-related buildings and structures.

#3 (Figure 1-8) East Main Street and Old Perry Road from the East Main Street Residential District to the city limits. This area includes over a dozen buildings that relate to the East Main Street Residential District.

#4 (Figure 1-9) McCaskill Street from the West Main Street Residential District to the city limits. There are three buildings in this area that relate to the West Main Street Residential District.

After Thronateeska, the c.1832 home of Dr. W.N.L. Crocker, one of the founding families of Marshallville, was severely damaged by fire in March, 2016, it was decided to include Billy Place and Willow Lake as part of the survey area so there would be a more recent record of the two properties. Both are the homes of founding families of Marshallville and are highly valued by the city. They are also individually listed in the National Register.

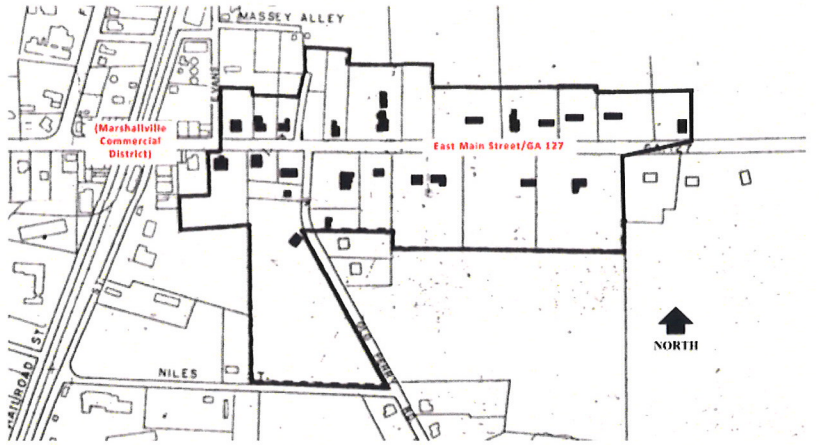


Figure 1-3: *East Main Street Residential District* – listed in the National Register of Historic Places; adapted from National Register Multiple Property Nomination, 1980.

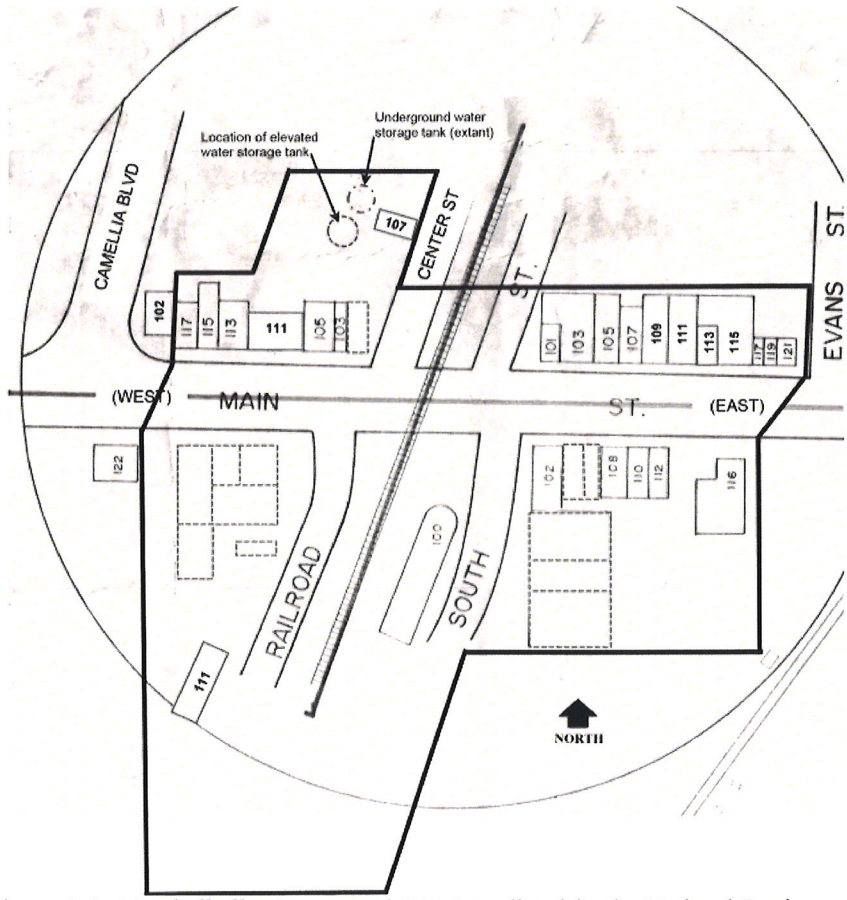


Figure 1-4: *Marshallville Commercial District* – listed in the National Register of Historic Places; adapted from Marshallville House Number Map, prepared by Middle Flint Area Planning and Development Commission, 1980, revised 1988.

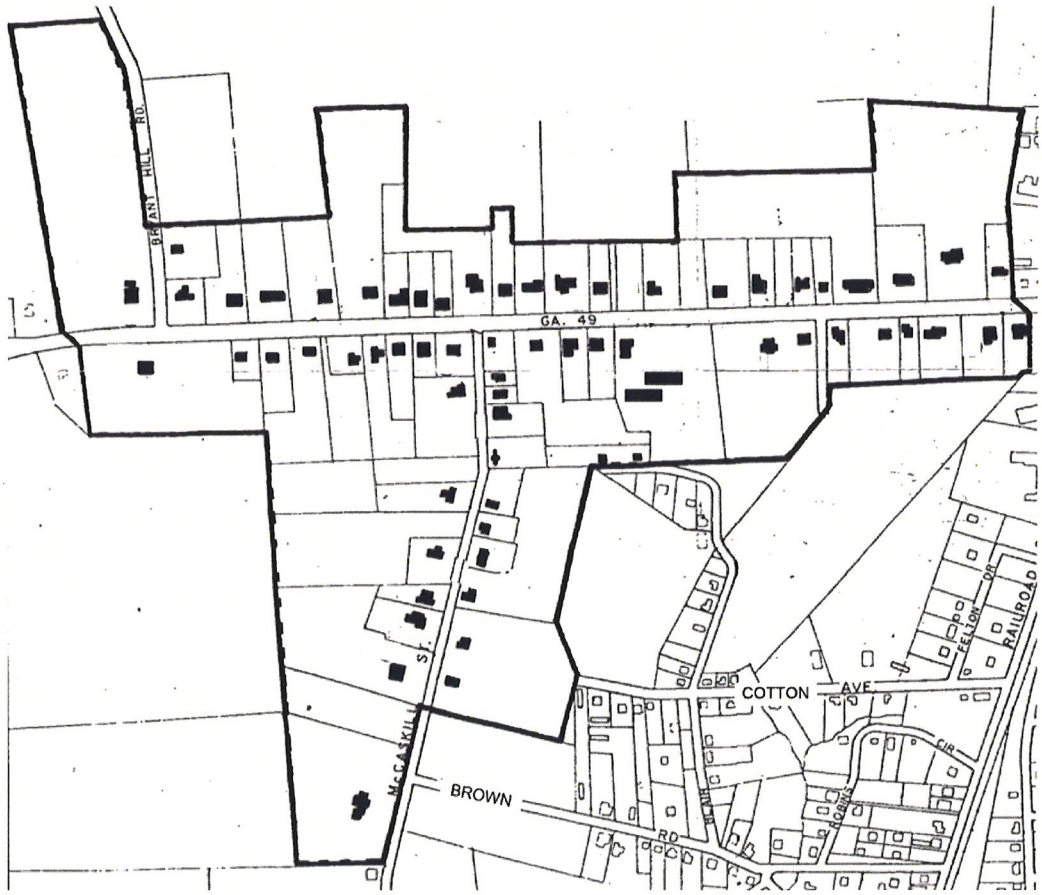


Figure 1-5: *West Main Street Residential District* – listed in the National Register of Historic Places; adapted from National Register Multiple Property Nomination, 1980.

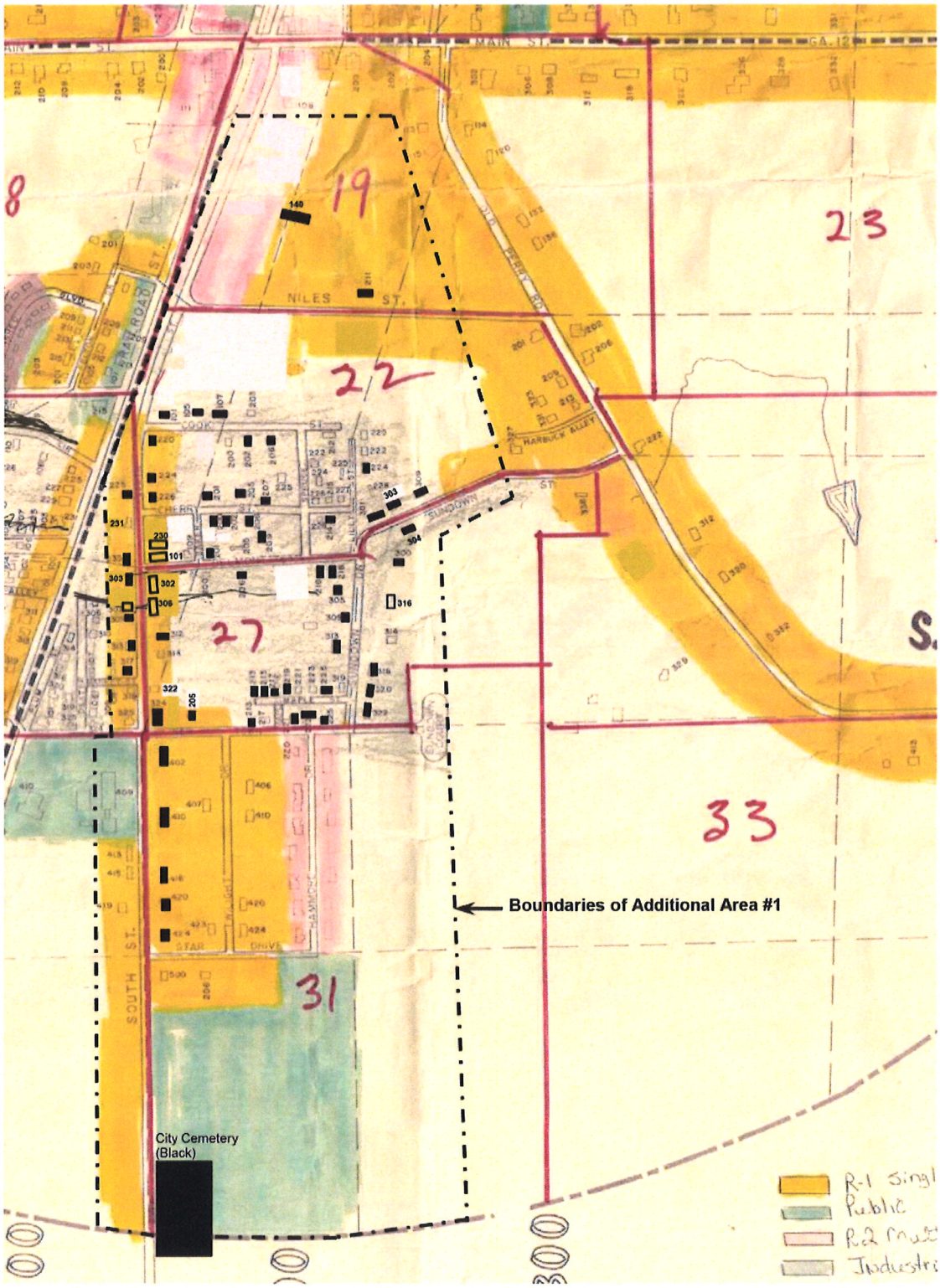


Figure 1-6: Additional Properties surveyed within area #1 (southeast African American community) noted by black boxes. Only those buildings that are 40 years old or older were surveyed.

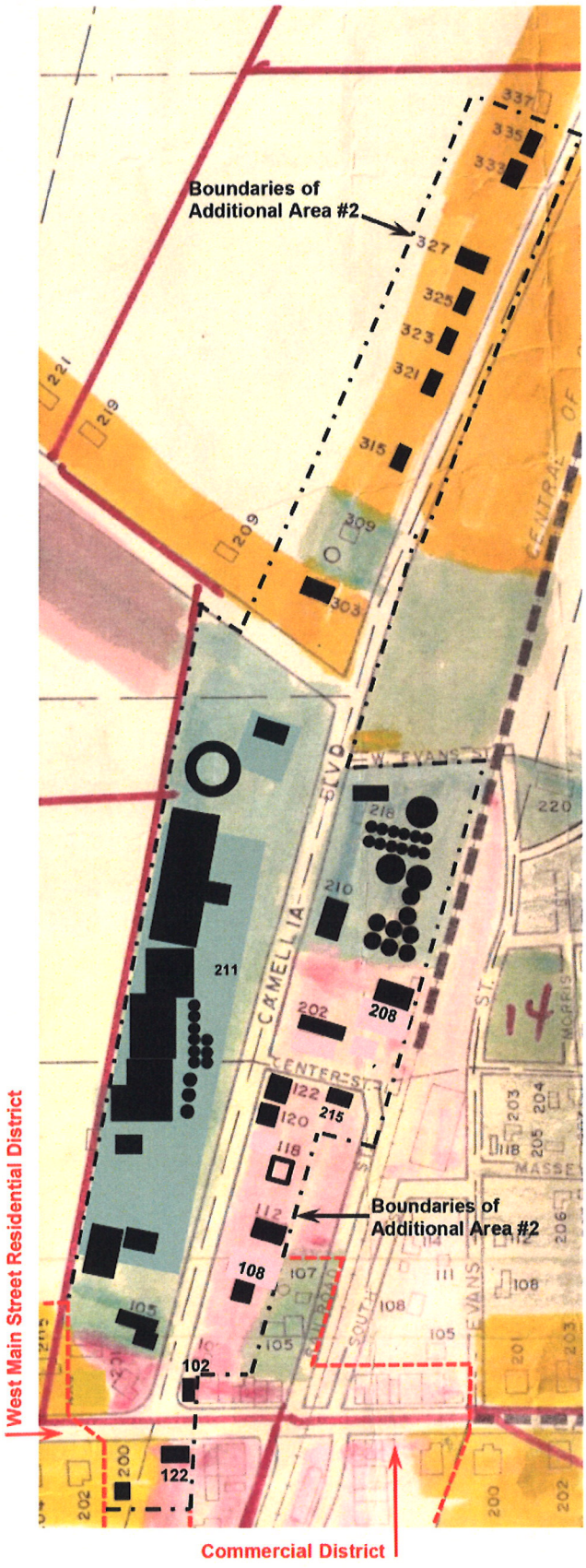


Figure 1-7: Additional Properties surveyed within area #2 noted by black boxes. Only those buildings that are 40 years old or older were surveyed.

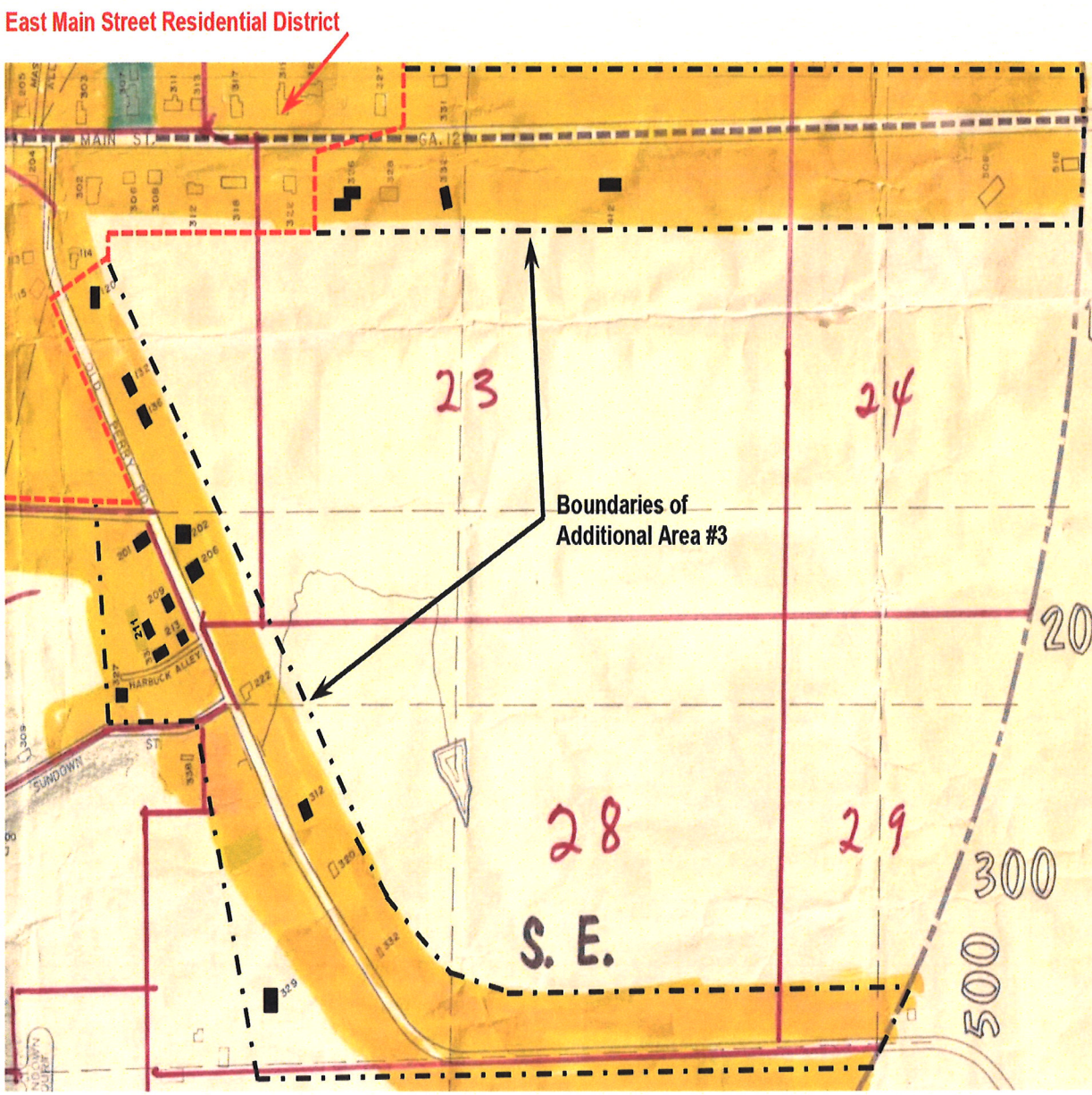


Figure 1-8: Additional Properties surveyed within area #3 noted by black boxes. Only those buildings that are 40 years old or older were surveyed.

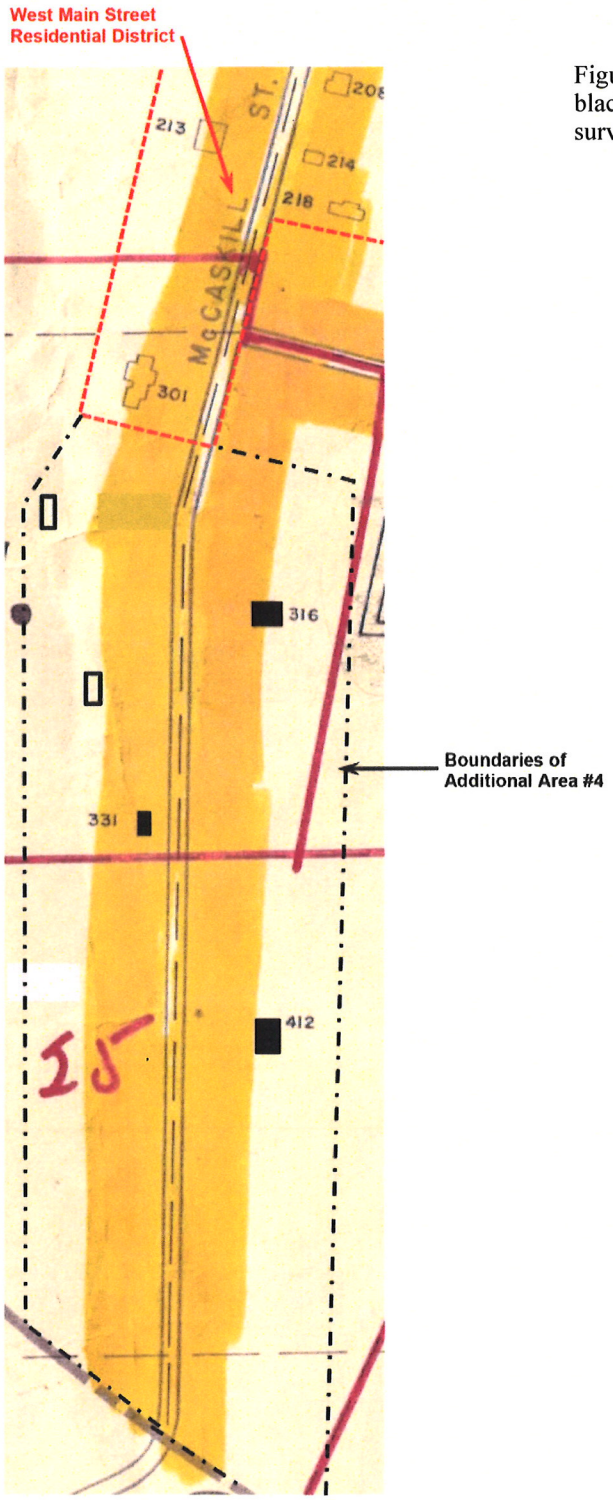


Figure 1-9: Additional Properties surveyed within area #4 noted by black boxes. Only those buildings that are 40 years old or older were surveyed.

II. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PRESERVATION PROJECTS

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

The historic resources of Marshallville and vicinity have been documented in two previous surveys.

- Historic Resources of Marshallville and Vicinity, Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties, 1980. The National Register nomination was completed by David J. Brown, Middle Flint River Area Planning and Development Commission, and Richard Clouse, Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

- Architectural Survey of Macon County. The Macon County survey of historic resources was conducted front September, 1989 through September, 1991. The survey program included an examination of all historic resources in the county. The scope of work was determined by windshield survey and expected to be approximately 650 resources. The local sponsor for the project was the Macon County Historical Society. Also participating in the survey were the Middle Flint Regional Development Center, the Washington Memorial Library Archives and Genealogy Room in Macon, and the Montezuma Public Library. The survey was conducted by Historic Preservation Services, Inc., Macon, Georgia.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (National Register)

A number of properties in the Marshallville area are listed in the National Register. This includes the three historic districts within the city limits as identified in Chapter 1 and eight individual properties in the Marshallville vicinity.

Districts:
- East Main Street Residential District (National Register Information System ID 80004454; GNAHRGIS #80978)
- Marshallville Commercial District (National Register Information System ID 80004452; GNAHRGIS #80924)
- West Main Street Residential District (National Register Information System ID 80004453; GNAHRGIS #80922)

Individual Buildings:
- Billy Place (National Register Information System ID 80004444; GNAHRGIS #81414)
- Thronateeska (National Register Information System ID 80004445; GNAHRGIS #80250)
- Alma Fruit Farm (National Register Information System ID 80004446; GNAHRGIS #80248).
- William Hamilton Felton House (National Register Information System ID 80004447; GNAHRGIS #80252)
- Willow Lake (National Register Information System ID 80004449; GNAHRGIS #80907)
- Massee Lane (National Register Information System ID 80004450; GNAHRGIS #80900)
- Wilkes Knob Plantation (National Register Information System ID 80004451; GNAHRGIS #80910)
- Lamson-Richardson School (National Register Information System ID 81000697; GNAHRGIS #80897)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

In 1936, several historic homes in the Marshallville vicinity were documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), an office of the U.S. National Park Service. Each property was documented with black and white photographs and brief written descriptions. Harold Bush-Brown, who was the HABS District officer at the time (as well as the head of the Architecture Department at Georgia Tech), headed the recordation effort. Susie W. Thomas assisted Mr. Bush-Brown with the data pages. Ward Dennis and Harold Bush-Brown were the photographers. Copies of the photographs and the data pages are available through the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Online catalog. These records are also available at the Georgia Tech Archives, Harold-Bush Brown Photographic Collection, VAC003, and the Harold Bush-Brown Papers, DM002. This type of HABS documentation was completed for the following buildings.

- Frederick-Wade House, Marshallville (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0384/)
- Rumph House, Marshallville vicinity [demolished] (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0385/)
- Stage Coach Inn (Bryan Place), Marshallville vicinity [demolished] (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0386/)
- Billy Felton Place, Marshallville vicinity (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0389/)
- Slappey House, Marshallville (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0387/)
- McCaskill-Rumph House, Marshallville (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0388/)

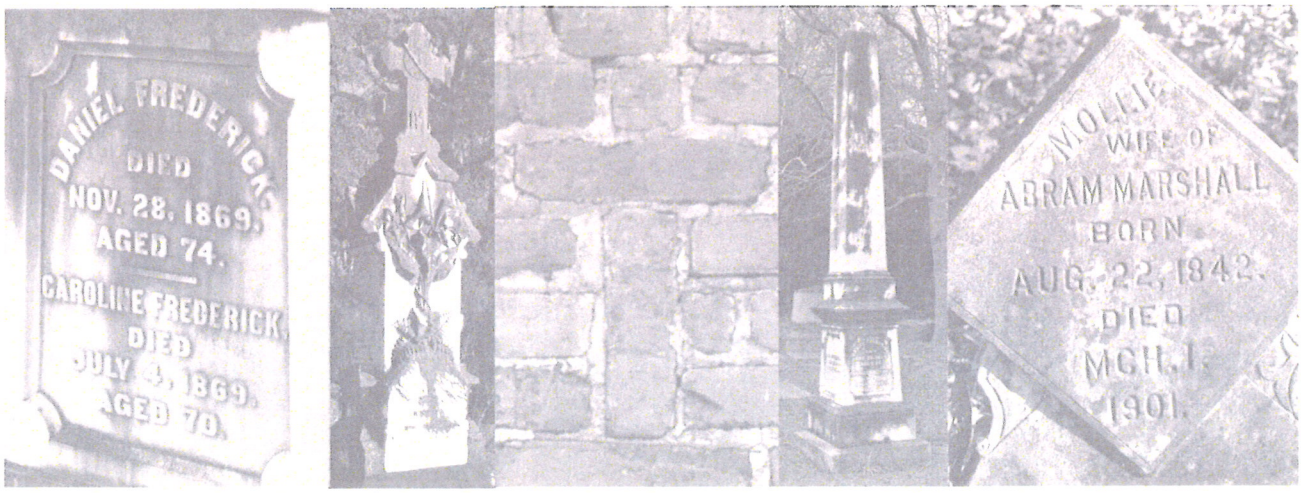
ARCHIVAL PHOTO-DOCUMENTATION

Two final historic photographs are those of a "Plantation owner's home," Marshallville, Georgia. They were taken by the U.S. Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information, Dorothea Lang, photographer, July, 1937. This was the Frederick-Wade House. Again, these images are available online through the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Online website (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000001614/PP/, http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000001615/PP/).

DESIGN ASSISTANCE

In November, 1993, the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (HPD), the Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), the City of Marshallville, the Marshallville Historical Society, the Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission and the Middle Flint Regional Development Center sponsored a Georgia Downtown Design Team workshop. The team's focus was to promote sensitive rehabilitation in the historic downtown commercial district, to provide the owners of downtown buildings with technical assistance, maintenance and design guidance, and to encourage the community's streetscape activities. HPD and the AIA initiated the Georgia Downtown Design Team in 1987 as a way to promote public awareness of a community's unique historic assets and to encourage the preservation of Georgia's historic downtowns. The results of the workshop were printed in a 35-page report a copy of which is available through the Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission.

The Downtown Design Team visited with various property owners, offering them technical assistance and design guidance on how to rehabilitate their buildings. The Design Team was composed of members of the Historic Resources Committee of the Atlanta and Georgia Chapters of the AIA and the Main Street Design Consultant. Support staff included representatives from the Office of Historic Preservation and Middle Flint Regional Development Center.



III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

This historic context is not meant to be a comprehensive history of the City of Marshallville. It is meant to be, however, a chronicling of the people and events that shaped the physical development of the city. It will focus on the economic development of Marshallville and vicinity and how this development influenced what the city has looked like over time—the town's layout and physical appearance, i.e., the buildings that were constructed to carry out everyday life.

Marshallville's economic development has been rooted in agriculture. Fortunes have been made and lost because of the vicissitudes of an agriculture-based economy. This context will attempt to show how agricultural activities shaped the city through the 1920s and how shifts in the city's economic development changed that development as the twentieth century progressed.

TREATY WITH THE CREEKS, 1821 and THE CREATION OF HOUSTON COUNTY

The land on which Marshallville now sits originally belonged to the Muscogee, or Creek, Indian Nation. The land was ceded to the United States in a treaty dated January 8, 1821[1]. On May 15, 1821, the Georgia Legislature passed a law "To dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States for the use of Georgia, of the Creek Nation of Indians, by a treaty made and concluded at the Indian Spring, on the eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and to add the Reserve at Fort Hawkins to the county of Jones."[2] With this act, five additional counties were created in the state: Dooley, Houston, Monroe, Fayette and Henry. The boundaries of Houston County were described as "all that part of said territory lying between a line commencing [Illegible Text] the Ocmulgee river opposite Fort Hawkins, and running due west [Illegible Text] Flint river, and the line first above described, shall form one other county to be called Houston."[3] Figure 3-1 is a map of Georgia in 1895 showing the original counties and their respective districts overlaid onto the counties existing in 1895. The new Houston County is shown within the red oval.

LAND LOTTERY OF 1821 (FOURTH)

The act further directed the governor of Georgia to survey the land dividing each county into districts as close to nine miles square as possible. The district lines were to be parallel to the county dividing lines, and then crossed by other lines at right angles to create square tracts of land (Land Lots) each containing approximately 202.5 acres. The land was to be distributed via a lottery.

The finding aid for the Land Lottery Records at the Georgia State Archives provides the following description of the Land Lottery system.[4]

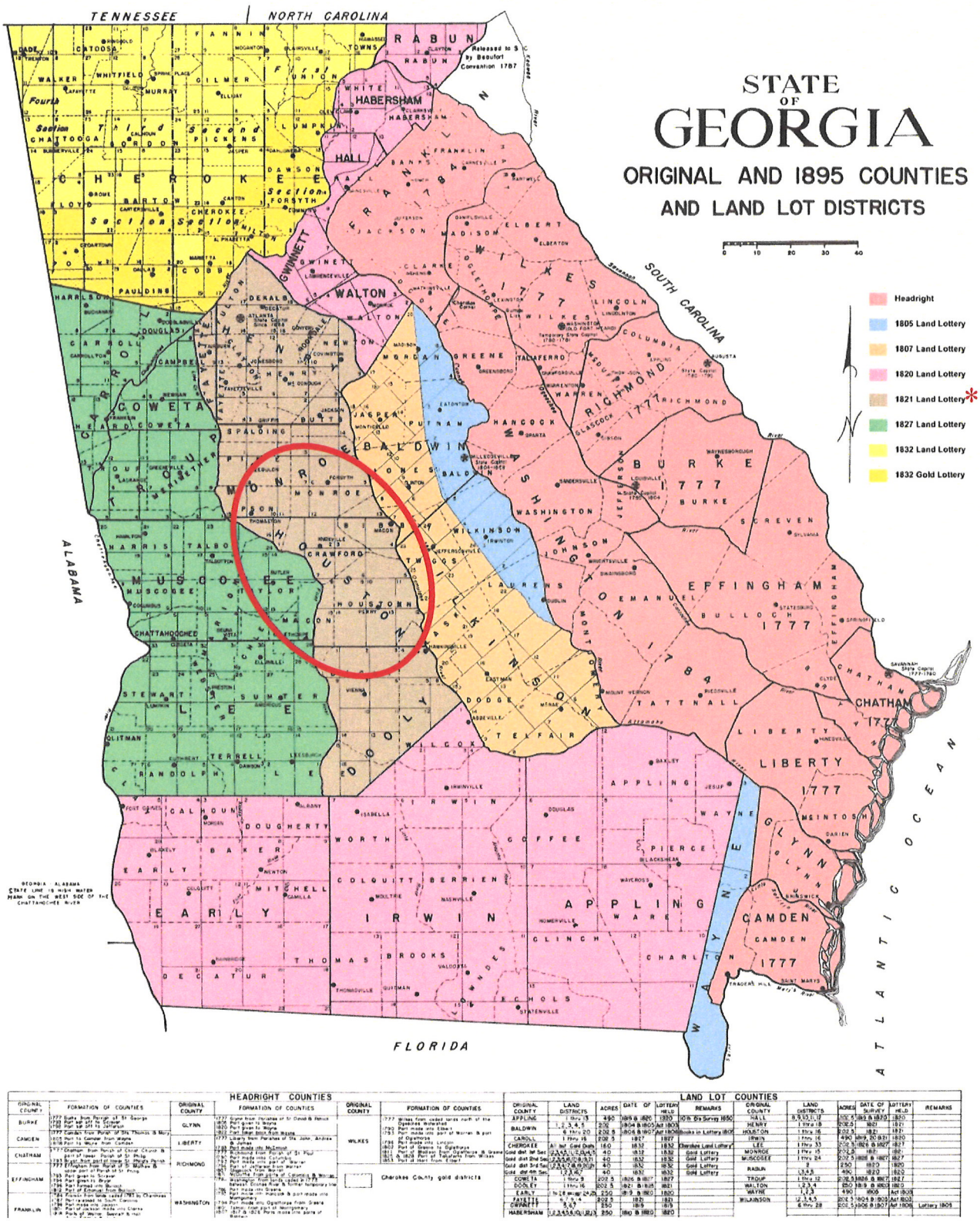
> Eight times between 1805 and 1833 Georgia held lotteries to distribute land, the largest held in the United States. The lotteries followed a simple pattern:

[1] Charles Keppler, ed., Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, vol. II: Treaties (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1904), p. 195. http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol2/treaties/cre0195.htm.

[2] General Assembly of the State of Georgia, AN ACT To dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States, 1821 Vol. 1, Page 4, Sequential Number: 001. Approved 15 May 1821. http://metis.galib.uga.edu/ssp/cgi-bin/legis-idx.pl?sessionid=ae4bf050-e2ae376903-7070&type=law&byte=5089213.

[3] Ibid

[4] Georgia Archives. "Land Lotteries." http://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/land_lottery.


STATE OF GEORGIA
ORIGINAL AND 1895 COUNTIES
AND LAND LOT DISTRICTS
Headright
1805 Land Lottery
1807 Land Lottery
1820 Land Lottery
1821 Land Lottery*
1827 Land Lottery
1832 Land Lottery
1832 Gold Lottery
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
HABERSHAM
WALTON
BALDWIN
MONROE
HOUSTON
CRAWFORD
MACON
TAYLOR
MUSCOGEE
HARRIS
TALBO
COWETA
SPALDING
PIKE
LAMAR
UPSON
MERIWETHER
TROUP
HARALSON
PAULDING
COBB
DOUGLAS
CARROLL
CAMPBELL
HEARD
GWINNETT
HALL
BANKS
FRANKLIN
ELBERT
MADISON
OGLETHORPE
WILKES
LINCOLN
GREENE
MORGAN
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
WARREN
RICHMOND
BURKE
JEFFERSON
JEFF DAVIS
WASHINGTON
WILKINSON
JOHNSON
EMANUEL
TREUTLEN
SCREVEN
EFFINGHAM
BULLOCH
CHATHAM
LIBERTY
MCINTOSH
GLYNN
CAMDEN
WAYNE
APPLING
JEFF DAVIS
TATTNALL
TELFAIR
WHEELER
DODGE
WILCOX
PULASKI
DOOLY
TERRELL
LEE
SUMTER
STEWART
WEBSTER
RANDOLPH
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
ALBANY
WORTH
IRWIN
COFFEE
PIERCE
WARE
BERRIEN
COLQUITT
MITCHELL
EARLY
BAKER
THOMAS
BROOKS
DECATUR
GRADY
LOWNDES
VALDOSTA
ECHOLS
CLINCH
CHARLTON
PIERCE
BRANTLEY
GLYNN
CAMDEN
1777
1784
1777
1777
1777

The General Assembly passed an act that authorized the lottery and spelled out who would be eligible to participate and the grant fees that would apply.

The land to be distributed was surveyed and laid out in districts and lots. The surveyors sent the district and lot numbers to the governor's office.

Eligible citizens registered their names in their county of residence. The names were sent to the governor's office at the state capitol. Beginning with the second lottery, the names were copied onto slips of paper called "tickets" and placed in a large drum called a "wheel."

District and lot numbers were placed in a separate wheel. (At first, blank tickets were added to this wheel, so that the number of tickets would equal the number of persons drawing.)

Commissioners appointed by the governor drew a name ticket from one wheel and a district/lot ticket from the other wheel. If the district/lot ticket was blank, the person received nothing. If the ticket contained a district/lot number, the person received a prize of that parcel of land. A ticket that contained a number was called a "Fortunate Draw." With later lotteries (after 1820), when blank tickets were not added to the prize wheel, individuals whose names remained in the second wheel were considered to have drawn blanks.

Anyone who received a Fortunate Draw could take out a grant for the lot he drew, after paying the grant fee. If he did not take out a grant, the lot reverted back to the state to be sold to the highest bidder.

The Land Lottery of 1821, which included Houston County, took place over a period of about a month, from November 7, 1821 to December 12, 1821.[5] The 37 undrawn lots from the 1820 lottery were included in the 1821 drawing as well. A grant fee of $19.00 per land lot was assessed. Those eligible to draw included both single and married men, widows—even orphans and children—all of whom had to meet certain qualifications.

Houston County was divided into fifteen districts. The Land Lots that became Marshallville are located on the eastern edge of Districts 8 and 15 of Houston County (Appendix B). The center of Main Street marks the dividing line between the two districts, with District 8 lying to the north and District 15 to the south. The fortunate drawers did not always take out their grant immediately it seems, for during the Annual session of the State General Assembly held in November and December, 1825 the deadline to take out their grant was extended to December 25, 1826.[6] It may be that this extension was itself extended, for Louise Frederick Hays notes that the drawings continued into the 1830s.[7]

MACON COUNTY CREATED and MARSHALLVILLE FIRST SETTLED

[5] Georgia Archives. "1821 Lottery." http://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/1821_land_lottery.

[6] General Assembly of the State of Georgia, AN ACT To extend the time for fortunate drawers in the Land [Illegible Text] of eighteen hundred and eighteen, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to take out their Grants, 1825 Vol. 1, Page 117, Sequential Number: 082. Approved 7 December 1825.

[7] Louise Frederick Hays, History of Macon County, Georgia, (Atlanta: Stein Printing Company, 1933; reprint ed., Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1993), pp.75, 81. (Hereafter cites as Hays, Macon County.)

For the first 10 to 15 years of its existence, Marshallville was located on the eastern edge of Houston County. It was not until 1837 that Macon County was created out of parts of Houston and Marion Counties. The act creating Macon County was approved December 14, 1837.[8] The Macon county lines would change several more times in the ensuing years, finalizing in 1924 when a portion of land on the north side of Macon County was taken to create Peach County.[9]

The first family to settle in the area may have come before the land was ceded to the state by the Creek Indians. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documented the Stage Coach Inn in 1936 (Figure 3-2). It was noted that the site was also called Bryan Place and was built c.1810 by Nathan Bryan[10] (also noted as Bryant by several sources). The volume of Historical Notes compiled by the Marshallville Historical Society records that the house was built by Littleton Bryan, Nathan's father. It further notes that the house was located in District 8, Land Lot 110.[11] Lucian Lamar Knight, writing in 1914, notes that Nathan Bryant came in the area in the 1830s settling near the Flint River and that, as of 1914, his sons still owned the property.[12] At the time that HABS documented the structure in 1936, the old highway still ran past the property. Since then, the building has burned (1967) and the alignment of the road has been altered so that the site is now about a mile off the highway, now called Bryant Hill Road. A family cemetery is all that remains of the site.

Figure 3-2: HABS, "Stage Coach Inn," Ward Dennis, photographer, June 21, 1936. (Demolished)

Shortly after the 1821 Land Lottery began, settlers began to arrive in earnest. Some were the original winners; others had purchased the land from a winner. They came to take advantage of the fertile soil "expanding the big-plantation, many-slaves system of growing cotton."[13] The first settlers came from North Carolina and included families whose names are still familiar to Marshallville residents. The first

[8] General Assembly of the State of Georgia, AN ACT To lay out and organize a new county out of the counties of Houston and Marion, and to attach the same to the Flint Circuit, and to the 2d Brigade of the 8th Division of Georgia Militia, 1835 Vol. 1, Page 66, Sequential Number: 048. Approved 14 December 1837.

[9] General Assembly of the State of Georgia, Short Title: County of Peach: Creation of. 1924, Vol. 1, Page 39, Law Number: 274. Approved July 18, 1924.

[10] Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No: HABS GA,97-MARSH,V, 1-. http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/ga0386/.

[11] Marshallville Historical Society. Historical Notes on People, Places & Things In and Around Our Area. No date, p. 25, 26. (Hereafter cited as Historical Notes).

[12] Lucian Lamar, Knight, ed., Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends (Atlanta: The Byrd Printing Company, 1914) p. 860. (Hereafter cited as Knight, Georgia's Landmarks.)

[13] Hays, Macon County, p. 216.

to come were William Felton (with his four brothers and one sister) and Needham Massee. William Felton settled south of Marshallville in a small community called Winchester, on land that included Land Lots 44, 45, 79, 80, 81, and 90 in District 15.[14] There he built a fine plantation home c.1821 (Figure 3-3). Needham Massee settled on land north of Marshallville that he began to acquire from the original owners beginning in 1825. This land included Land Lots 12, 13, 20, and 21 in District 8.[15] Here he built his home in 1827.

Figure 3-3: HABS, "Billy Felton Place," Ward Dennis, photographer, June 21, 1936. (GNAHRGIS #81414)

Several years later, beginning in about 1832 an even larger contingent of settlers came to the Marshallville area from the Orangeburg District of South Carolina (now Orangeburg County). Perhaps the first to arrive were Lewis Rumph and his family, and his brother-in-law Daniel Frederick, and his family. Both families arrived in 1832.

Lewis Rumph purchased two areas of land, one about three miles southwest of Marshallville, and one east of Marshallville, near what soon became known as Asbury Chapel. It was here, on a site just north of what is now East Main Street, between Harbuck Road and Juice Plant Road, that he eventually built his home c.1845 (Figures 3-4, 3-5, 3-6). The house was in poor condition when it was photographed by HABS in 1936 and has since been demolished.

Figure 3-4: Lewis Rumph House, date unknown, possibly c.1900; from James D Frederick Family papers, Box 2, Original papers for Rumph-Frederick Book. (Demolished)

Daniel Frederick first settled in an area about five miles east of what would become Marshallville, also near the community that grew up around Asbury Chapel. In 1845 he moved five miles west onto a larger plantation where he built a gracious home. This land included Land Lot 78 in District 8, which is located along the boundary between

[14] Central of Georgia Resurvey Map, 1905, corrected to 1922.

[15] Original documents belonging to John Crocker Walker, Jr., the great-great-great grandson of Needham Massee.

Figure 3-5: HABS, "Rumph House," Ward Dennis, photographer, June 21, 1936 (Demolished)

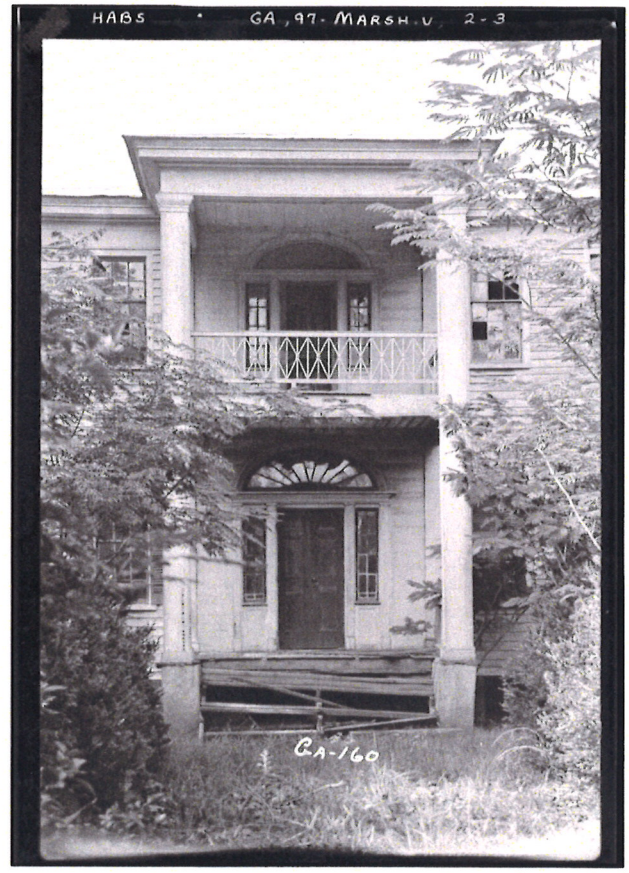


Figure 3-6: HABS, "Rumph House," Ward Dennis, photographer, June 21, 1936 (Demolished)

District 8 and District 15 and which became "the crossroads," the juncture of the Perry, Montezuma and Fort Valley roads. The house (Figure 3-7) was likely located somewhere along what became known as Frederick Street (and is now Camellia Boulevard) possibly near what is now Sleepy Hollow Road. It is not known exactly where the house was originally located because it was moved to a site on West Main Street in the late 1920s (Figure 3-8). An early postcard of the Samuel H. Rumph House, which is located on West Main Street, shows a house in the background that many believe is the Daniel Frederick House. While the house shown is generally in the correct location, it clearly has a gable roof and a single-story porch, unlike the Daniel Frederick House. Nevertheless, it almost certainly was located somewhere along Frederick Street/Camellia Boulevard, otherwise why would they call the road Frederick Street. A c.1920 site sketch (Figures 3-9, 3-10) found in the papers Louise Frederick used for her book on the Rumph and Frederick families shows the house on a "public road" but with no other location identifier. In her description of the house in the book, Mrs. Hays notes that there was "a one story ell on the South side of the house...composed of a very large room, with its own columned front porch and a shed room and back porch".[16] If the ell was on the south side of the house, the house would have faced north. Frederick Street/Camellia Boulevard runs in a north-south direction, however, so perhaps the house was on Sleepy Hollow Road.

[16] Louise F. Hays, The Rumph and Frederick Families, Atlanta, 1942, p. 160. (Hereafter cited as Hays, Rumph and Frederick Families.

Figures 3-7: Daniel Frederick House, (now the Frederick-Wade House), 1868, prior to being moved to current location; showing original front door; from James D. Frederick Family Papers collection, MS 79, Box 2, Original papers for Rumph-Frederick Book. The photograph in the book is a photocopy of the original photograph. This image is also on page 161 of the Rumph and Frederick Families, by Louise Hays.

Figure 3-8: HABS, "Frederick-Wade House," Ward Dennis, photographer, June 21, 1936; taken after the house had been moved from its original location. (GNAHRGIS #251647)

Dr. W. L. N. Crocker followed the Rumphs and the Fredericks, settling on property that included Land Lots 206 and 215 in District 15[17] overlooking the Flint River. Here he built his family home, Thronateeska, the Creek Indian name for the Flint River. Unfortunately, this house was severely damaged by fire in March, 2016.

Daniel Franklin Wade came c.1837 settling on land that included Land Lot 126 in District 15,[18] about three miles west of Marshallville. This was near what became the "Outing Club," a swim club just outside the city limits. The house was moved in about 1973 to its current location on Malatchie Road, about five miles east of downtown Marshallville, just off SR 124, the road to Perry.[19]

Other familiar names included Frank Baldwin, who also settled near Winchester, William Haslam, Conrad Murph, who settled near Lewis Rumph, and the Slappey family.

[17] Hays, Macon County, p. 775.

[18] Ibid, p. 763.

[19] Interview with Lucy Frederick Loughlin Jarrett and Bett Loughlin, August 2, 2016. The Loghlin's moved the house to their property. Bett Loughlin is the great-great-great-granddaughter of Daniel Frederick.

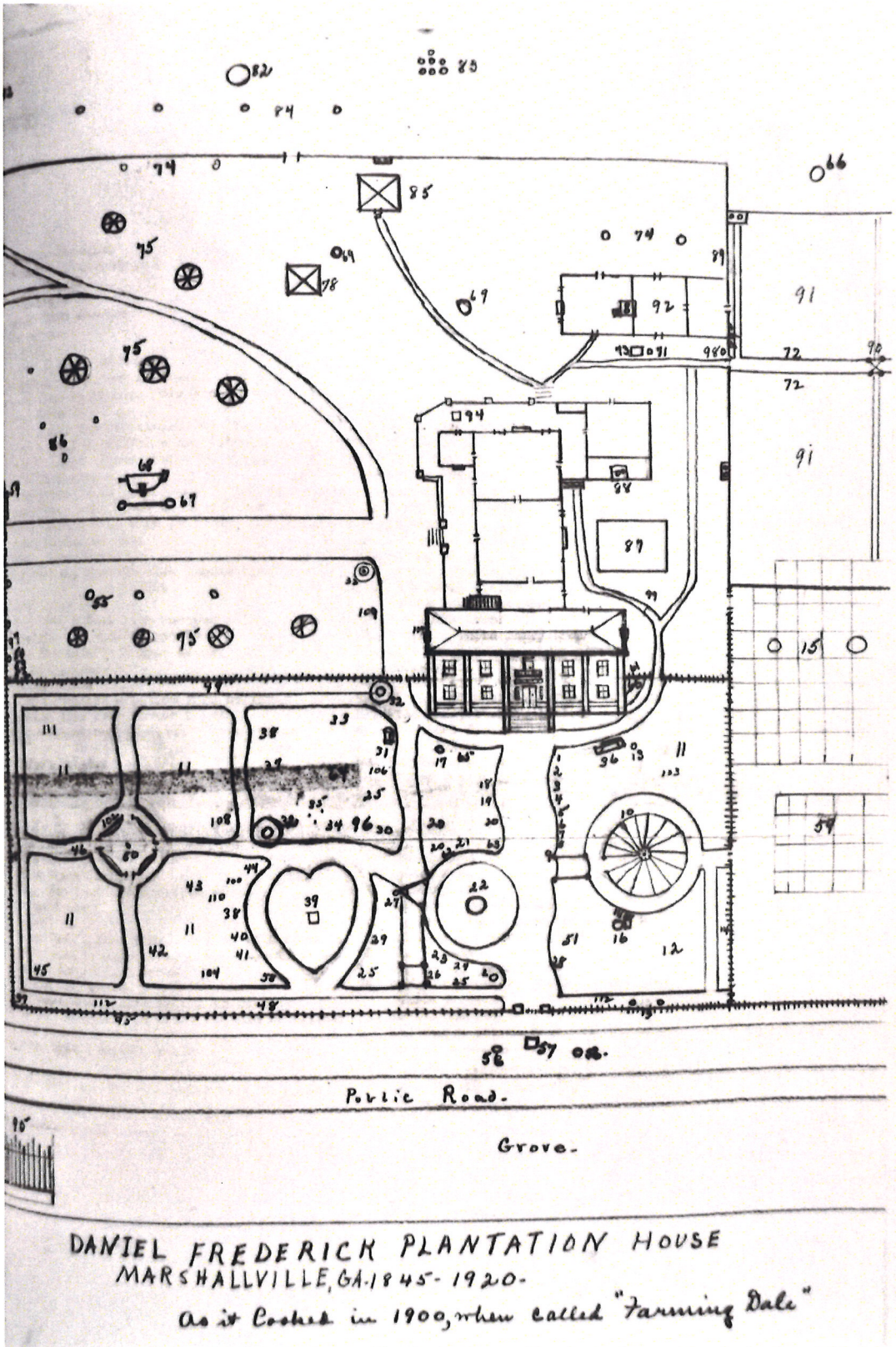


Figure 3-9: c.1920 sketch of Daniel Frederick house and gardens as they appeared in 1900; garden was designed by Medora Keene Frederick, James D. Frederick's second wife, whom he married in about 1876. James D. Frederick was the son of Daniel Frederick; from James D. Frederick Family papers, Box 2, Original papers for Rumph-Frederick Book by Louise Frederick Hays.

Key to the Yard

1. Camelia Japonica
2. Pepper buses-tiny red
3. Lemon Verbena
4. Heliotrope
5. Grand Duke Jasmine
6. Geraniums
7. Coleus
8. Sweet Violets on border
9. Marechal Niel Rose on Trellis
10. Moon Vine on fishing Pole Tent (replaced by merry-go-round for grandchildren)
11. Rose beds
12. Lily bed, various kinds, day lilies, (hemerocallis)tiger lilies, lemon lilies, milk & wine lilies (crinum) flag lilies
13. Cherry Laurel trees pruned in shapes
14. Current bushes
15. Scuppernong Vine
16. Holly tree with steps up to a "roost"
17. Crepe Myrtle tree high as house
18. Rose, Etoile de Leon
19. Rose, Deveniensis
20. Box bushes, one cut with handle like a basket
21. Large tree rose
22. Round bed 3 feet high covered with Bermuda with pot in middle, pot filled Pampas grass
23. Flowering almond
24. Button Spirea
25. Kerria Japonica - Yellow Rose of Texas (corchorus)
26. Akebia Vine over Summer House
27. African Jessamine (Eleagnus) over Summer House)
28. Pink & Daisies
29. Red Flowering Quince - Fire Bush
30. Christmas Spirea
31. Bubby Top seat covered with wood bine
32. Rockery with bulbs & Sweet Alyssum & Heats Ease
33. Sweet shrub bushes
34. Large Rose
35. White & purple lilac
36. Buggy Top seat covered with vine
37. Privet Trees
38. Smoke Tree (Fringe tree-Rhus Cotinus)
39. Heat Bed 3 feet high, covered with Bermuda. Bulbs come through below ground level.
    Stand on top for Peafowl roost.
40. Grancey Gray Beard
41. Caroline Frederick's Malmaison Rose
42. Several varieties of altheas. Rose of Sharon
43. Baby Breath
44. Large Bridal Breath Spirea
45. Pink Wygelia
46. Red May Apple Tree
47. Mimosa
48. Bulb bed from front gate all around three sides to side gate. Front and side beds yellow bulbs, daffodils, butter and eggs, yellow narcissus and snow drops
49. Bulb bed of hyacinths. Caroline Rumph Frederick brought from S.C. Double blue look set hyacinths containing as many as 20 bells and 18 inches long. Large double pink and white hyacinths, single porcelain blue, white Roman hyacinths, crocus, Star of Bethlehem and feather hyacinth
50. Summer house covered with purple Wisteria
51. Lilies and fever few
52. Pampas grass
53. Yucca. Spanish Bayonet
54. Row large cherry laurel trees where Robins stopped.
55. Row apple trees.
56. Umbrella China berry trees
57. Safe for carriage stepping stone
58. Zebra grass
59. Flowers grape vine
60. Terrace dirt steps. Purple violets
61. Wild honey suckle. Azaleas
62. Pyramidals Cypress
63. Fine lilies
64. Purple magnolia
65. Ribbon grass - Gardner's Garter Plant
66. Very large old pecan tree
67. Two large cherry laurel trees with gymnasium pole between the folks
68. Daniel Frederick's carriage body. Wheels had been made into Wagon after the war.
69. Mulberry trees
70. Row honey peach trees
71. Fig tree. Large blue figs. a tree
72. Cuthbert Raspberry bushes
73. Dairy house
74. Fig trees. Brown Turkey
75. Bank of Sweet Potatoes all over these 3 acres
76. Horses hitched here over hanging cherry laurel trees.
    Horses Ben (Butler) & (Rufus)
    Bullock (Yankee Army Horses)
    Bonnie Blue, Texas Pony, Telegraph
    Charlie & Prince
77. Water Melons piled here
78. Fowl houses
79. Stiles to cross fence to lot
80. Cow Barn
81. Feed pile
82. Old well hole
83. Wild plum orchard. Large yellows and reds
84. Apple trees
85. Smoke house
86. Peach trees
87. Cistern
88. Pump & water tank
89. Garden herbs, Mullen, Parsley, Garlic, Catnip, Calamus & Mint
89+ Star of Bethlem
90. Grape arbor
91. ¾ if Vegetable garden
92. Uncle Andy's house. One rooms for make sausage, Souse, lard, pig feet, "chitlins", etc. also for ironing
93. Picket fence
94. Well on back porch
95. Picket fence and Design of Picket fence
96. Cape Jasmine. Gardenia
97. Yellow Jessamine vine (Jasmine - Gelsemium sempervirens)
98. Oak Tree

All the beds were bordered with a roll of Bermuda grass 8 to 12 inches wide and on inside of most of the grass borderz were day lilies. Duplicates by the dozen all over the yard were of many varieties of lilies, Kerria Japonicas, altheas, Red flowering quinces cherry laurels, crepe myrtle trees, wisteria vines and all the kinds of spireas, bridal wreath, double and single, button Christmas, baby breath spirea, flowering almond, the different kinds of grasses, pampas, zebra & ribbons grasses, and mimosas.

99. Indian Peach
100. Philadelphus - English Dogwood - 2 kinds, one sweet
101. Row of Pear trees
102. Clematis Vine
103. Apricot tree
104. Oak Hydranga
105. Purple Magnolia
106. Pink Honeysuckle
107. Orange tree
108. Forsythia
109. Large Peach tree
110. Persian lilac
111. Pomegranite Bush - sour
112. Magnolia tree

Figure 3-10: Key to yard shown in Figure 3-9. Retyped from earlier document in similar type font and page layout, no attempt made to correct plant names or spelling.

The lure of the land also attracted men from other Georgia counties including John Sperry, who came from Twiggs County and Davis Gammage, who came from Jones County. Both of these men would play important roles in the early history of the town.

About the same time Needham Massee and William Felton were settling into their respective plantations, Isaac Johnson built a house and blacksmith shop at "the crossroads." This would have probably been sometime between the 1821 Land Lottery and about 1830. The Tax Digest of 1838, found in The History of Macon County notes that Isaac Johnson paid taxes on Land Lot 42 in District 15.[20] Lucian Lamar Knight, in Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends,[21] notes that a man named Briggs also owned a blacksmith shop and Hatcher & Baldwin ran the first warehouse.

It is not known when exactly the community growing up around the "crossroads" became known as Marshallville. The Marshallville Historical Society's Historical Notes, which includes a list of postmasters taken from the records of the Post Office Department of the General Services Administration, lists Walter L. Campbell as the first postmaster, starting January 15, 1833.[22] Later postmasters included Isaac Johnson, who served for nearly eleven years, beginning January 18, 1847, John A. Sperry, who served for eight years, beginning December 9, 1857, and Marcus E. Sperry, who served for about two months, beginning December 6, 1865.[23]

As for the name Marshallville, Mary Slappey, a lifelong resident of Marshallville, remembered in a 1914 interview, that a "group of young people were together discussing a name for the new nameless town, when someone suggested that it be named for Rev. John Marshall, a preacher who lived close to town and who was greatly beloved."[24] Reverend Marshall was the son-in-law of Daniel Franklin Wade and therefore, the brother-in-law of Dr. John Daniel Wade.

A sure sign that a community was becoming well established and felt secure in its future was the establishment of schools and churches. Louise Hays, in her book on the Rumph and Frederick families noted that James Daniel Frederick, Daniel Frederick's youngest child, went to the "Old Field School" beginning in 1832.[25] There was also a Pine Level Academy, for which Daniel Frederick was a trustee.[26] On December 31, 1838, the state legislature passed an act to establish academies in fifteen counties throughout the state. Three were to be established in Macon County: The Flint River Academy and the Lanier Male and Female Academies. Walter L. Campbell, William Felton, William N. L. Croker, Jacob Fudge, and Robert Peacock, were appointed trustees of the Flint River Academy.[27]

The Methodists, Baptists, and Primitive Baptists were the first to construct churches in the area. The Methodists began to organize themselves in the late 1830s when they established the Flint River Chapel in the western part of the county. The Crockers, Feltons and Wades were members so it was probably located somewhere between Winchester and the river.

[20] Hays, Macon County, p. 762.
[21] Knight, Georgia's Landmarks, p. 859.
[22] Historical Notes, p. 32.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Knight, Georgia's Landmarks, p. 859.
[25] Louise Hays, The Rumph and Frederick Families, Atlanta (1942), p. 178.
[26] Ibid., p. 159.
[27] 1838 Vol. 1 – Page: 3, Sequential Number: 001. An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the following academies,... Approved December 31, 1838.

Asbury Chapel was established in about 1843 and was located about three miles east of town on the road to Perry. Once the town of Marshallville was firmly established, the Flint River and Asbury Chapels were disbanded and a congregation was established in Marshallville in about 1854.

The Baptists had a similar history, worshiping at two different churches. The Greenwood Baptist Church was established in 1848, its congregants first worshiping at St. Paul's Methodist Church, which was located considerably south of Marshallville. A second Baptist church, Glorious Hope Baptist Church, was located on the road that ran west out of Winchester, also near William Felton's land. It too was established in the 1840s but it was disbanded in 1850 as the membership moved into Marshallville. Davine Campbell, in her 1998 history of Marshallville's First Baptist Church notes the Glorious Church building was given to its Black members who dismantled the building and moved it to their community south of West Main Street and west of the railroad; Ms. Campbell notes this would have been on today's Miller Circle.[28] There is no evidence of such a church on the 1922 Sanborn Map but there is a Glorious Primitive Baptist Church today, located on Cotton Street, not far from the St. James CME Church.

When the Methodist and Baptist congregations moved into town, they and the Primitive Baptists, also known as Anti-Baptists or "hard-shell" Baptists, shared a building on the east side of town until they could build their own sanctuaries. It is uncertain how long the Methodists worshiped in this building for they built their first sanctuary on the current church site in 1850, on land given them a few years earlier by Daniel Frederick. The small, shared church was located on East Main Street, adjacent to the property given to the Baptists in about 1860. It is interesting to note that the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (sheet 1, Appendix C) shows a small frame "old church" adjacent to a house at the intersection of East Main Street and Old Perry Road. It is quite possible that this is the church shared by the three congregations. The small church is gone by 1933.

The Southwestern Railroad was chartered in 1845 to build a railroad from Macon through southwestern Macon County and it began acquiring rights-of-way through properties in the area in 1848. Recognizing what an economic boon this would be for Marshallville, it is quite likely that it was at this time that Frederick divided his land into individual building lots, offered them for sale, laid out a main street and in the early 1850s donated land for the newly established Marshallville Academy (which was incorporated January 17, 1850[29]). The land Daniel Frederick gave to the Methodist Church included land for a cemetery. The earliest grave in the cemetery is that of Henry R. Gammage, the infant son of Davis Gammage, who died October 4, 1846.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD/CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY

The Southwestern Railroad steamed through Marshallville on July 4, 1851.[30] Before the railroad, however, stagecoach roads traversed the countryside transporting people between the town of Macon and Albany. Besides Nathan Bryan's home northwest of Marshallville, Billy Place, the home of William Felton located in Winchester, was also used as a stop.[31]

[28] Davine V. Campbell, compiler, History of Marshallville's First Baptist Church (Privately published by the Marshallville Baptist Church, 1998), p.4. (Hereafter cited as Campbell, First Baptist Church).

[29] 1849 Vol. 1 -- Page: 24, Sequential Number: 024, AN ACT to incorporate the Marshallville Academy, and appoint Trustees for the same. Approved, January 17, 1850.

[30] Interview with Johnny C. Walker, III, great-great-great-grandson of Needham Masse, January 8, 2016.

[31] HABS, "Billy Felton House, Marshallville, Georgia – Photographs, Written Historic and Descriptive Data, December 19, 1936. http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0389/.

Shortly after the Southwestern Railroad was chartered it began to acquire rights-of-way through the land through and around Marshallville. The 1905-1913 Central of Georgia Resurvey Map (Central of Georgia leased the Southwestern line in June, 1869[32]) itemizes the rights-of-way received and from whom for that section of track shown on the map.[33]

- August 4, 1848 – from Isaac Johnson, et al.: 75' each side of center line through Land Lots 42, 17, 15, and 43 (which he owned along with James Johnson), 15th District (actually, Land Lots 15 and 17 were in District 8).

- August 4, 1848 – from James Johnson: 75' each side of center line through Land Lot 43, District 15.

- September 29, 1848 – from Isaac Johnson et al.: a one-acre lot of which shall be the crossing of the railroad with the road to Lanier.

- July 24, 1849 – from William Felton: 75' each side of center line through Land Lots 44, 45, 79, 80, 81, 90, District 15. (This includes the land at the south end of town, then southward through Winchester.)

At about the same time, Needham Massee gave the railroad a right-of-way through his land north of Marshallville, further north than the area depicted on the 1905-1913 resurvey right-of-way map. Daniel Frederick also gave land for the right-of -way. Again, further north than the area depicted on the 1905-1913 resurvey right-of-way map.

MARSHALLVILLE INCORPORATED

The town of Marshallville was finally incorporated February 20, 1854. This incorporation was included in a larger act that pertained to other issues unrelated to Marshallville. In this act, Marshallville is spelled Martialville, its size is set at a 1/4-mile radius from the point at which the railroad crosses the main street and a Board of Commissioners is identified. Sections 8 and 9 of the act are copied below:[34]

> SEC. VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passage of this Act the town of Martialville [sic] in the county of Macon, shall be a town corporate, vested with such powers and privileges as are herein after designated.
>
> SEC. IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the corporate limits of said town extend one quarter of a mile [Illegible Text] every direction from where the main street in said town crosses [Illegible Text] South Western Rail Road, and that D. Frederick, J. L. Parker, [Illegible Text] R. McCaskil (this was Murdock R. McCaskil), Seaborn Brian, and Isaac Johnson, and their successors in office be, and they are hereby created a body corporate, with full power and authority to enact and enforce such rules or ordinances as they may deem necessary for the good government and for regulating the common affairs of said

[32] Railroad History. "Southwestern Railroad." Online at http://railga.com/souwest.html.

[33] Georgia Historical Society. "Central of Georgia Railway Records, 1835-1971." (MS 1362), "South Western Railroad Resurvey", October 1905, corrected to 1913.

[34] 1853 Vol. 1, Page: 122. Sequential Number: 196. An Act to…incorporate the town of Martialville, February 20, 1854. (This Biennial Session took place in November, December, January and February, 1853-1854.)

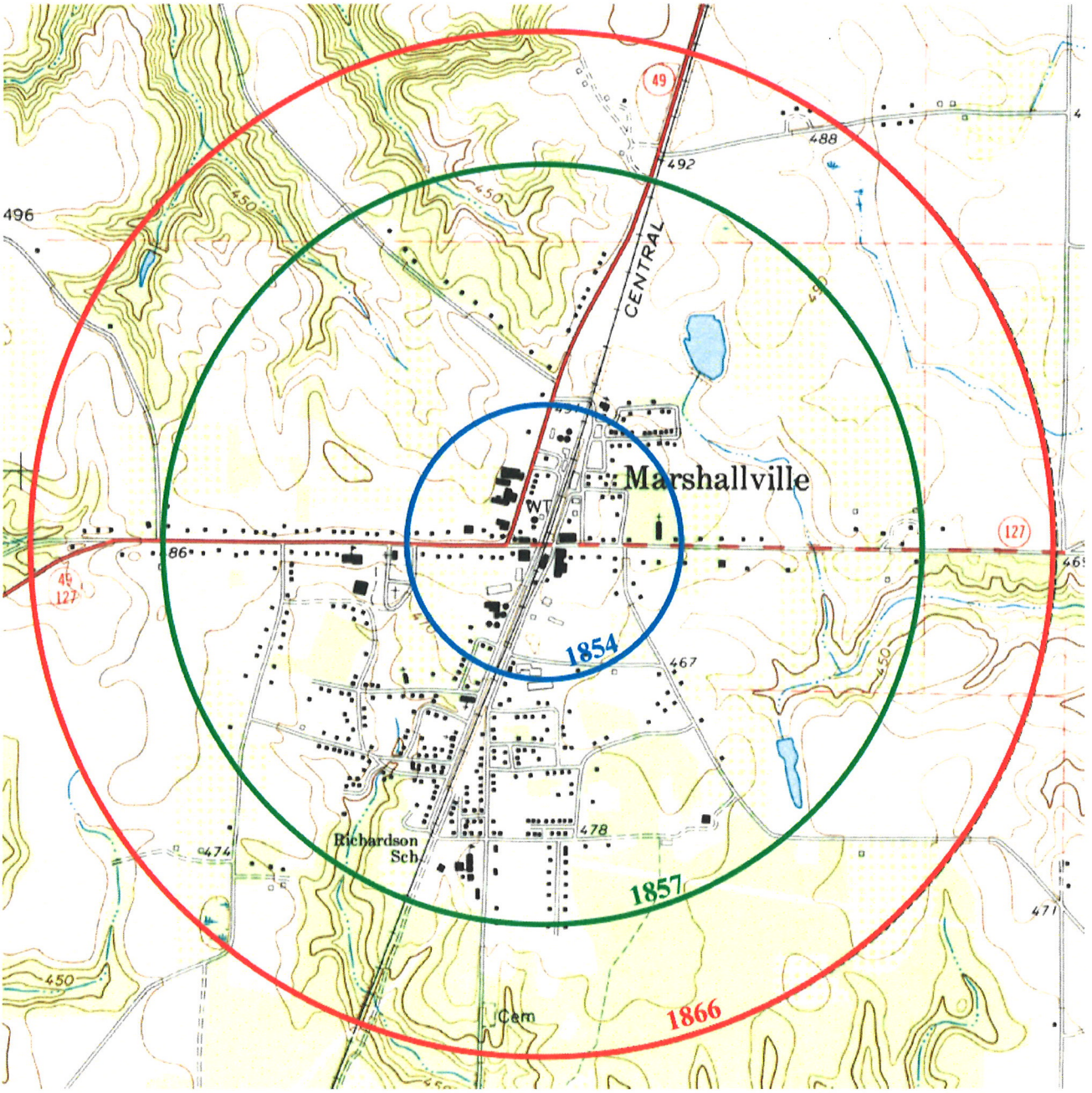


Figure 3-11: Approximate city limits superimposed on USGS map (Quad: Marshallville, GA., 1:24,000, 1972, photoinspected 1981).

- *Blue line – 1854 town limits – 1/4 mile radius*
- *Green Line – 1857 town limits – 3/4 mile radius*
- *Red Line – 1866 and current city limits – 1 mile radius*

Figures 3-12: HABS, "McCaskill-Rumph House," Ward Dennis, photographer, June 21, 1936. (GNAHRGIS #251118)

Figures 3-13: HABS, "Slappey House," Ward Dennis, photographer, June 21, 1936. (GNAHRGIS #251622)

Commissioners Frederick, Parker, McCaskil, Brian, and Johnson were to remain in office until the second Monday in January, 1855. The election of future Commissioners was to take place annually in every subsequent year on the second Monday in January.

An act to extend the corporate limits of Marshallville was approved December 22, 1857. The new town limits were set at a 3/4-mile radius.[35]

It would not be until after the Civil War that the corporate limits were extended for the final time. An act to reincorporated the Town of Marshallville was approved November 16th, 1866[36]. The city limits were set to the current 1-mile radius from the point at which the railroad crosses the main street (Figure 3-11). In this act the Board of Commissioners were reaffirmed as the "body corporate" and given the title Board of Aldermen. The law also authorized the position of Mayor.

TOWN DEVELOPMENT, ca. 1821 - 1880

Little is known about how the town developed after the initial construction. The Methodist church built its first sanctuary in about 1850; the Baptists, in about 1861. The Marshallville Academy also built its first building in 1850.

The children of the early settlers began to build or buy their own homes closer into town. These included Lewis A. Rumph, who, in about 1850, bought an unfinished brick house on McCaskill Street (Figure 3-12that was being constructed by Murdock McCaskill; and William Hamilton Felton, who, in 1865, built a bit further south on McCaskill Street. At the start of the Civil War, George Slappey built his home just outside what was then the city limits (Figure 3-13). James Daniel Frederick, a son of founder Daniel Frederick, moved to Marshallville from his first home west of the Flint River, near Lanier,[37] and began to build a new home in 1868 or 1869[38] across the street from George Slappey's home. When his father and mother both died within months of each other in 1869, James Daniel moved into the family home and sold his house to his cousin Donald Barton Frederick. All of these houses still stand in Marshallville.

Dave (also known as Davis) Gammage, who is thought to have been the first mayor of Marshallville,[39] built two houses in town, both of which still stand. His first home was at the corner of East Main Street (302 East Main Street) and what was then Houston Road, now Old Perry Road, which he built in 1860. He built a second home three years later further south on Houston/Old Perry Road (329 Old Perry Road). After the smallpox epidemic swept through Oglethorpe in 1862, three buildings were moved across the river into Marshallville. Two were homes and one was the old Oglethorpe Hotel that Tom Slappey moved into Marshallville and sold to Needham Massee. Needham's son, Drewry W Massee and his wife, Susan Bryan, lived in it for several years. It was eventually demolished and the lumber used to build a large barn behind the old home site.[40]

[35] 1857 Vol. 1, Page: 184, Sequential Number: 163. An Act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Marshallville, in Macon County, December 22, 1857.

[36] 1866 Vol. 1, Page: 190, Sequential Number: 263. An Act to incorporate the town of Marshallville, November 16, 1866.

[37] Major James D. Frederick. Diary, 1855-1899. In this diary, Major Frederick talks about walking to Lanier on October 1, 1855 (p. 19) and crossing the ferry and going on to Marshallville on December 6, 1855 (p. 26).

[38] Loughlin, Lucy Frederick. "The Fredericks of Macon County." Paper for Georgia History class, University of Georgia, 1980, p. 15. Lucy Frederick Longhlin (Jarrett) is the great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Daniel Frederick.

[39] Knight, Georgia's Landmarks, p. 861.

[40] Mary Massee Dickson. An unpublished history of the Massee Family, concentrating on Needham Massee and his descendants. Marshallville, GA: 1972.

Henry W. Taylor came to Marshallville shortly after the Civil War and built several stores on Main Street.

When the crops were good, income and life were good; there was however, a great deal of debt and individuals' buying power could be limited. This all began to change however in about 1875 as crops other than cotton began to be grown. These included corn, watermelons and especially peaches. (Peaches were not a new crop, however, in his diaries Major James D. Frederick talks about planting and eating peaches before the Civil War.) Still, downtown appears to have remained fairly small in the first decade after the Civil War. Ms. Hays notes that while families from Macon and environs may have met in Marshallville during the summers to visit with local family members, they all shopped or took in entertainment in the cities such as Macon and New Orleans.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, 1880 – 1920

Marshallville's economic outlook began to improve as the 1880s approached and the strangle-hold cotton had on the economy began to give way to other crops. As already noted, watermelons were now being grown and were quite successful. But what really turned things around economically for Marshallville was the peach industry, with Samuel H. Rumph as its champion—although certainly not its only champion. Samuel H. Rumph, the grandson of Lewis Rumph, grew up on his grandfather's farm where all types of fruits were grown. Ms. Hays notes that in 1857, an uncle of Samuel's sent Lewis Rumph an assortment of peach trees that he had purchased from a nursery in Delaware, which were then planted in the family orchard where they thrived.

Seeds from the several of these trees were saved by Mrs. Rumph and given to her daughter, Samuel's mother. They were forgotten for many years before Samuel found the seeds and planted them in 1870. The peach that developed had a cling-free pit, yellow flesh and a "crimson blush on the skin."[41] Samuel Rumph named the peach "Elberta" in honor of his wife, Clara Elberta Moore Rumph. In 1875 Samuel H. Rumph shipped some of his new peaches to New York City. They were shipped without ice yet they arrived in good condition and were well received.

Over the next five years Rumph began to propagate the new peach onto his stock. Rumph developed an iced packing crate in about 1880 that helped ensure his peaches would arrive in good condition and Rumph began to ship in volume. Peaches were now sent by rail to Savannah, loaded onto ships and sent to New York. At a fair in Macon in 1885, he exhibited over 75 varieties of peaches. The next year, he exhibited 46 varieties of apples, 58 varieties of peaches and 12 varieties of pears in Augusta. He continued to experiment with the development of other peach varieties at his home, Willow Lake, which he built c.1875. From here Samuel H. Rumph developed an extensive nursery for the propagation and shipping of trees, not just peaches (Figure 3-14).

It was not just Samuel H. Rumph who was experimenting with developing other varieties of peaches. His uncle, Lewis A. Rumph, developed the Georgia Belle, in honor of his wife's half-sister, Mrs. Belle Hall at about same time Samuel Rumph developed the Elberta peach. A few years later, Richard Hiley, who lived in the northern part of county, developed the Hiley Belle peach.

During the final two decades of the nineteenth century the peach industry literally blossomed and so did Marshallville. Population figures from the Federal Census Bureau give an indication of the impact of the peach industry between 1880 and 1890.[42]

[41] Hays, Macon County, p. 364-365.
[42] Hays, Macon County, p. 156.

1880 – Marshallville – 1,821; Marshallville town – 543
1890 – Marshallville – 2,560; Marshallville town – 1,086

A 1901 Georgia Department of Agriculture report provides some insight into the economic production of Marshallville and the county at the turn of the century. The report described Marshallville (and Montezuma and Oglethorpe) as prosperous towns with their own banks, railroad access and high schools. It noted that Macon County was the second largest peach-growing county in the state, with over 1,500,000 peach trees grown. In one season, Marshallville alone shipped 240,000 crates of peaches. Other agricultural products in the county included potatoes, seed cotton, vegetables of all kinds (especially asparagus) and berries and melons. Cotton remained an important commodity within the county, although most of it was shipped from Montezuma.[43] Nevertheless, Marshallville's cotton gin was kept busy, even into the mid-twentieth century.

A Packing House in Orchard of S. H. Rumph, near Marshallville, Ga., on the line of the Central of Georgia Railway.

Figure 3-14: Suburban Fruit Farm, Samuel H. Rumph, Proprietor, ca. 1900; from http://www.rrpicturearchives.net/showPicture.aspx?id=1915406.

The Georgia Department of Agriculture report noted that there was some timber in the county but that is was mostly used to make peach crates and boxes. During the 1880s and 1890s, it seems that some packing crates and boxes were made at a plant in Ft. Valley, but the plant was unable to keep up with the demand. John Middleton Simmons, II, owned a commercial veneer plant in Dublin, Georgia and had family ties in Marshallville. When he realized the business opportunity that Marshallville provided, he decided to return there, and in 1905 he established the Elberta Crate Company, named in honor of the Elberta Peach.[44] The plant was to be located south of downtown. A drawing for the proposed spur was prepared by the Central of Georgia Railway Company in January, 1905[45] and the spur and plant are shown on the 1905 Resurvey Map.[46] The Elberta Crate Company did not just make packing crates for the peach industry. By 1915, the demand for tomato packing crates had developed in Florida and much of the output of Elberta Crate Co. was now going to Florida. As a result, the plant was moved further south, to Bainbridge in Decatur County. The Marshallville site was taken over by the Marshallville Company, another crate making company (and after 1933, by the Murph brothers, who used the site as a canning facility).

[43] Georgia Department of Agriculture, Georgia Historical and Industrial, (Atlanta: Geo. W. Harrison, 1901), pp. 748-751.

[44] Elberta Crate & Box Company, History – Elberta Crate & Box. https://www.elberta.net/history.

[45] Georgia Historical Society. "Central of Georgia Railway Records, 1835-1971." (MS 1362), "Proposed Spur for Elberta Crate Company," January, 1905.

[46] Georgia Historical Society. "Central of Georgia Railway Records, 1835-1971." (MS 1362), "South Western Railroad Resurvey", October 1905, corrected to 1913.

Although the buildings associated with the Elberta Crate Company, the Marshallville Company, and the Murph Brothers are gone, the spur across the road remains.

As the nineteenth century closed and the twentieth century began, Lewis A. Rumph began to grow asparagus, which grew into a respectable industry. It was also at this time that a new industry was beginning—the pecan industry.

Pecans are not native to Georgia. They were first found in Texas and along the Mississippi valley as far north as Iowa. The nut of a pecan tree, if planted, will not necessarily produce the same kind or quality of pecan as the parent tree. Pecan trees must be propagated and cultivated in order to produce a consistent nut with the desired qualities.

Some of the earliest cultivation of pecan trees took place in Louisiana in the early- to mid-1800s using grafting and budding as the method of propagation. G.M. Bacon of DeWitt, Georgia, a few miles south of Albany is credited with starting the development of papershell pecans in southwest Georgia—nuts with thin shells that are easy to crack open. He began to propagate trees a few years after the Civil War; and others soon followed in his footsteps. It was not until the early years of the twentieth century that pecan trees were planted in great quantities. And it was not until about 1914 that trees planted in 1900 began to produce sufficient quantities of nuts to become economically viable, for it takes ten to fifteen years before a tree will bear fruit.

TOWN DEVELOPMENT, 1880 – 1920

As the nineteenth century drew to a close, Marshallville's white citizens had money again, enough to buy clothes, make home improvements or build a new house. This wealth was reflected in the appearance of the town as new businesses were constructed downtown and new homes began to dot the length of East and West Main Street, McCaskill Street, and Houston/Old Perry Road. This boom would continue into the twentieth century, at least for a while.

No historic photographs were found during the research for this survey to show what Marshallville looked like before 1900. An article in the April 27, 1883 Montezuma Records that Ms. Hays excerpted for her book noted that four new dry goods stores had opened and that the "merchants were doing as well as these times will admit."[47] Davine Campbell notes that the first depot was constructed in 1850;[48] a second was constructed in 1886.[49] It may have been in about 1890, after an act to establish a public school system for the town of Marshallville was passed, that the three buildings that made up the white public school were constructed (Figure 3-15).[50] The buildings that made up the school complex included a 2-story classroom building, a single-story athletic hall and a 2-story auditorium, which is now a single-story structure that is used as a church (Figure 3-16).

A hotel was built in about 1900; it burned in 1912. A new hotel, 116 East Main Street, was built the same year. It is not known if the new building was constructed on the same site as the first hotel.

[47] Hays, Macon County, p. 224.

[48] Campbell, First Baptist Church, p. 5.

[49] Wilber W. Caldwell, The Courthouse and the Depot, (Macon: Mercer University Press, 2001), p. 162.

[50] An Act to establish a public school system for the town of Marshallville, Georgia, December 29, 1890. http://metis.galib.uga.edu/ssp/cgi-bin/legis-idx.pl?sessionid=ae4bf050-e2ae376903-7070&type=law&byte=72722555.

The 1905-1913 Resurvey Map noted that in April, 1906 the 1886 depot burned and was replaced the same year with a handsome Queen Anne combination passenger freight depot. (Figure 3-17).

The earliest photograph found to date of downtown Marshallville was taken sometime between 1904 and 1914 (Figure 3-18) and shows the buildings lining East Main Street at the time. Using today's addresses, note that:

- the first building on the left, 101 East Main Street, is only a single story;
- 119 and 121 East Main Street, two contiguous two-story buildings at the east end of the north (left) row of buildings have not yet been built;
- 108 East Main Street has not been built yet, or else when it was first constructed it was a single story structure that was later heavily remodeled, perhaps in 1935;
- 102 East Main Street, the first building on the right (south side of the street) has its original arched ground floor windows;
- 112 East Main Street has not yet been constructed and there appears to be a two-story building in its place that has a two-story porch.

Note also that the street is still dirt. Several early postcards of West Main Street also give an idea of the town's appearance in the early twentieth century (Figure 3-19, 3-20).

The 1933 Sanborn maps note that only Frederick Street and West Main Street from Frederick Street west had been paved by that time. It was not until the mid-1930s that East Main Street was fully paved.[51]

The historic resources survey indicates that between 1880 and 1899 about 37 single-family dwellings were constructed. Comparing the 1922 Sanborn maps with the existing dwellings, these 37 buildings represent about two-thirds of the dwellings constructed at this time.

The 1905 (corrected to 1913) Central of Georgia Railroad Resurvey Map provides the earliest glimpse of downtown Marshallville found to date (Appendix D-1). Unfortunately, it only covers the areas immediately adjacent to the tracks. The Contract File and Deed File, written directly on the map, offer a key to the dates of construction of some of the buildings. One building noted on the resurvey map is the Armour Company Ice Packing Plant, built in 1898. The image shown in Figure 3-21 shows the Armour Ice Packing Plant on the right, with workers loading ice into the rail cars. The image is taken looking south with the 1886 depot in the center background. The frame houses shown on the resurvey map are in the background on the left, behind the row of trees. This photograph was taken in about 1898. This map notes that the 1886 Freight Depot burned in April 1906 and that the new depot was built the same year. In 1906, the Central of Georgia gave the City of Marshallville a lease to maintain a tank and artesian well along its right-of-way. This was located near the point where Main Street crossed the tracks and is shown on the 1905-1913 resurvey map. The actual well had been dug in 1901 but it was ultimately abandoned.[52]

[51] Arthur F. Raper, Preface to Peasantry, A Tale of Two Black Belt Counties, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1936), p. 18. (Hereafter cited as Raper, Preface to Peasantry.)

[52] Hays, Macon County, p. 68.

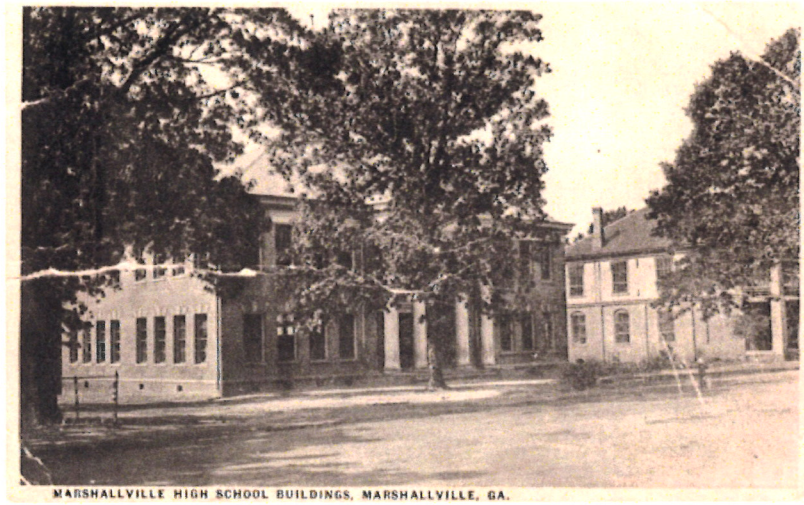


Figure 3-15: Marshallville Public School, date unknown. The building on the left was the classroom building; the building on the right was the auditorium; not shown is the frame athletic hall that was to the left of the classroom building. Only the auditorium building remains standing although in a greatly modified state—the second story has been removed. It is now 320 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251631). Courtesy of Faye Nelson.

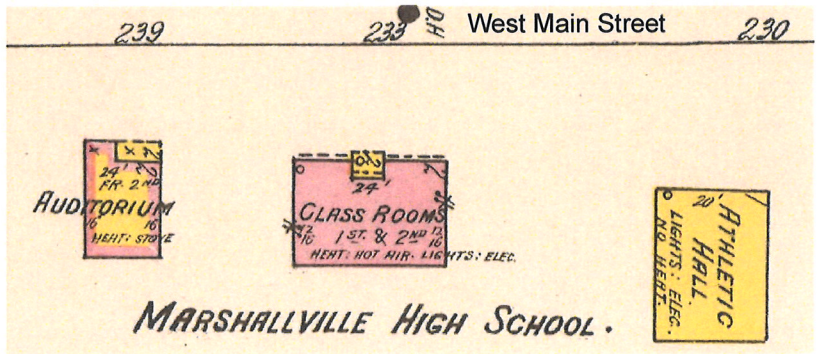


Figure 3-16: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, September, 1922; detail, Sheet 3.

Figure 3-17: Marshallville Combination Passenger/Freight Depot, c.1914.

Figure 3-18: Marshallville - Looking east, c.1914. Using today's addresses, note that the first building on the left, 101 East Main Street, is only a single story; 119 and 121 East Main Street, two contiguous two-story buildings at the east end of the north (left) row of buildings have not yet been built; 108 East Main Street has not been built yet, or else when it was first constructed it was a single story structure that was later heavily remodeled, perhaps in 1935; 102 East Main Street, the first building on the right (south side of the street) has its original arched ground floor windows; that 112 East Main Street has not yet been constructed and that there is a two-story building in its place that has a two-story porch. Note that the street is dirt and that the horse and buggy seem to be sharing the road with automobiles.

Figure 3-19: West Main Street, looking west, c.1914. Courtesy of Faye Nelson.

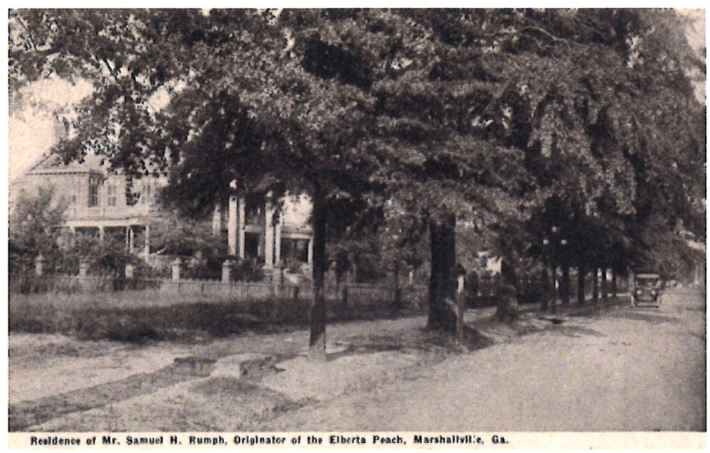
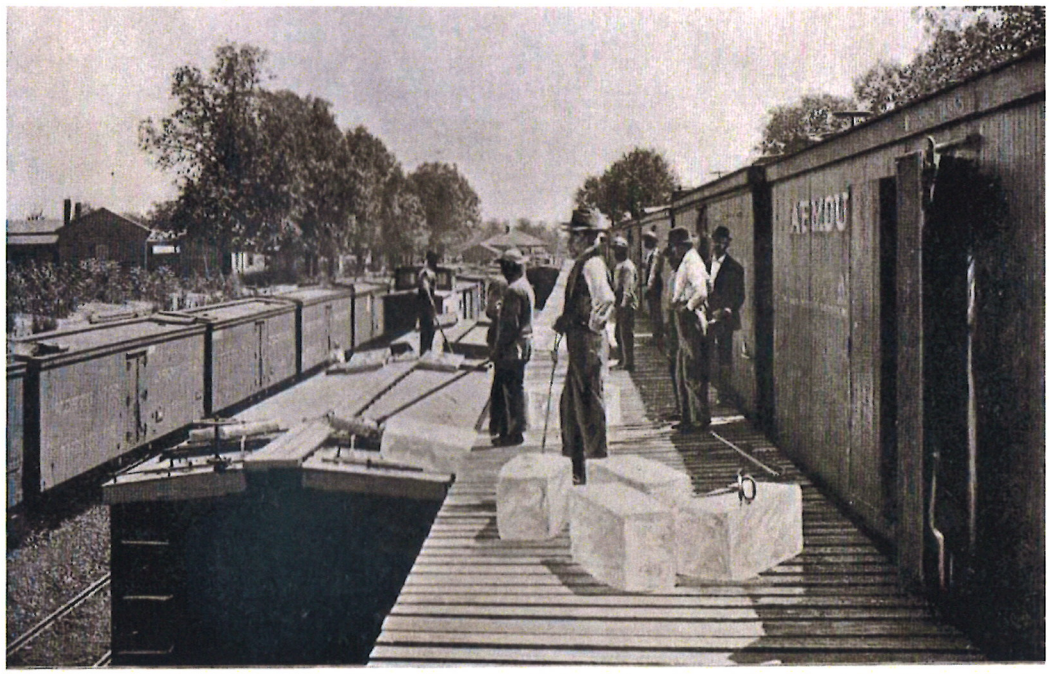


Figure 3-20: Samuel H. Rumph House, West Main Street looking east, c.1914. Courtesy of Faye Nelson.



Preparing to Ice Cars, at Marshallville, Ga., on the line of the Central of Georgia Railway.

Icing Cars, at Marshville, Ga., on the line of the Central of Georgia Railway.

Figure 3-21: "Refrigerated" cars at Marshallville, GA., on the line of the Central of Georgia Railway; ca. 1898; Armour Ice Packing Plant on the right; 1886 depot in center background; from http://www.rrpicturearchives.net/showPicture.aspx?id=1915405.

Also in 1906 (Approved August 21, 1906) the Town of Marshallville was reincorporated. The corporate powers were vested in both a mayor and five council members, whose powers included regulating the types of building that could or could not be built within the city limits, creating, paving or otherwise improving the streets and alleys of the town and providing for public utilities—waterworks, electric or other lights, telephone and sewerage. This act was amended several times over the next few years. It was not until the 1913 amended charter that a Water and Light Commission was created whose duties and powers were to install and build a water works system and electric light system for the town.[53] 107 Center Street, constructed in 1914 (and shown on the 1914-1922 and 1914-1943 Central of Georgia Right-of-Way maps), was probably constructed in response to this amendment, although electricity appears to have been available prior to 1914.

MARSHALLVILLE'S BLACK CITIZENS, 1880-1920

Post-Civil War

In spite of the end of slavery, life for Marshallville's Black citizens after the Civil War was extremely difficult. In 1870, the population of Marshallville and vicinity was 710 white residents and 2,502 "colored" residents.[54]

By 1890, of the nearly 230,000 Black males over the age of ten living in Georgia, over 70% worked in agriculture—43% as agricultural laborers and 28% as farmers and planters.[55]

Although these percentages are for the entire state, is seems likely that the numbers would be similar for those 2,502 Black Citizens living in and around Marshallville. Often with no land of their own, many became sharecroppers, renting land, often from their former owners, and working it in return for a portion of the crops. Many simply remained on the plantations where they were once slaves, working as laborers for their former owners. Cotton continued to dominate the economy of the area until about 1875. Those who continued to farm the land lived in the tenant houses built as slave houses on the old plantations. Those fortunate enough to purchase land would have built their own homes or lived in the abandoned farmhouses on their newly acquired property.

For those former slaves who did not choose to farm, many began to drift into town, settling into a small area north of East Main Street or a larger area south of West Main Street and west of the railroad tracks. Those moving to the northeast side of town settled around Bethel Baptist Church, located on Evans Drive at Bishop Street, which, members say, was first organized shortly after the Civil War. Those settling on the southwest side of town after the Civil War established at least three churches: St. Johns AME Church, St. James CME Church and Glorious Hope Primitive Baptist Church, all of which were founded in the late 1860s or early 1870s. Construction of homes would have begun immediately as well. Dr. Anne Richardson Gayles-Felton has a photograph of her grandparents, Anna Wade and Edward S. Richardson, standing on the front porch of their home. It is a Folk Victorian-style gable-wing cottage, a type and style of housing which could be found throughout Marshallville after about 1880. Today, Marshallville natives remember the old house that once sat on a hill in southwest Marshallville, just south of Evergreen Street.

[53] 1913 Vol. 1 -- Page: 1005, Sequential Number: 234, Marshallville, Town of, Charter Amended. Approved August 18, 1913.

[54] Hays, Macon County, p. 156.

[55] W. E. B. Du Bois, "Occupations of Georgia Negroes. Males Over 10, 1890." Prepared for the Negro Exhibit of the American Section at the Paris Exposition Universelle, 1900. Available online at Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, https://www.loc.gov/item/2013650447/.

Black Education and the Lamson-Richardson School

Despite a difficult life, the Black families of Marshallville provided their children with an education. This was something about which everyone in Marshallville's Black community felt strongly. An Era of Progress and Promise, the publication that came out of the August, 1908 Clifton Conference, noted that "in the summer of her twelfth year," Anna Wade, the daughter of former slaves, attended "a school for colored people, taught by a colored woman" that had just opened.[56] The year would have been 1874 and Anna Wade would go on to found her own school many years later. An article written by the Secretary of the Bureau of Woman's Work of the American Missionary Association illustrates the importance of education to the African American Community. Writing in 1893, the Secretary remarked: "In Marshallville, the school children out of their poverty contributed $6.00 for the aid of other poor children. They all made some sacrifice or other to do this. They were especially interested in one little orphan boy, John. The first of every month some girl or boy would come to the teacher saying, 'Have you enough money to get John a ticket? If you have not, I will help this month.' So through the kindness of the pupil, John was kept in school the whole term."[57] Presumably, a "ticket" indicated payment of tuition fees.

Anna Wade proved to be an exceptionally bright woman at an early age. In its profile of Anna Wade and Lamson Normal School, Era of Progress and Promise notes that after only one year, Anna Wade passed an examination of the County School Commissioner and was given her own school at which she taught. In the fall of 1875, Anna went to Atlanta University for further study.[58] Health issues resulted in her leaving Atlanta and Atlanta University and going to Boston where she attended the Girls' Latin Grammar School and regained her health. While in Boston, she became friends with Kate G. Lamson, a counselor with the YWCA. After graduating from the Girls' Latin Grammar School, Ms. Wade returned to Atlanta University and completed her degree.

It had always been her dream to open a school for the young African American children in Marshallville. With the financial help of Kate Lamson and some of her friends, Ms. Wade returned to Marshallville and opened the Lamson School in 1885[59] or 1886. At the same time, in 1886, Ms. Wade married Edward S. Richardson in 1886. The school was also supported by the American Missionary Association (AMA), an anti-slavery association of whites and blacks organized in 1846 and affiliated with the Congregational Church. Now writing under her married name, Mrs. Richardson wrote several articles for The American Missionary, the magazine of the AMA in which she described the school. In 1894, Mrs. Richardson remarked on the graduation that had taken place in May.[60] It had been attended by parents and friends, white and black. She was especially grateful to the AMA for the support of an extra teacher that year, which allowed

[56] Clifton Conference, An Era of Progress and Promise, 1863-1910: The Religious, Moral, and Educational Development of the American Negro Since His Emancipation, (Boston: Priscilla Pub. Co., 1910), p.310. (Hereafter cited as Era of Progress and Promise.) Between 1901 and 1908 there were five Clifton Conferences held at the home of Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, who was the chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Sunday-School Association. His home was in Clifton, Massachusetts, hence the name "Clifton Conference." The purpose of the 1908 conference was "to consider the religious education of the Negroes." (p. 17). Describing the people in attendance, the book noted that there "34 southern institutions for the education of the Negro, seventeen states, nine missionary organizations, and twelve denominations were represented. In the company of seventy who met as members of the Conference, there were educators, publicists, pastors, business men, officials of the International Sunday-School Association, and other leaders in the religious world." (p. 18)

[57] "Bureau of Woman's Work: Report of the Secretary." The American Missionary, Vol. 47, Issue 1 (January, 1893), pp. 22.

[58] Era of Progress and Promise, p. 310.

[59] Ibid.

[60] Mrs. Anna W. Richardson, "The South: Anniversary Exercises: Lamson School, Marshallville, Ga." The American Missionary, Vol. 48, Issue 8 (August, 1894), pp. 296-297.

the school to teach more students. There had been nearly 200 students that year, many of whom boarded in the "Hall." Mrs. Richardson was especially proud of four of the girls who graduated at this time, two of whom were to go to other schools to teach, one of whom was staying in Marshallville to teach at the Lamson School and one of whom was going to open her own school in one of the country districts. She went on to describe the industrial work of the school. The girls were taught sewing. In the "fancy work department—hoods, knitted and crocheted, mats, shawls, capes, fascinators, tidies and trimmings of all kinds. Sewing department—quilts, pillow slips, sheets and dresses." Lessons in housekeeping were also taught, including sweeping, scrubbing, making beds, dusting and cooking. Although the school appears to have been open to both boys and girls, Mrs. Richardson made no mention of the industrial work for the boys. She ended the article with hopeful words:

> Taking into account the general "hard times" and lack of help, I am glad to say that there is much to encourage and to be thankful for. I thank God every day that this work has been placed in my hands, and that as the years pass by I am able to see the light breaking through the thick darkness of sin and ignorance, which was so great a few years ago. [61]

Anna continued as principal of the school until her untimely death in 1915 at the age of 52. Her husband, Edward S. Richardson, replaced her as principal until his death in 1931, followed by their daughter, Blanche Monroe Richardson.

Kate Lamson and her associates helped fund two buildings for the school. In 1893, the AMA built a cottage dormitory for girls,[62] possibly the "Hall," a two-story structure (Figure 3-22) referenced by Mrs. Richardson in the AMA article describing the 1894 graduation exercises.[63]

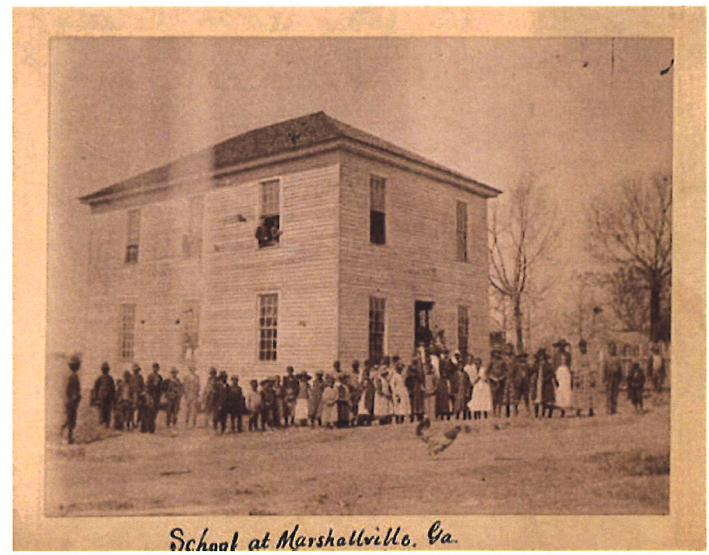


Figure 3-22: "School at Marshallville, Georgia," ca. 1900. Photo is in the collection of the Amistad Research Center at Tulane University. Series: B Subseries: General Secretary Photographs: Marshallville, Thomasville-Georgia Early 1900s, Box 390, Folder 20. http://louisdl.louislibraries.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/AMA/id/662/rec/1.

In December, 1890, the Georgia Legislature passed an act to establish a public school system for the town of Marshallville and appoint a local Board of Education. The act further authorized the town to raise funds to maintain the system. Included in the act was a section identifying that the duties of the Board of Education "shall be to establish in said town of Marshallville at least two schools, one for the white children and one for the colored, or more if they shall deem it necessary, which

[61] Ibid., p. 297.

[62] "47th Annual Report of the Executive Committee. For the Year Ending September 30th, 1893," The American Missionary, Vol. 48, No. 11 (November, 1893), p. 346.

[63] Mrs. Anna W. Richardson, "The South: Anniversary Exercises: Lamson School, Marshallville, Ga." The American Missionary, Vol. 48, Issue 8 (August, 1894), p. 296.

shall be entirely distinct and separate; to provide school-houses by rent, purchase or otherwise, and repair the same."[64] It is not known how this act may have affected the development of the Lamson School, if indeed it did. The bill had to be ratified by the citizens of Marshallville.

The Lamson School was located near Anna and Edward Richardson's home in southwest Marshallville (Figure 3-23, 3-24). The buildings that made up the school are labeled "Colored Graded School" on the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Appendix C). In 1931, shortly before the death of Edward Richardson, a new brick building was constructed for the school, by then called the Lamson-Richardson School (Figure 3-25, 3-26). It was located on Webster Place (now New Town Street) near the railroad tracks. By this time, the school had become part of the Macon County Public School System. With the construction of the new building, the old buildings were apparently abandoned for the 1933 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map notes the original buildings are vacant (vac). The Macon County Schools were consolidated in 1956 and Lamson-Richardson School housed grades K-8. The 1931 building was demolished in 1996; the buildings constructed in 1956-1957 remain and are used by Fort Valley State University.

Early Twentieth Century Development in the Black Areas of Town

It was difficult to piece together the development and appearance of Marshallville's Black community. Much of the existing documentation relates to the personal histories of the early Black families. Photo-documentation is scarce and largely consists of family members rather than buildings.

The 1905-1913 and 1914-1922 Central of Georgia Resurvey maps provide the first glimpse of what the African American parts of town may have looked like. On the south side of town, the 1905-1913 map delineates several lots and their owners on the west side of the railroad tracks, with buildings that encroach on the right-of-way shown. The African Methodist Episcopal and Colored Methodist Episcopal churches are two such structures. Less detail is shown on the east side of the tracks. This may be an indication that up to this time, development was mainly on the west side of the tracks. There is little to suggest that there was the beginning of an African American community on the north side of town.

When the 1914 map was drawn, much more detail was shown about the buildings immediately on either side of the right-of-way on the south side of town (Figure 3-27). The land on the east side has been divided into smaller lots. It may be that the establishment of the Elberta Crate Company at the north end of this area spurred development on this side of the tracks as people moved to the area to work at the plant. This is also the first time there is any indication of an African American community on the north side of town as Bethel Baptist Church is shown for the first time (Figure 3-28). Its absence on the earlier map appears to have been an oversight, however, because members of the church have said it was first organized shortly after the Civil War.

SANBORN MAPS AND TOWN DEVELOPMENT, 1922-1933

The first time one gets a full picture of Marshallville's development is with the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Appendix C). The layout of the streets and buildings that made up the town at that time are laid out over four sheets. These maps present the first time any detail of the African American community north of the downtown is shown. Downtown (sheet 2) includes stores lining East and West Main Street, mostly

[64] 1890 Vol. 2 -- Page: 1018, Sequential Number: 392, Public Schools for Marshallville, Approved December 29, 1890.

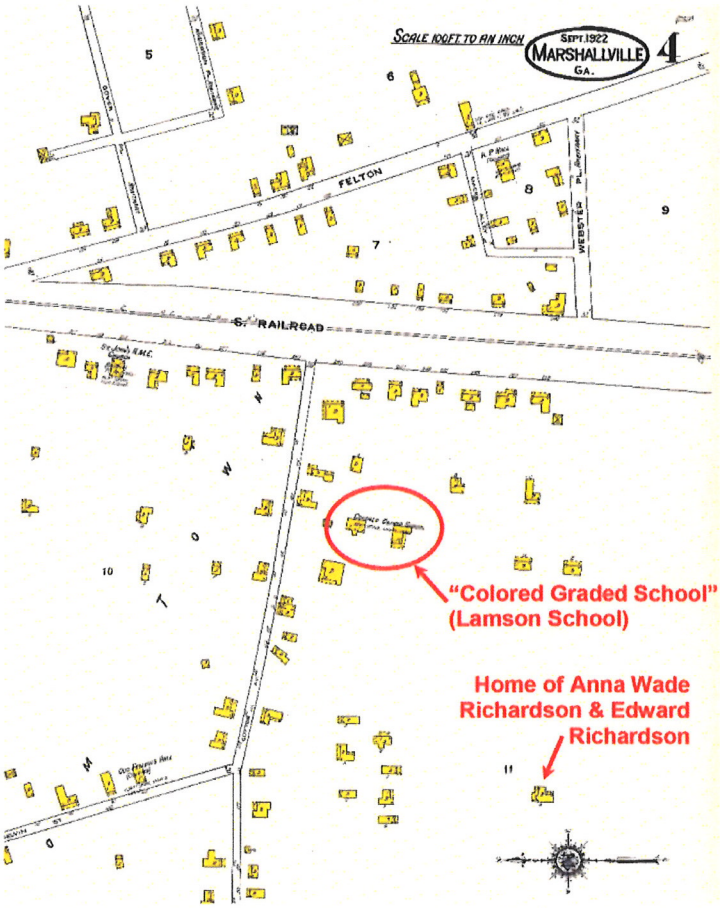


Figure 3-23: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Marshallville, Georgia, September, 1922, Sheet 4. Detail showing location of "Colored Graded School" and home of Anna and Edward Richardson.

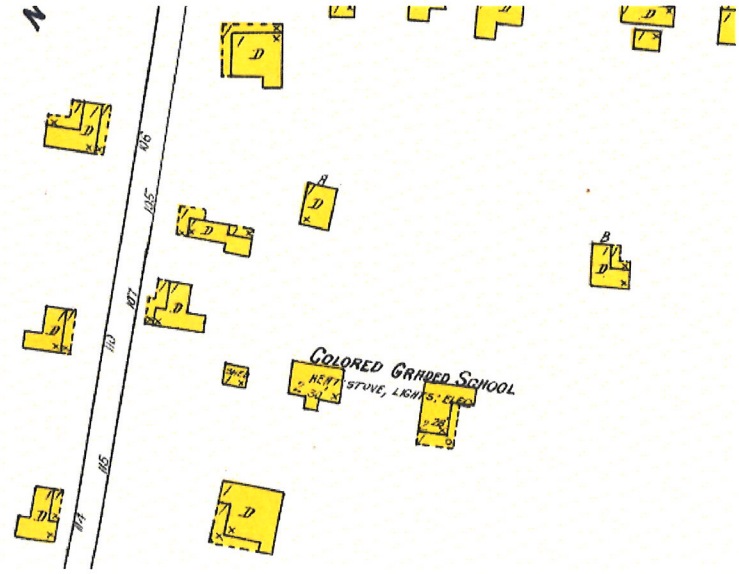


Figure 3-24: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Marshallville, Georgia, September, 1922, Sheet 4. Detail showing location of "Colored Graded School."

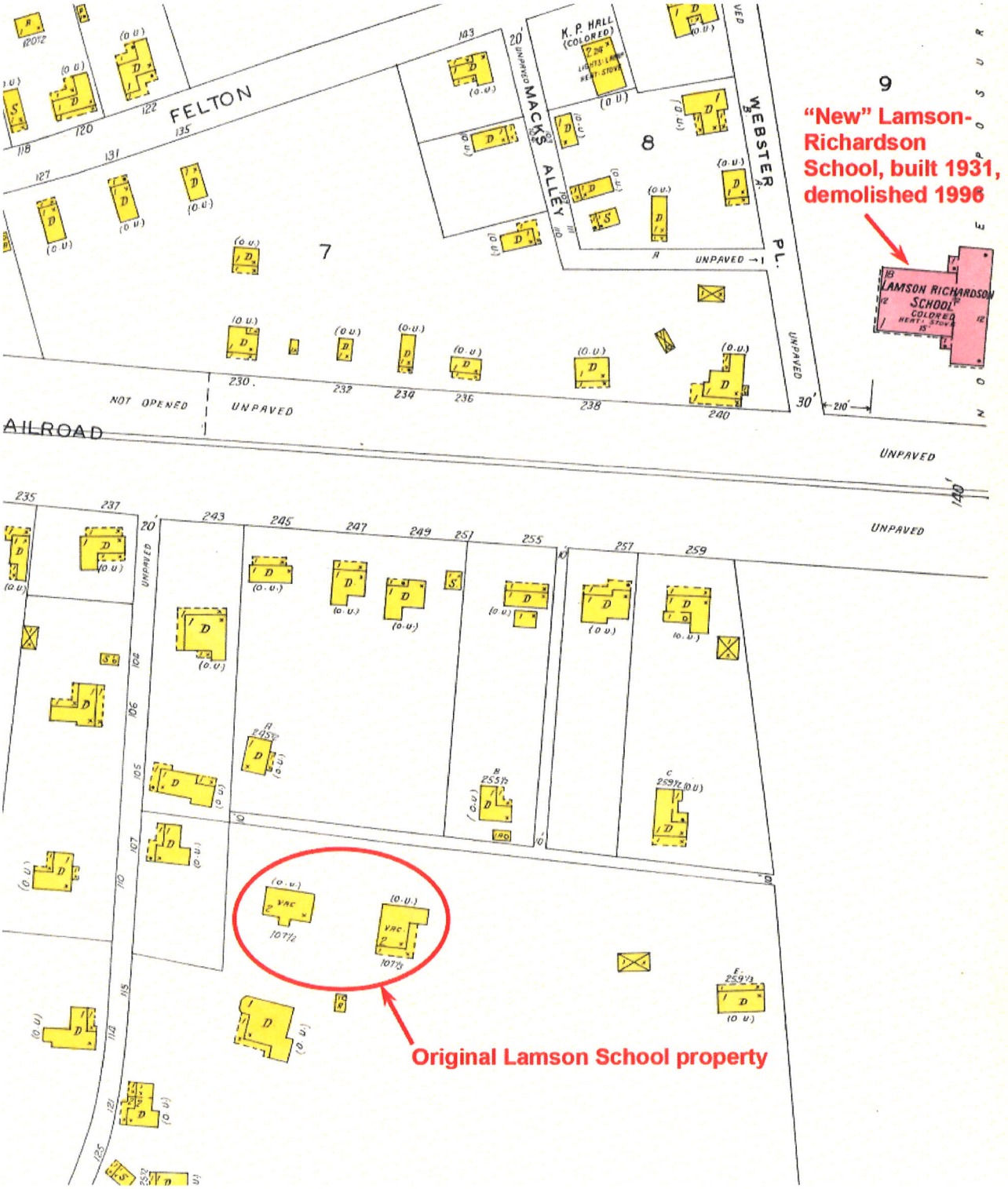


Figure 3-25: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Marshallville, Georgia, September, 1933, Sheet 4. Detail showing location of Lamson Richardson School. The pink color indicates the building is brick; yellow indicates wood frame.

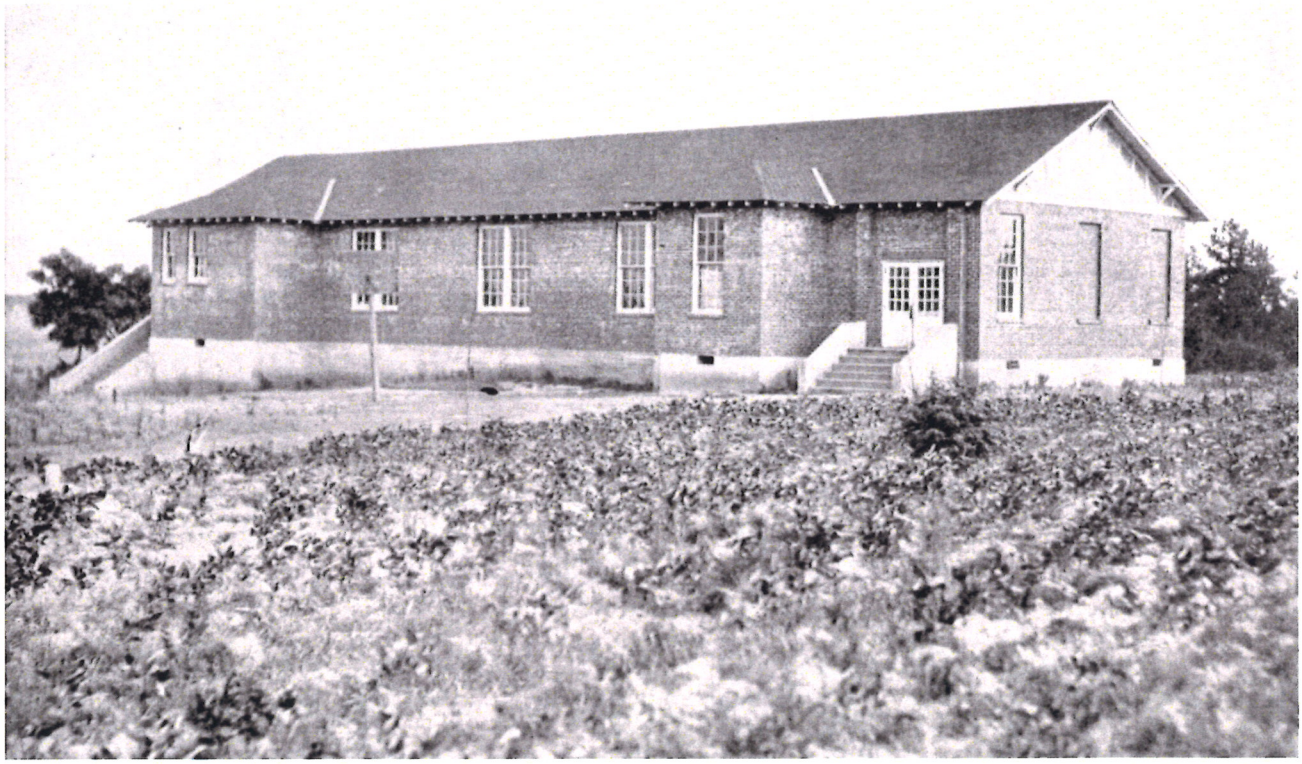


Figure 3-26: Lamson-Richardson School, c.1934. From Raper, Preface to Peasantry, opposite p. 305.

in single-story structures. Below is a listing of some of the key buildings within the downtown area using the current street addresses, with the address shown on the map in parentheses.

- A drugstore is on the first floor of 101 (102) East Main Street
- 115 (116) East Main Street is a general warehouse
- The post office is in 104 (103) East Main Street
- 110 (109) East Main Street, built in 1890 as a bank, is now an office
- 112 (111) East Main Street is a store
- Offices are in 113 (114) and 117 (118) East Main Street
- The telephone exchange is on the second floor of 119 (120) and 121 (122) East Main Street
- A large cotton warehouse is on South Railroad Street, behind 102 (101) East Main Street
- Two wagon sheds and a blacksmith shop are on North Railroad Street north of East Main Street
- A small jail is also on North Railroad Street

Development along West Main Street is less intensive. All of the buildings are noted as stores. There is also an old canning plant no longer in operation in the southwest corner of downtown. The City Light and Water Plant is shown including both an elevated water tank (no longer extant) and a below ground reservoir (still extant). Numerous dwellings, sheds, blacksmith shops and other miscellaneous buildings are also shown.

The remaining three pages of the 1922 Sanborn maps show the houses along East Main Street and Houston/Old Perry Road; West Main Street, McCaskill Street, Walker/Bryant Hill Road and Frederick Street/Camellia Boulevard; and a portion of the Black neighborhood on the south side of town.

The East Main Street/Houston/Old Perry Road map shows 20 houses and two churches (Marshallville Baptist Church and a small, old frame church, which may have been the old "hard shell" church used by the Methodists, Baptists and Primitive Baptists when Marshallville was first being settled).

The West Main Street/McCaskill/Wallker/Bryant Hill Road map shows approximately 51 single-family residences, one church, a three-building school complex, two auto-repair shops, a pressing shop, two small stores and miscellaneous barns, garages and sheds.

The Black community shown on sheet 4 is the most intensively developed area of the city and includes the most variety of uses. There are five small stores, two social halls—the Odd Fellows and K. of P. Hall; two churches—St. James, CME Church and St. Johns AME Church; two school buildings; approximately 117 single-family dwellings; and one manufacturing facility.

A comparison of the 1933 Sanborn Maps with the 1922 Sanborn Maps (and with the Central of Georgia Resurvey maps) reveals there was no significant growth during between 1922 and 1933. The Walker and Taylor Peach Packing shed replaced several turn of the century dwellings on the north side of the central business district but many buildings are now vacant, indicative of the general downturn of the American economy due to the Great Depression. On the south side of the central business district, the Marshallville Manufacturing Company appears to have converted the old Elberta Crate Company into a cotton seed facility and cotton gin.

While the physical development of Marshallville appears to have stalled by the late 1930s, never to fully recover, this is not true for its economy. Economic growth in the county as the twentieth century progressed meant more employment opportunities for its citizens accompanied by increased family income. And with increased income came some new development, even if only on a limited basis.

AGRICULTURE, 1920 – 1975.

Following World War I agriculture and agriculture-based industry would continue to dominate the local economy, with peaches and pecans being the primary crops; but other vegetables such as asparagus and peppers were also important crops.

The pecan industry at this time was beginning to mature. In the early years of production, hundreds of acres of pecan trees were planted, many of the growers not understanding that the trees needed care in order to thrive and produce nuts. There was soon a glut of trees planted, which were not being cared for properly. Whole pecan orchards ceased producing and many were abandoned. By about 1930 the complexity of pecan production was better understood and many the neglected orchards were taken

over by experienced farmers. There were still problems, particularly with diseases but production was increasing. Whereas in 1914, when the first trees began to produce, less than two tons of pecans were shipped from the Albany area, by 1947 that amount had grown to between 2,000 and 4,000 tons.[65] Marshallville's pecan orchards contributed greatly to that number. Georgia produced more pecans and a greater variety of pecans than any other state in the Union.[66]

World War II presented obstacles to the economic growth of the area. A lack of labor made harvest time difficult and entire families were required to pitch in and work in the fields.

Ryland Dean Fowler, in his updated history of Macon County, included a chapter of "Reminiscences of a Time Past." Included was a piece by William E. Hunter, who had been hired as a County Extension Agent in 1947. He recalled that many farmers in Macon County were sharecroppers and that there were 6,000 Black Citizens living on the farms at that time. Farmers were becoming disenchanted with sweet potatoes and asparagus and wanted to try new crops. It was at this time that they began to experiment with growing different types of corn. Arthur Raper, in Preface to Peasantry, which looked at the conditions of farm people in Greene and Macon Counties in Georgia, further defined the agricultural picture of the Marshallville vicinity in the first three decades of the twentieth century. He noted that the area, while still affected by the economic effects of the recessions of the 19-teens and 1920s, suffered less than the western half of the county across the Flint River because they were less dependent on cotton as a cash crop.

In spite of the reliance on tenant farmers and sharecropping, after WWII this old system began to break down and farming became more mechanized. The variety of crops grown increased as well. This latter point would become important as agriculture-related industry developed in the area providing employment opportunities for Marshallville's citizens and spurring more development.

INDUSTRY/MANUFACTURING, 1920 – 1975

Ms. Hays notes that by the early 1920s, the peach business was on the decline. Nevertheless, there were still about fifteen packing houses between Montezuma and Marshallville employing the citizens of Marshallville.[67] Other industry followed.

Montezuma seemed to be the heart of the new frozen food business in the area. In 1930, Tom Huston Frozen Foods was established to freeze peaches (although the plant laid idle most of the year, when peaches were not being harvested). This was followed in 1946 with the opening of Southern Frozen Foods, which also began by freezing peaches and then expanding to include vegetables. [68]

Alton Murray Bickley was another individual who would play an important role in the economic development of Marshallville. A. M. Bickley was founded by Mr. Bickley in the 1940s. The following information about the company's beginnings comes from their website.

[65] Pauline Tyson Stephens, 1948. "Pecans in Georgia". The Georgia Review, 2 (3), p. 359. Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia by and on Behalf of the University of Georgia and the Georgia Review. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41394950.

[66] Ibid, p. 352.

[67] Ryland Dean Fowler, ed. Macon County Life, 1933-1983, (Montezuma, GA: The Macon County Historical Society, 1983), p. 228. (hereafter cited as Fowler, Macon County Life.)

[68] Ibid, p. 7.

"A.M. Bickley was founded by Alton Murray Bickley in the 1940's in Marshallville, Georgia. Mr. Bickley, known as "Red" to his friends and customers, started the business by purchasing vegetables directly off local farms and taking them directly to market. When farmers made the transition from peaches and cotton to corn, wheat, and soybeans, Mr. Bickley recognized the change and opened a warehouse and storage facility so the farmers would have a market for these new crops. This change in market also led to Mr. Bickley's purchase of a seed processing facility and more trucks for a wider range of transportation. Mr. Bickley's younger brother, B. G., joined the firm, and the business grew as local farmers prospered from the development of hybrid seeds, commercial fertilizers, and modern farm equipment. "Red's" two sons, A.M. Bickley Jr. and John S. Bickley began working with their father and uncle after graduating college; the company continued to thrive with most of its profits going back into the business in order to increase capacity..."

Bickley first operated along Railroad Street on the west side of the railroad tracks. As the company grew, a new warehouse (107 Railroad Street) was constructed c.1950 and leased to the New York Terminal Warehouse Company. The operation eventually outgrew the Railroad Avenue location and moved north of West Main Street along Frederick Street (now Camellia Boulevard).

It was not just the development of agriculture-related industry that was important but industry in general. Fort Valley's Blue Bird Corporation was (and remains) an important employer for the region. So too was the Coca Cola Bottling Plant. Members of Marshallville's African American community remember family members working at Blue Bird in the 1950s and 60s and bringing home good wages. Families could now afford to renovate existing homes or build new ones, changing the appearance of the community. As the economy of Marshallville and vicinity improved, people who had left Marshallville in the 1920s and 1930s looking for employment moved back to the area. This was especially true for the African American citizens. Many of these opportunities existed before World War II but it was the rise of the automobile that allowed people to take advantage of jobs outside of Marshallville.

FEDERAL MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE

Having a good and stable income was not the only thing that spurred construction of homes and businesses. The National Housing Act of 1934, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, initiated the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) home mortgage insurance program, designed to address instability in the housing markets and damage done by the Great Depression. With this program, the FHA sought to stimulate homeownership by providing mortgage insurance and regulating interest rates. Starting in the 1940s, FHA began programs to help finance housing for returning veterans and their families. The American Small House type, of which several were built in Marshallville, was developed, at least in part, as a result of this program.

But it was not just residential construction that benefited from the National Housing Act of 1934. Commercial construction did as well. In 1935 Libby-Owens-Ford (a producer of flat glass for the automotive and building products industries) sponsored the "Modernize Main Street" Architectural Competition. This competition coincided with the "Modernize Main Street" program promoted by the Federal Housing Administration under Title 1 of the National Housing Act—the Modernization Credit Plan, which provided low-interest credit up to $50,000 for building renovations and improvements. Part of President Roosevelt's Depression-era's New Deal, the intent of this program was to stimulate commercial building activity, particularly stores, and by extension, to stimulate the architectural profession. The competition

offered $11,000 in cash prizes for the best designs to modernize the interior and exterior of a drugstore, apparel shop, food store and automotive service station. Modernization of the storefronts of 101, 102, 103 and 108 East Main Street may have occurred under this program.

With the end of World War I, the U.S. Government faced many problems with veterans returning from the war in Europe. These problems led to widespread protests and even military action against returning veterans. Prior to the end of World War II, the government recognized that these same issues would exist with veterans returning from war and did not want to repeat their mistakes. The largest of these problems was the rapid reintroduction of these veterans into the workforce. The original Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill) was signed into law on June 22, 1944 to address issues related to jobs, education and housing. Known mostly for its workplace and education benefits, the GI Bill also provided government-backed home loans to returning servicemen. With the home mortgage loans made available through the GI Bill, there was renewed residential construction in Marshallville with a number of homes being built throughout the city in the late 1930s, 40s, 50s and 60s.

REMEMBRANCES OF GROWING UP IN MARSHALLVILLE IN THE 1950s AND 1960s.

In the course of doing research for this survey, several individuals were interviewed. The purpose of each interview was to learn about life in Marshallville from about the 1920s onward—what people remembered about the town in terms of buildings, activities and important people. Interviewees were both black and white.

Betty Rackley lives at 105 McCaskill Street. The house has been in her family since 1886 when her great-grandmother bought "a certain lot or parcel of land with all improvements." She has the original copy of the deed. Mrs. Rackley grew up in Marshallville and remembers the following about downtown Marshallville in the 1950s and 1960s.

- The canning plant was down South Street next to the cotton gin. Pimentos were canned at this plant.
- The cotton gin used to catch fire at night during the fall harvest season. Nash Murph owned the cotton gin.
- Miss Frances McKinsey had a hamburger stand on East Main Street. It was in one of the storefronts, with a bowling alley in the back.
- Ambrose Felton had the first Black grocery store. It was located behind Nash Murph's building on the southwest corner of downtown.
- There were two banks at the time, one where City Hall is now and one at the east end of the commercial block (Citizens' Bank Building).
- Dr. Seay had his office in the same building as the bank at the east end of town. There was also a clinic in either 104 or 106 East Main Street. On Tuesdays, Miss June, the "shot lady" would give shots to the children. She worked for the Macon County Public Health Department.
- There was a general merchandise store on the southeast corner of the business district. Stores were closed on Wednesday afternoons.

- The police station was located in a small triangle of land immediately north of the Depot, on the west side of the tracks.

Sandra Hinton Battle, Earlene Barnes Felton, Willie James Felton, Jr., Willie V. Granville, Jannette Crocker Leary. All of these individuals grew up in the African American community of Marshallville. Sandra Battle and Willie Felton, Jr. are first cousins. Eugene Madison Felton, a prominent businessman in the community, was their grandfather. Most of these remembrances are about life in the 1950s and 60s.

- Small stores were scattered throughout the area and were important places for people to gather. Five of these stores are shown on both the 1922 and 1933 Sanborn Maps. For children these were places where one could buy soft drinks, ice-cream and candy; for the adults, one could buy groceries or sewing supplies and other basic household items. In the evenings, some of them became centers for the area's night-life. Many had juke boxes, pool tables—even live entertainment and dancing. One or two people remembered Little Richard performing here in the 1950s, for the area was part of the "chitlin circuit," a term given to places throughout the eastern, southern, and upper midwest areas of the United States where it was safe for Black musicians and other entertainers to perform during the era of racial segregation.

  Perhaps the best known and most remembered was Johnny Lane's, located at the corner of Market Street and on what was originally Dexter Lane and is now Eugene M. Felton Lane. Mr. Lane had a juke box and pool tables and there was dancing and live music too. The 1922 and 1933 Sanborn maps show a small frame building in this location. By the time it was demolished a few years ago, it had more than doubled in size. April 2008 images of the long-vacant store can be seen on Google Maps' street view (Figures 3-29 through 3-32).

  Miss Bunch had a small store attached to her home on what is now Brown Street but was originally Cotton Street. From her store she sold cookies and ice-cream and barbeque.

- Ms. Granville's brother Robert had a grocery store on South Street behind Mr. Massee's store on the northeast corner of South Street and East Main Street. It was a grocery store only—no dancing.

- Eugene M. Felton had a blacksmith shop next to Ed Slade's electrical shop on Railroad Street near West Main Street. It was later moved to a location next to his home at the corner of what is now New Town Road and Plum Streets. Both the house and blacksmith shop were demolished in 1979 to build Kiddy Land, which still exists, although the building is now vacant.

- Winchester had a large Black community.

- St. James CME Church was started in 1870. It was originally a frame building that was eventually faced with brick. The original building has since been demolished, having been heavily damaged in a storm several years ago. St. John's AME Church was probably started at about the same time.

- Bethel Baptist Church was started in the late 1860s. It too was originally a frame building that has now been faced with brick.

- Prior to the Civil Rights Act, they had to go to the back doors of any business establishment to be served; there was no separate business district for the Black citizens. They also were not allowed to use the library.

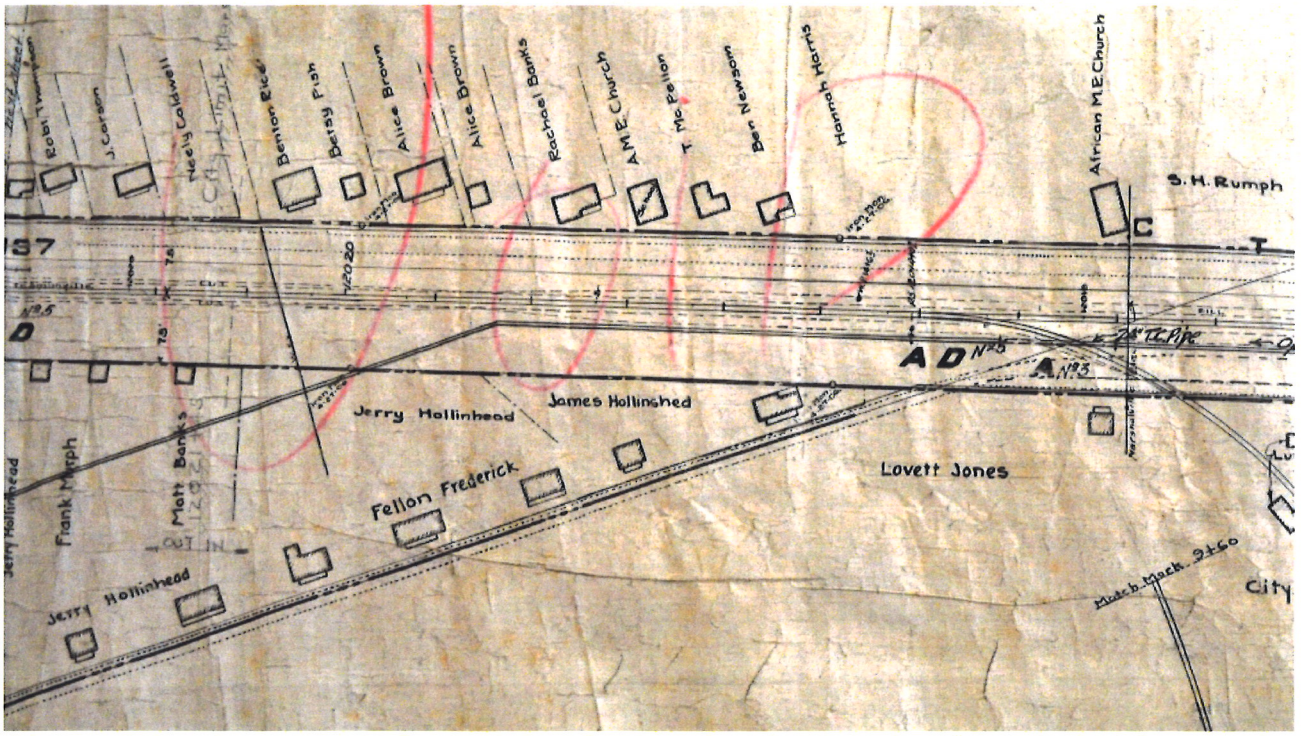


Figure 3-27: Black Community along railroad right-or-way south of town; from Central of Georgia Resurvey Map, 1914-1922.

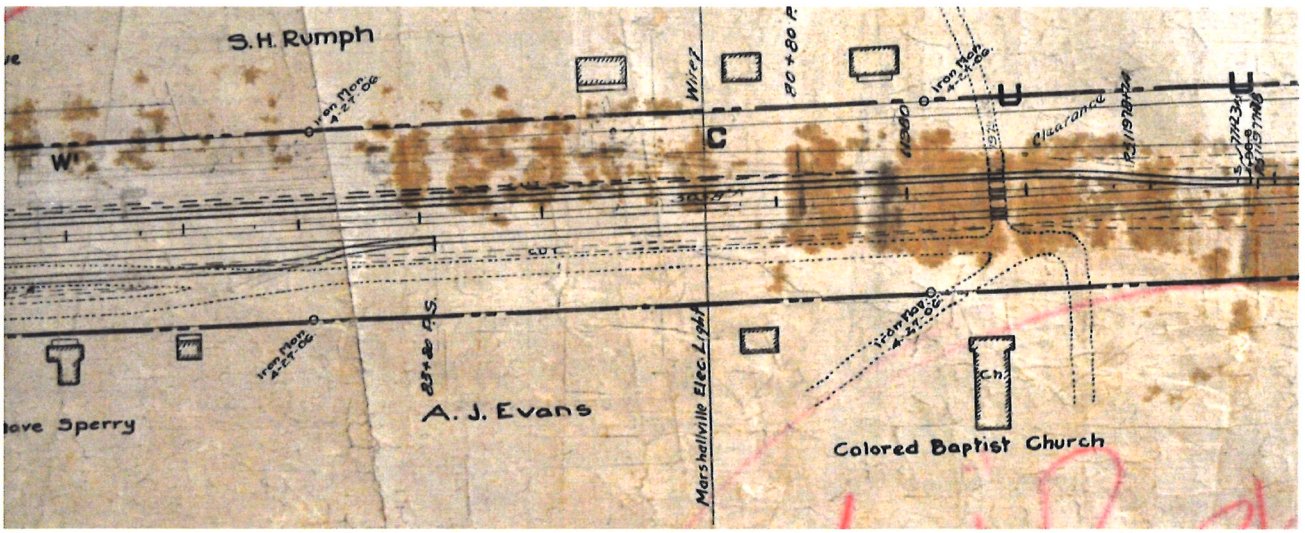


Figure 3-28: Black Community along railroad right-or-way north of town; from Central of Georgia Resurvey Map, 1914-1922.

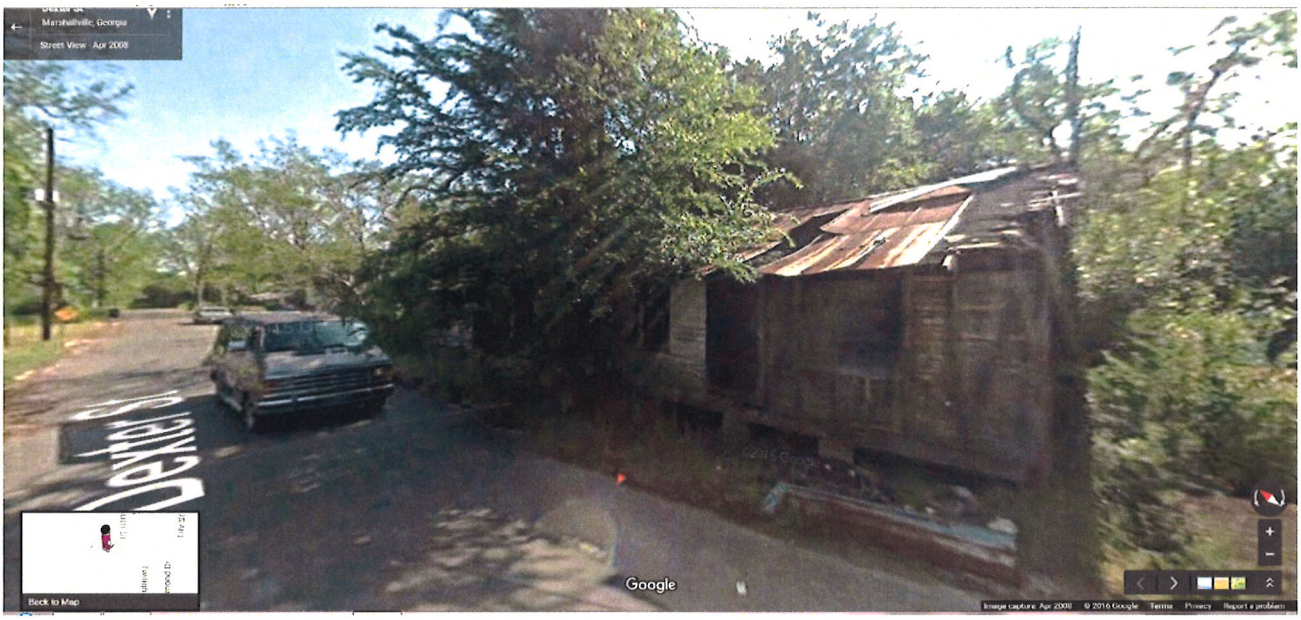


Figure 3-29: Johnny Lanes's store and night club as it appeared in April, 2008, just prior to its demolition; the frame portion is shown on the Sanborn Maps; street view from Google Maps. (size as necessary to fit the space available).

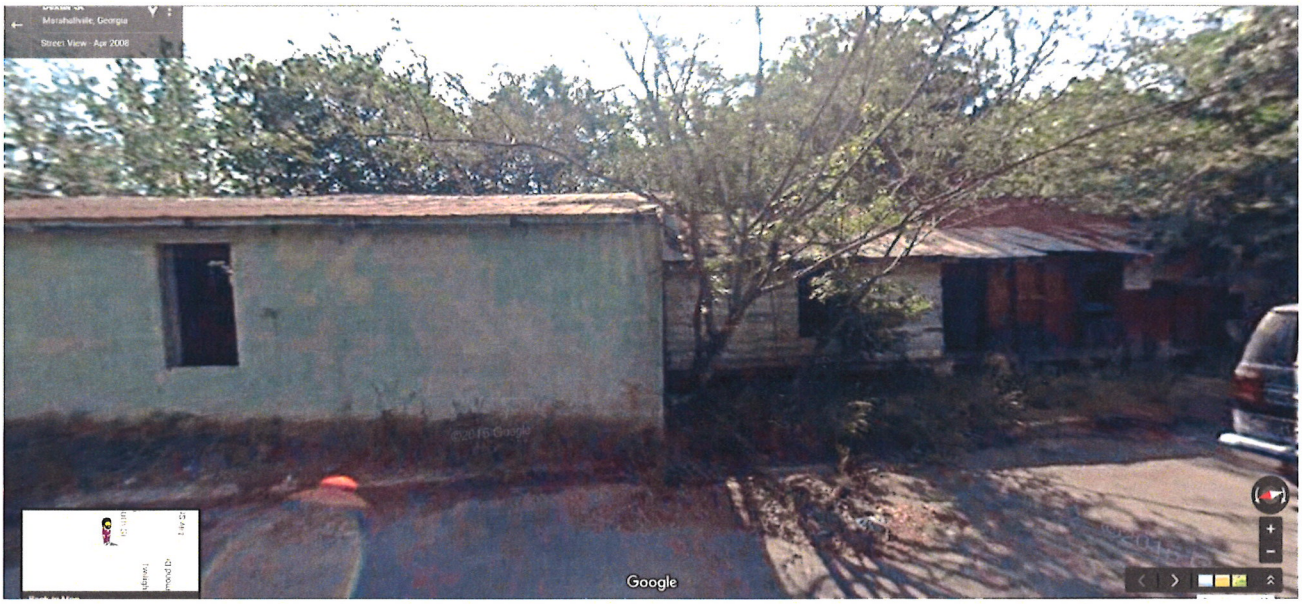


Figure 3-30: Johnny Lanes's store and night club as it appeared in April, 2008, just prior to its demolition; street view from Google Maps. (size as necessary to fit the space available).

Figure 3-31: Johnny Lanes's store and night club as it appeared in April, 2008, just prior to its demolition; street view from Google Maps. (size as necessary to fit the space available).

Figure 3-32: Johnny Lanes's store and night club as it appeared in April, 2008, just prior to its demolition; street view from Google Maps. (size as necessary to fit the space available).

- Dr. Seay, who lived on McCaskill Street in the house now owned by Ambrose Richmond Felton, would make house calls to both black and white patients.
- Some of the businesses they remember include Miss Lottie's barbeque place on Main Street across from City Hall. Miss Lottie was Black. There was also a fish market behind Bill Massee's store. Its owner was also Black. This may have been the same store belonging to Robert Granville. It still exists.
- The bus station and a gas station were located where Friendly Foods is now at the corner of Camellia Boulevard and West Main Street. This building is shown on the 1922 Sanborn Map.
- Miss Granville remembers a bowling alley on Main Street.
- All of them also remembered Miss Frances McKinsey had a hamburger stand. They remember it being located next to Garrett's Pharmacy. It would have been in 108 East Main Street.
- Many people worked at the Murph Packing House where they packed pimentos. Murph's was on the site of the old Elbert Crate Company site. The cotton gin was on the same site. People also found employment at the Rumph and Clarke and Walker peach packing houses, Blue Bird and Southern Frozen Foods.
- Prior to the 1950s, the land south of New Town Road was peach orchards. Felder Frederick sold some of the land to Colonel Felton.
- People of note in the community included:
    - Ambrose Felton, Sr., Chairman of the Board of the Macon County Board of Education in the 1960s and 70s.
    - Samuel R. Hollinshed, Administrative Assistant of the Macon County Schools, principal at Lamson-Richardson school from 1948-1971, former mayor of Marshallville. Mr. Hollinshed provided his remembrances of Marshallville in Fowler's Macon County Life.[69] He remembers discipline was strict and they were taught to take care of books, which they had to buy, and their tablets. Students spent many hours at the chalkboard. Each student had to take his turn writing. There was no such thing as a free lunch in the 1930s. He often took a cold sweet potato for lunch, and felt lucky if he was able to get a couple of ginger snaps from a nearby store. Other students from Houston or Dooly counties boarded in Marshallville. Each Monday morning, they had to pay fifty cents tuition, but no child was denied entrance because of poverty. At this time (1937-1938) Lamson-Richardson school served grades 1-11.
    - James Felton and Brook Felder who were active in the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s.

[69] Fowler, Macon County Life, p. 201.

IV SURVEY METHODOLOGY

FIELD WORK

The intent of the survey was to provide basic information on the properties within the survey boundaries so that the information could be entered into the GNAHRGIS system. The first task involved conducting a property record search through the Macon County Board of Tax Assessors online service to identify properties within the survey areas that were constructed prior to 1976. This task was done by Marshallville Historic Preservation Commission members. The record for each property was downloaded for future reference. Photographs and schematic floor plans were part of the official property record and these often proved invaluable when there was a question about what property went with a particular address. Field inventory forms were then developed for those properties identified in the property record search. The field inventory forms were based on the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Form. Pre-printed on each form were the property address, parcel number, owner's name, and date of construction. "Fields" in which the surveyor could record notes on each property, comprised the rest of the form.

To locate each of the properties, the city provided a House Number map that had been prepared by the Middle Flint Area Planning and Development Commission in September, 1980 with corrections made in September, 1988.

The actual survey work took place over a period of eight months, from October, 2015 through May, 2016. With the city map and field inventory forms in hand, the survey began. The survey was done on foot, street-by-street. Each property was photographed with a minimum of two high resolution 35mm digital photographs. If the surveyor was able to get permission to access the property, photographs of each elevation were taken, as well as overall images of the site and significant architectural details. Field notes were taken to include the building's type and style, basic building materials, number of stories, architectural elements, landscape features, other buildings on the site, and general impressions. If discrepancies between the map and what was found in the field were found, corrections were made on the map. Discrepancies included addresses that were different than what was on the building, buildings that were no longer extant, building locations that were incorrect, or street names that had changed since 1980.

In addition, a number of properties were identified during the field work that were clearly 40 years old or older but which had not been identified in the property tax record search. These buildings were noted and tax records retrieved for inclusion in the survey.

RESEARCH AND EXISTING INFORMATION REVIEW

Concurrent with the survey work was research into the history of Marshallville to learn about how the town developed and what influenced that development. Louise Frederick Hays' History of Macon County, Georgia, written and compiled in 1933 was used as the starting point. Her work was most often cited as the source of much of the information on previous surveys and by later authors. The same can be said for Ryland Dean Fowler's update, Macon County Life, which picked up where Ms. Hays left off, covering the years 1933 to 1983. It was important to confirm the facts in both books—to find the original source materials—so that the history of Marshallville could be accurately recorded. In many cases, there was contradictory information about a person or event between many sources, making it difficult to piece together an accurate account of the facts. It is important to note, however, that the purpose of the research was not to write a definitive history of Marshallville, but rather to identify the people and events that influenced the physical development of Marshallville from a small crossroads established in the early

1820s to the bustling town of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. For the Marshallville one sees today is remarkably like the Marshallville of 1922. Such information was also used to help determine construction dates of many of the buildings.

Primary source material pertaining to the families and town development was difficult to find. Unfortunately, Macon County records were destroyed by a fire in 1857, shortly after the county seat was moved from Lanier to Oglethorpe. With the fire went the early deed records and other important legal documents. Fortunately, private family records sometimes included copies of these materials.

To document the earliest history of Macon County and Marshallville, U.S. treaties pertaining to Native Americans, specifically the Creek Indian Nation, Georgia Legislative documents and Georgia Land Lottery records provided information about the settlement of what was then Houston County.

Georgia Legislative documents also provided information about the founding of Macon County and Marshallville, other important information related to the construction of roads, utility systems and other civic works, and the creation of the public school system.

Other sources often referenced a District and Land Lot number when referring to whom owned what parcel or where a building was located. The District 8 and District 15 maps of Houston County, available online through the Georgia State Archives, were key to identifying where these parcels were located.

Records of the Central of Georgia Railroad are housed at the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah, Georgia. Resurvey records of the Southwestern Line through Marshallville provided information concerning the granting of rights-of-way through various parcels of land. These maps also helped narrow the dates of construction of some of the buildings along the right-of-way that remain today and to place early buildings that are no longer extant into context. The maps studied included only a short length of the railroad through the city. Further study of these maps at the Georgia Historical Society will likely provide additional information, particularly when rights-of-way were obtained and from whom.

The Central of Georgia Railroad records also include the original drawings for the current Passenger and Freight Depot. These drawings plus a note on one of the right-of-way maps identifies the date of construction as 1906, not c.1912 as had previously been believed.

Secondary published and unpublished sources, such as the two histories of Macon County, were nevertheless important sources of information. These and other sources contained information concerning the Land Lottery and subsequent land transactions; provided information on some of the earliest buildings remaining in the city; included developmental histories of churches and other organizations that included important information on existing buildings.

Privately held family records were an invaluable source of family history that often included when land was purchased or houses built. Family genealogies were also important as they helped to identify the various generations and understand the interconnections of the various founding families.

But it was not just local histories that were important in determining the development of Marshallville. Employment opportunities both inside and outside the city provided a source of income so that families could build houses even after the heyday of Marshallville had passed. Websites of business in

Marshallville, Montezuma and Fort Valley provided information about companies in these towns that provided employment outside of the Marshallville city limits.

The policies of the Federal government also played a role in the development of Marshallville as the National Housing Act of 1934, the Modernize Main Street program in 1935 and the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the GI Bill) provided funding to modernized commercial buildings and provided low-interest loans to build new homes.

To date, almost no historic maps of Marshallville were found. The Central of Georgia resurvey maps only show a narrow band of land running through the town; and the copies of the 1940 WPA Plat Maps only show lot lines and who owned what parcel at that time. Nevertheless, the information on the plat maps and their indexes were important as they confirmed other hypotheses about the development of an area of town.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Only those properties that are 40 years old or older were identified to be surveyed (constructed in 1975 or earlier), regardless of condition or integrity. A total of 213 properties were surveyed and documented in GNAHRGIS. Of these 213 properties, 211 are buildings, two are sites, specifically cemeteries. The existing GNAHRGIS record for the Lamson-Richardson School was updated to note that the 1931 building was demolished in 1996. However, the building is not included as part of the 213 properties surveyed.

Although Marshallville is incorporated as a city, it has a small-town feel primarily because the scale of the buildings is relatively small. The tallest buildings are only two-stories, and there are few of those, even in the central business district. Two-story buildings account for only about 9% of the total inventory of properties surveyed.

Today the buildings seem to have a conservative architectural character; much of this is due to the loss of original building fabric and architectural details over the past 100+ years. In the 1880s and 1890s, however, as houses were built in the more fanciful Folk Victorian style, the architectural character of the town must have been quite lively, especially if the houses were painted in the fashion of the day with different colors of paint for the walls versus the windows and various trim elements. The architectural styles of the early decades of the twentieth century further enhanced what was likely a vibrant architectural character.

Considering the age of many of the buildings within the survey area, it is not surprising that building renovations have taken place over the decades. Many early houses appear to have been renovated in the 1950s. At that time cement-asbestos siding or Masonite siding were applied over the original wood siding. Porch columns were replaced with wrought-iron columns typical of the era, and original windows were often replaced with newer wood windows that have horizontally oriented panes of glass typical of 1950s windows. Others have had asphalt siding with fake brick or stone designs applied indicating an even earlier renovation. More recently, vinyl siding has been used to cover original wood siding, and old wood windows have been replaced with vinyl units, many of which have applied muntin grids. For the Victorian-era cottages, this has meant the loss of architectural details such as eave brackets, turned columns, spindles and palings of porch balustrades. For the commercial buildings downtown several storefronts have been stuccoed over or had false fronts applied.

A distressing observation is the number of vacant buildings and the general level of deterioration of many resources. This is especially noticeable in the commercial district and in a few pockets in the Black community on the south side of town.

Since the Marshallville Commercial District was listed in the National Register in 1980 several buildings have been demolished including the entire block of buildings on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Main Street and Railroad Street (108, 112, 116 West Main Street and 105 and 107 Railroad Avenue); two buildings on the south side East Main Street (104 and 106 East Main Street); and three buildings on South Street, (102, 104, 106 South Street). At least two of the existing buildings have no roof (110 and 115 East Main Street), and 109 and 111 East Main Street have gaping holes in their roofs and are in danger of being lost. Today, only 103 and 112 East Main Street at the east end of the district are still being used, although the owner of 119 and 121 East Main Street and the owner of 107 East Main Street are making an effort to renovate those buildings. At the west end of the district, only a handful of buildings are still being used. City Hall occupies the site of 109 and 111 West Main Street, incorporating an earlier building and formerly vacant lot within its new façade. The Vegetable Basket

Restaurant occupies 103 and 105 West Main Street, and a local business uses 117 West Main Street as a workshop/storage facility. The city is in danger of losing important resources that are necessary to tell the full story of the city's history.

The ability to tell the story of the Black community through its buildings is also threatened. While a good number of older homes have been renovated or are simply being maintained, there are pockets where buildings lie derelict with little hope of being rehabilitated. Within the area surveyed, one block of Cherry Street has several vacant buildings and there are others scattered around the neighborhood. This is even more noticeable on the west side of the railroad tracks. Although not part of the survey area, it was necessary to at least look at the buildings to fully understand the history of this area. Comparing the area today with the 1922 and 1933 Sanborn maps, it is clear that a number of resources have been lost altogether. There are a number of remaining resources constructed in the latter decades of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century that are in danger of being lost due to neglect. In some cases, trailers have replaced earlier structures.

SETTING

There were eight areas surveyed under this project:

- West Main Street Residential District, an existing National Register historic district, plus several properties along McCaskill Street outside of the historic district but which relate to the district;
- East Main Street Residential District, an existing National Register historic district, plus several properties along East Main Street and Old Perry Road outside of the historic district but which relate to the district;
- Marshallville Commercial District, an existing National Register historic district;
- Southeast Black community: the area bounded by East Main Street on the north and east, South Street on the west, and the city limits on the south;
- Camellia Boulevard, which includes a Commercial/Industrial area and a residential area;
- Massee Lane Farm, a property north of town that is listed in the National Register;
- Willow Lake, a property northeast of town that is listed in the National Register;
- Billy Place, a property southwest of town that is listed in the National Register.

Each of the areas surveyed has a different character; although the differences between the East and West Main Street Residential Districts are less extreme than between the other areas.

East Main Street Residential District and Adjacent Related Properties *(Figures 5-1 through 5-6)*

The East Main Street Residential District has a linear layout consisting of two streets—East Main Street and Old Perry Road, which is more-or-less perpendicular to East Main Street and intersecting it one block east of the Marshallville Commercial District. Sidewalks line both sides of East Main Street while there are no sidewalks along Old Perry Road. The land is generally flat. Just beyond the eastern edge of the district, the road and land dip slightly at an old, dry creek, and then rise again as the road continues on to Perry.

The lot sizes vary, becoming narrower as one gets closer to the central business district so that the west end of East Main Street is visually denser than east end. The houses at the west end are also closer to the street. Houses are more widely spaced along Old Perry Road, especially at the southern end. Individual lots are landscaped, some more intentionally than others, but in all cases the form is informal. At the time of the survey, there were four vacant houses, three of which were for sale. The other, 113 Old Perry Road seems to be abandoned. 201 East Main Street is being renovated.

The adjacent related properties are found along both East Main Street and Old Perry Road and share the same characteristics of the rest of their respective streets.

Single-family residences predominate. The Marshallville Baptist Church, which includes a sanctuary building and an education building, and a single-family residence turned event space complete the buildings in the district. About half of the buildings in this area were constructed in 1900 or before. About one-third of the remaining buildings were constructed between 1901-1918; with the remaining constructed after 1960. The houses are generally only one-story; the exceptions are 205 East Main Street and 320 East Main Street, which are two-stories, and 313 East Main Street, which is 1-1/2-stories.

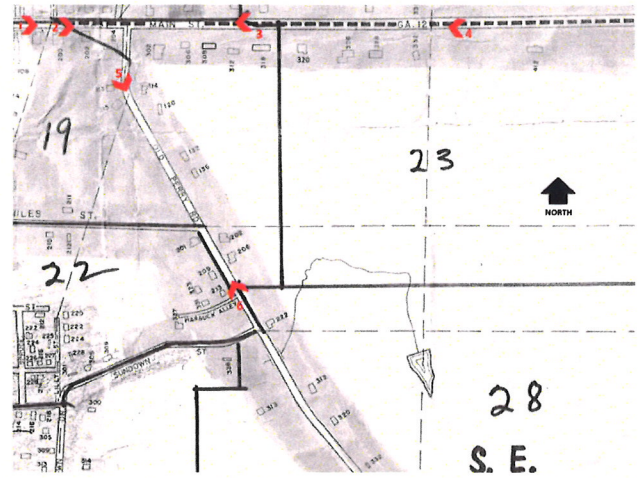


Photo Key – East Main Street Residential District (Figure numbers in red, prefix 5- omitted)

Figure 5-1: East Main Street Residential District, looking east; 200 East Main Street on the right (GNAHRGIS #251122); 2016.

Figure 5-2: East Main Street Residential District, looking east; 2016.

Figure 5-3: East Main Street Residential District, looking west; Marshallville Baptist Church (GNAHRGIS #251136) on the right; 2016.

Figure 5-4: East Main Street Residential District, looking west; 2016.

Figure 5-5: East Main Street Residential District; looking south down Old Perry Road; 2016.

Figure 5-6: Streetscape along Old Perry Road, looking north; 209 Old Perry Road (GNAHRGIS # 251156) on the left; 2016.

West Main Street Residential District and Adjacent Related Properties
(Figures 5-7 through 5-14)

The layout of the West Main Street Residential District is similar to that of the East Main Street Residential District. It has a linear layout with two streets running perpendicular to it. The district includes only a small length of Bryant Hill Road at the west end of the district. McCaskill Street meets West Main Street about midway down its length. The topography is flat.

West Main Street is quite wide, with sidewalks lining both sides of the street. In 1932 a Memorial Highway Association was formed to beautify the road from Fort Valley to Montezuma. They planted Camelia Japonicas and crepe myrtle bushes along a four- to five-mile stretch of Route 49 through Marshallville. Remnants of these bushes remain and many property owners have replaced those that have been lost. Large, old shade trees line the road at the east end of the district. Others are found sporadically along the remaining length of the street.

With some exceptions the lot sizes are smaller and more uniform along West Main Street than those along East Main Street. Wide, open spaces between several of the houses mark lots where

Photo Key – West Main Street Residential District, West Main Street, (Figure numbers in red, prefix 5- omitted)

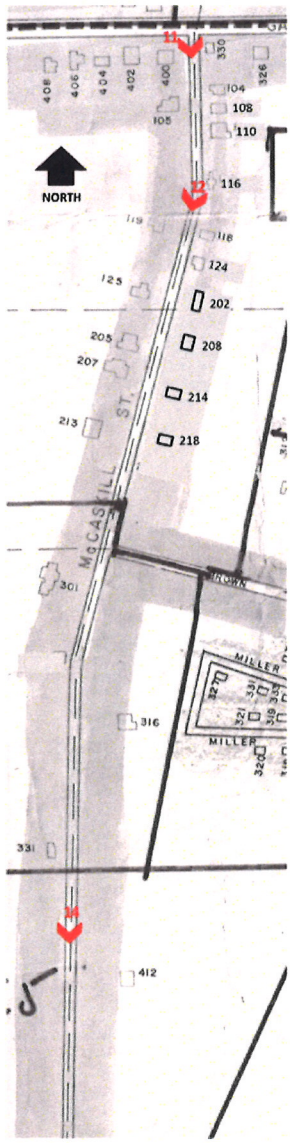


Photo Key – West Main Street Residential District, McCaskill Street, (Figure numbers in red, prefix 5- omitted)

homes have been demolished. Street setbacks are generally consistent along the full length of the street. Again, individual lots are landscaped, some more intentionally than others, but in all cases the form is informal.

McCaskill Street has a different character. The street itself is quite narrow, without sidewalks. Large, old trees line the roadway in many areas, creating a deep canopy. As one moves further south towards the city limits, the lots become much larger. The road is paved for about three-quarters of a mile, turning to hard-packed dirt just south of 316 McCaskill Street. The two adjacent properties are at the south end of McCaskill Street.

Over 95% of the properties within this area are single family residences. There are two are churches (Marshallville Methodist Church and Transformation Ministries, which was originally one of the buildings of the old Marshallville Public School), and one commercial property that is actually two buildings that were constructed for the old Beechwood School, c. 1970. The buildings in the West Main Street Residential District are predominantly 1- to 1-1/2-stories but there are nine 2-story buildings, all residences. At the time of the survey, there were ten vacant houses, two there were being renovated, and one that was for sale.

Figure 5-7: West Main Street Residential District; streetscape along West Main Street looking west; 2016.

Figure 5-8: West Main Street Residential District; streetscape along West Main Street looking west; 2015.

Figure 5-9: West Main Street Residential District; Transformation Ministries (320 West Main Street, GNAHRGIS #251631; 2015.

Figure 5-10: West Main Street Residential District: streetscape near the Marshallville Methodist Church, looking east; 2016.

Figure 5-11: West Main Street Residential District; McCaskill Street looking south; 2016.

Figure 5-12: West Main Street Residential District; McCaskill Street looking south; 119 McCaskill Street on the right; 2016.

Figure 5-13: West Main Street Residential District; streetscape at 214 McCaskill Street; 2015.

Figure 5-14: McCaskill Street, looking south near 412 McCaskill Street; 2016.

Marshallville Commercial District
(Figures 5-15 through 5-20)

The Marshallville Commercial District straddles Main Street, which is divided into East and West Main Street by the railroad tracks. The district is two blocks long. When it was listed there were also buildings on Railroad Street and South Street, which are on each side of the tracks south of Main Street. These have since been demolished. Center Street runs along the west side of the tracks on the north side of Main Street. About a one-block length of Center Street, Railroad Street and South Street are within the district. The topography is basically flat.

There are 25 buildings and one structure remaining in the district. This includes 20 commercial structures; one industrial/agricultural-related; one transportation-related, the former Passenger and Freight Depot, which is now a commercial venture; two municipal buildings; and one single-family residence. Of the 25 buildings, four are two-story structures. With the exception of 116 East Main Street, the former Elberta Hotel (the one single-family residence within the district) and the former depot, the buildings along East and West Main Streets abut the sidewalk that runs along both sides of the street.

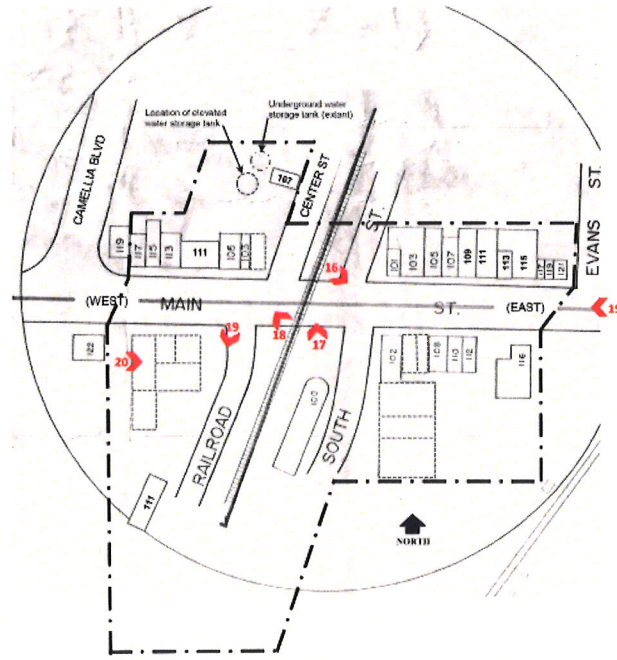


Photo Key – Marshallville Commercial District (Figure Numbers In Red, Prefix 5- Omitted)

Figure 5-15: Marshallville Commercial District, east end, East Main Street looking west; the former Elberta Hotel is the first building on the left; 2015.

Figure 5-16: Marshallville Commercial District, south side of East Main Street, looking southeast; 2015.

Figure 5-17: Marshallville Commercial District, railroad crossing looking north; 2015.

Figure 5-18: Marshallville Commercial District, north side of West Main Street, looking northwest; 2015.

Figure 5-19: Marshallville Commercial District, looking south along Railroad Avenue at 111 Railroad Avenue; 2015.

Figure 5-20: Marshallville Commercial District, looking east across toward freight depot; 2015.

ADDITIONAL AREAS

Southeast Black Community

(Figures 5-21 through 5-34)

This area is quite large, encompassing much of the southeast quadrant of the city. The streets north of New Town Road are generally laid out in a grid pattern, albeit an irregular grid—quite unlike anywhere else in the city. The houses sit on small lots making the area denser than the rest of the city. The houses in this area date from about 1900 to 1973. South of New Town Road the streets are laid out in a more linear pattern. Development did not start south of New Town Road until 1969. Prior to this, the land was a peach orchard. A wide swath of vacant land and agricultural fields separates the area from the rest of the town to the north (north of Niles Street).

Street widths vary greatly. South Street is the widest street at about 40 feet wide. Cherry Street is the narrowest at less than 20 feet wide. Sidewalks run along the west side of South Street as far as the south boundary of Lamson-Richardson School, and along the south side of New Town Street.

There are approximately 123 buildings in the neighborhood and all but two are single-family residences, and all but one are single-story structures. Due to construction dates, only 57 of these buildings were surveyed. Approximately 25% of these were built between about 1900 and 1905; 19% between 1920 and 1949; and 56% between 1950 and 1973.

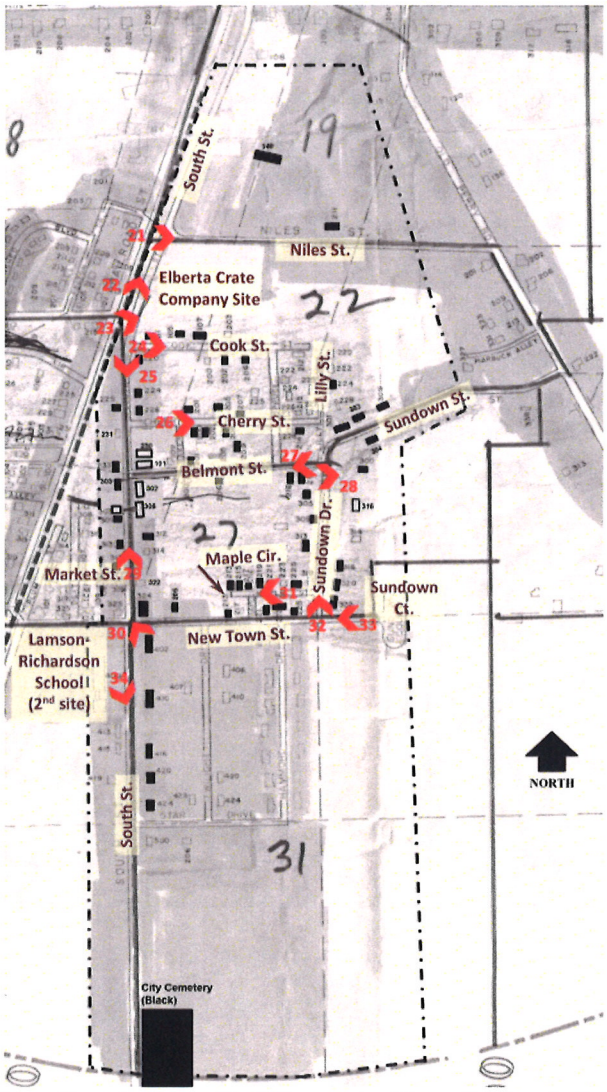


Photo Key – Southeast Black Community (Figure Numbers In Red, Prefix 5- Omitted)

Figure 5-21: SE Black community; Niles Street just east of the intersection with South Street, looking east; 2016.

Figure 5-22: SE Black community, South Street, looking north near the former Elberta Crate Company site; 2016.

Figure 5-23: SE Black community, South Street, looking across the former Elberta Crate Company site; note remnants of rail spur in foreground; 2016.

Figure 5-24: SE Black community, Cook Street, looking east; 2016.

Figure 5-25: SE Black community, South Street, looking south from the former Elberta Crate Company site; 2016.

Figure 5-26: SE Black community, Cherry Street, looking east; 2015.

Figure 5-27: SE Black community, Belmont Street, looking east; 2016.

Figure 5-28: SE Black community, Sundown Street near intersection with Belmont Street and Sundown Drive; 300 Sundown Street (GNAHRGIS #251723); 2016.

Figure 5-29: SE Black community, South Street looking north; 312 South Street on the right; 2016.

Figure 5-30: SE Black community, South Street, looking north, at intersection with New Town Street; 2016.

Figure 5-31: SE Black community, Maple Circle, looking west; 2016.

Figure 5-32: SE Black community; Sundown Drive at intersection with Maple Circle, looking north; 2016.

Figure 5-33: SE Black community, New Town Street, looking east from the intersection with Sundown Court; 2016.

Figure 5-34: SE Black community, South Street, looking south from Lamson-Richardson driveway; 2016.

Camellia Boulevard Commercial/Industrial Area (Figures 5-35 through 5-40)

The Camellia Boulevard Commercial/Industrial Area includes the properties along Camellia Boulevard from West Main Street northward to Sleepy Hollow Road and Evans Street. The intersection of Camellia Boulevard and West Main Street was known as the "crossroads" when Marshallville was first established. The area includes two buildings on West Main Street that are not in the West Main Street Residential or the Marshallville Commercial District. The area consists of light-industry and commercial uses, with three single dwellings lying in the middle, and two civic buildings on Center Street. The light-industry/ commercial uses are stand-alone structures that are surrounded by concrete paving. The two civic buildings belong to the Marshallville Historical Society and are two distinct but attached buildings: a c.1846 wood frame Georgian Cottage and a 1949 brick library building that abuts the earlier structure.

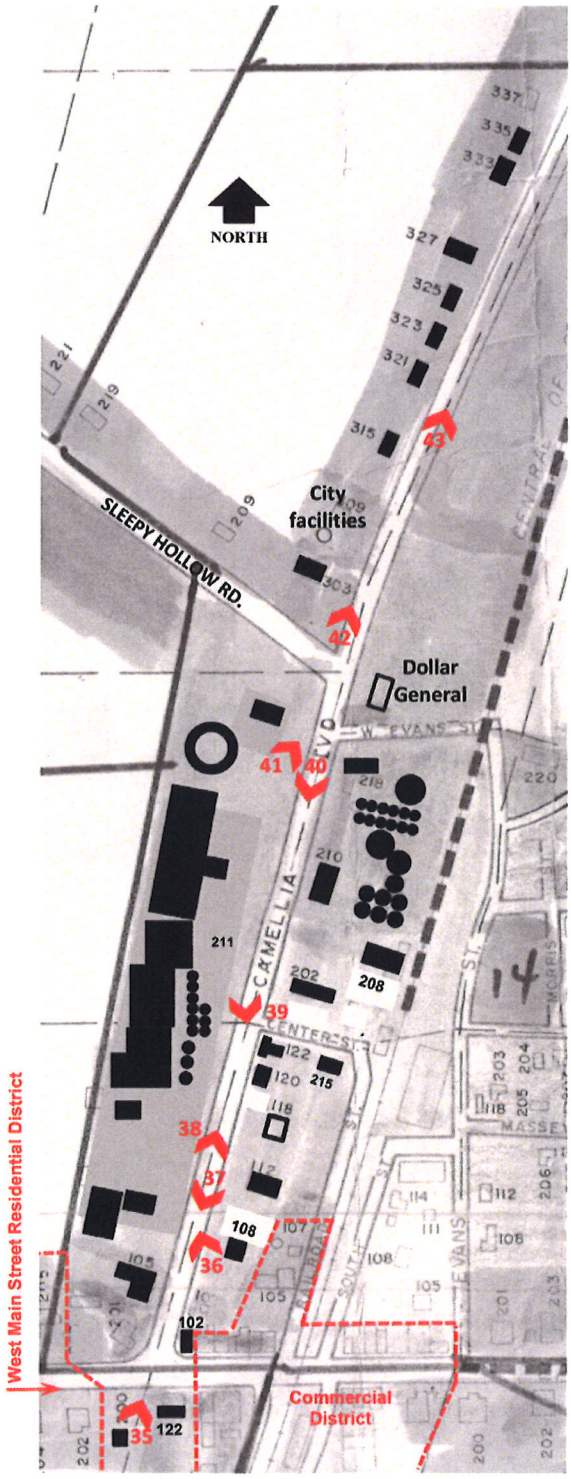


Photo Key – Camellia Boulevard (Figure Numbers In Red, Prefix 5- Omitted)

Figure 5-35: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial area; looking north from intersection of Camellia Boulevard and West Main Street; 2016.

Figure 5-36: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial area; looking northwest across the Camellia Boulevard at the Bickley facility on the west side of the road; 2015.

Figure 5-37: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial area; Camellia Boulevard, looking south; Marshallville Foundation buildings (105 Camellia Boulevard, GNAHRGIS #250742) on the right; 2016.

Figure 5-38: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial area; Camellia Boulevard, looking north; 2016.

Figure 5-39: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial area; Camellia Boulevard, looking south; 2016.

Figure 5-40: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial area; Camellia Boulevard looking south; 2016.

Figure 5-41: Camellia Boulevard Light-Industrial/Commercial area; Camellia Boulevard looking north; Dollar General on the right; 2016.

Upper Camellia Boulevard Residential Area (Figures 5-41 through 5-43)

The Upper Camellia Boulevard Residential Area, located north of Sleepy Hollow Road, is primarily a residential area, with two municipal properties at the southern end. Along upper Camellia all of the buildings and structures lie on the west side of the road. The municipal properties include an elevated water tank and a garage for emergency vehicles. The dates of construction of the residences vary from 1931 to 1957. The oldest, 303 Camellia Boulevard, located at the corner of Camellia Boulevard and Sleepy Holly Road, sits back from the street on a heavily wood site. The water tank and garage separate it from the remainder of the homes further north. These latter seven houses were all built between 1940 and 1957. The two earliest buildings, constructed in 1940 have no academic style; the remainder are Colonial Revival houses, built in the 1950s. With consistent setbacks, they present a cohesive appearance along the street. The land slopes gently downward towards the back of each house. Across the highway, a line of crepe myrtles has been planted, replacing the original shrubs planted in the 1930s.

Figure 5-42: Camellia Boulevard Residential area, looking north; 2016.

Figure 5-43: Camellia Boulevard Residential area, looking north; 2016.

Massee Lane Farm
(Figures 5-44 through 5-53)

Located about two miles north of downtown Marshallville, Massee Lane Farm is made up of about a dozen historic structures. The house and three remaining slave quarters (there were originally five) date from 1827. Four outbuildings, including a commissary, tool shed, smokehouse and privy reportedly date from about that time as well. There are four barns that probably date from the early twentieth century and a decaying water tower. Three of the barns, the water tower, one of the slave quarters (cook's quarters), and the outbuildings are grouped around the main house. Two additional slave quarters are located several thousand feet north of the house. A wooden fence encloses the graves of Needham and Sara Massee, who were among the earliest settlers of Marshallville and who built the plantation. Stone obelisks mark the graves. The plantation was originally 3,000 to 4,000 acres on which cotton was grown. Today, it is still a working farm, raising peaches, pecans and other crops on about 500 acres.

Massee Lane Farm is a single-story Georgian Cottage, built in the Greek Revival style. The house is surrounded by camellia gardens and other informally planted areas. There are several old pecan trees around the house that likely date to the early twentieth century.

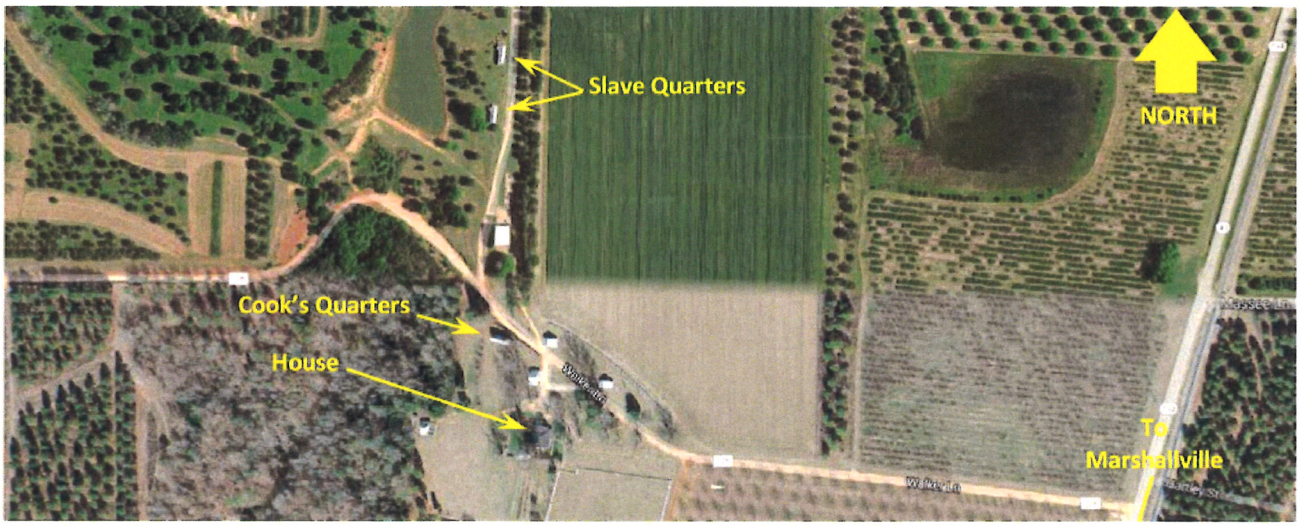


Figure 5-44: Aerial of Massee Lane Farm; road at right is GA 49 from Fort Valley to Marshallville (Google Maps).

Figure 5-45: Detail of Massee Lane Farm site (Google Maps).

Figure 5-46: Massee Lane Farm, looking east along road (Walker Lane) to GA 49; 2016.

Figure 5-47: Massee Lane Farm, house; looking west, southwest; 2016.

Figure 5-48: Massee Lane Farm; camellia garden on south side of house: 2016.

Figure 5-49: Massee Lane Farm, two barns and water tower, looking north; 2016.

Figure 5-50: Massee Lane Farm; cook's quarters, looking south from road to the other two slaves quarters; 2016.

Figure 5-51: Massee Lane Farm; slaves' quarters, looking north; 2016.

Figure 5-52: Massee Lane Farm; looking south towards pecan orchard; white fence to right of center encloses graves of Needham and Sara Massee; 2016.

Figure 5-53: Massee Lane Farm; Needham and Sara Massee graves; 2016.

Willow Lake
(Figures 5-54 through 5-62)

Willow Lake is located on Massee Lane Road approximately three miles northeast of the Marshallville city limits, and about 3 miles east of Massee Lane Farm. It was the home of Samuel H. Rumph. It was on his nursery here that Rumph developed the Elberta peach. The house was constructed c.1875 and was once surrounded by peach orchards. Today, peach orchards and pecan groves surround the house. Two early twentieth century farm-related buildings are also on the property and are located at the rear of the house site. The ruins of a tenant house are on the edge of the farm road that leads to the orchard to the east of the house. The main house is an example of a Georgian Cottage designed in the Italianate style. Remnants of a formal boxwood garden can be seen on the south side of the house.

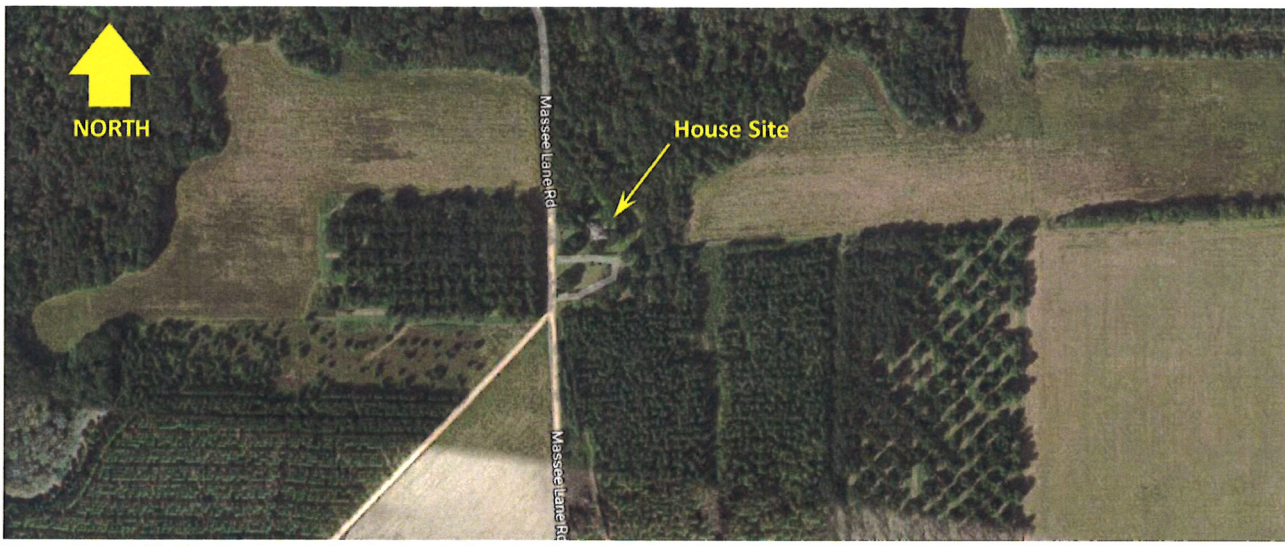


Figure 5-54: Willow Lake; aerial of house site and surrounding farm land (Google Maps, 2-16).

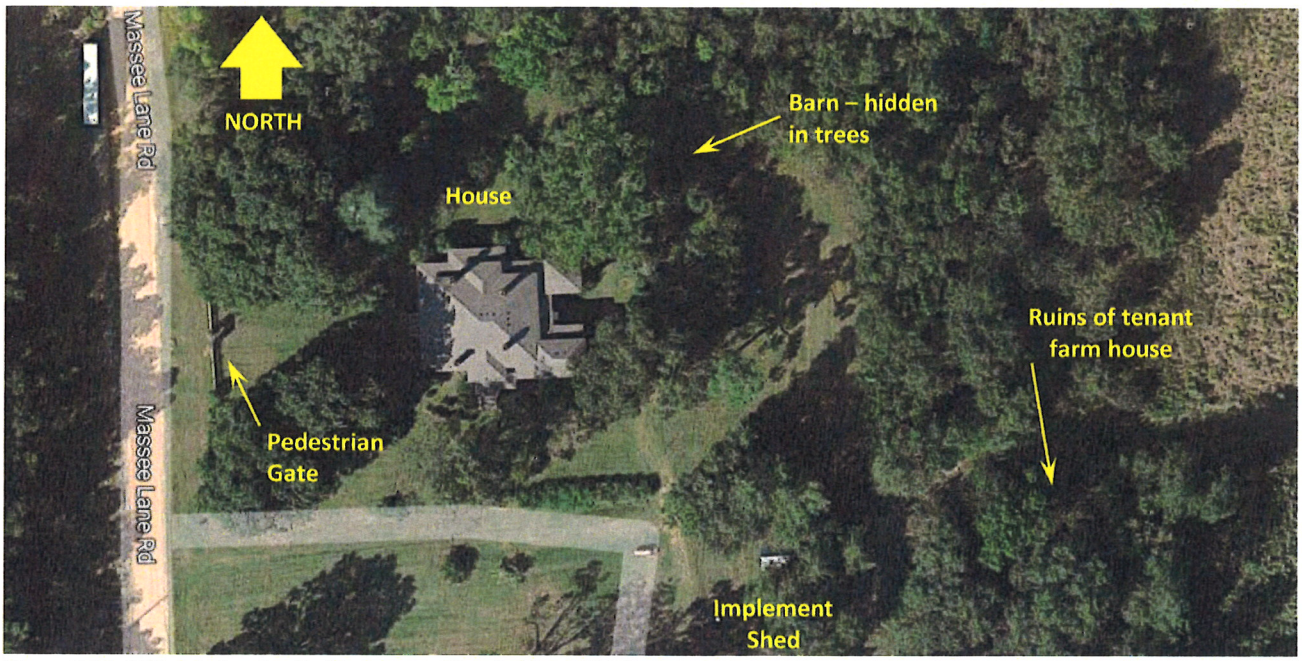


Figure 5-55: Willow Lake; detail of house site (Google Maps, 2016)

Figure 5-56: Willow Lake; looking northeast at south elevation of house; 2015.

Figure 5-57: Willow Lake; pedestrian entrance gate on Massee Lane Road, looking east at house; 2015.

Figure 5-58: Willow Lake; pedestrian entrance gate on Massee Lane Road, looking west at pecan grove across the road; 2015.

Figure 5-59: Willow Lake; west elevation; 2015.

Figure 5-60: Willow Lake; south elevation; 2015.

Figure 5-61: Willow Lake; implement shed; 2015.

Figure 5-62: Willow Lake; road to east farm land; 2015.

Billy Place
(Figures 5-63 through 5-69)

Billy Place was the home of William Felton, one of the earliest settlers in the Marshallville vicinity. The two-story house was constructed c.1830 and is a rare example of a Plantation Plain house, designed in the Greek Revival style. The house is approximately 2-1/2 miles southwest of the Marshallville city limits. It sits at the intersection of Winchester Road and Tom Adams Road, just west of the former community of Winchester. Both roads are unpaved. Pine forests are across Winchester Road to the north; a large pecan orchard is to the south and southeast of the house site. The house last used as a hunting lodge. At the time, in the 1990s, a single-story addition was constructed on the west side of the house, connected to the house by a narrow, single-story hallway. The immediate house site is overgrown with grasses, underbrush and old pecan trees.

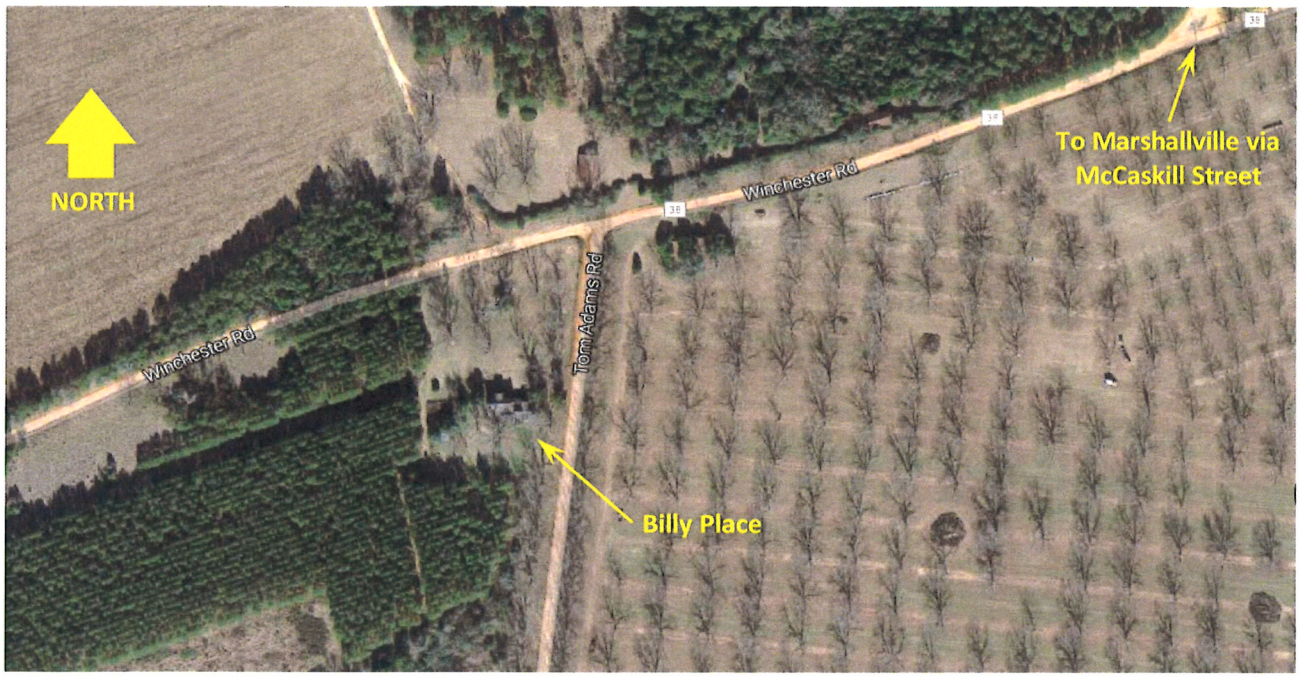


Figure 5-63: Aerial photograph of Billy Place (Google Maps, 2016).

Figure 5-64: Billy Place; Winchester Road from intersection with Tom Adams Road, looking west, 2015.

Figure 5-65: Billy Place; Tom Adams Road from intersection with Winchester Road, looking south, 2015.

Figure 5-66: Billy Place; front yard from Winchester Road; 2015.

Figure 5-67: Billy Place; front (north) elevation; 2015.

Figure 5-68: Billy Place; rear (south) elevation; 2015.

Figure 5-69: Billy Place; north elevation of attached hunting lodge; 2015.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

(Figures 5-70 through 5-76)

Louise Frederick Hayes noted in her history of Macon County that before the Civil War the earliest plantations were planted with boxwood, camellias and crepe myrtles, "carefully fetched from Carolina." A sketch of the Daniel Frederick House site, drawn in 1920 as it appeared c.1900, shows an extensively landscaped yard with a wide variety of plant materials, outbuildings, and architectural features. A number of old postcards document several homes and streetscapes c. 1914. Some exotic plant materials are visible but for the most part, the design and plant materials used were commonly found in the area at that time. These same postcards show that fences enclosing front yards were never a common feature although some of the grander, older homes had them. Outbuildings such as carriage houses were also part of the landscape.

Today, most of the landscapes are casual but intentional designs, using contemporary plant and hardscape materials (Figure 5-70, 5-71). The plant materials noted by Louise Frederick Hays continue to be planted today and, in fact, some are quite old, dating to the early twentieth century. Formal boxwood hedges, or remnants thereof, remain at the Frederick-Wade House/402 West Main Street (Figure 5-72), the Frederick-Paullin House/501 West Main Street, and Willow Lake (Figure 5-73). The Samuel H. Rumph House on West Main Street retains its handsome stone and wrought-iron fence (Figure 5-74), a small springhouse, and even a large garage with an attached carriage shed (Figure 5-75). Other home retain old landscape features as well (Figure 5-76).

Figure 5-70: Typical landscape, this one at 408 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251676); 2016.

Figure 5-71: Typical landscape, this one at 327 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #250752); 2015.

Figure 5-72: Old boxwood hedge at Frederick-Wade House (401 West Main Street) (GNAHRGIS #251647); 2015.

Figure 5-73: Old boxwood hedge at Willow Lake (GNAHRGIS #80907); 2015.

Figure 5-74: Fence at Samuel H. Rumph House, 209 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251584); 2015.

Figure 5-75: Garage and carriage house at Samuel H. Rumph House, 209 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251584); 2015.

Figure 5-76: Remnants of c. 1921 fountain and pond at 301 McCaskill Street (GNAHRGIS #251121); 2015.

SITES

(Figures 5-77 through 5-92)

There are two historic cemeteries in Marshallville, one for its white citizens and one for its Black citizens. The public white cemetery (Figures 5-77 – 5-83) is located behind the Methodist Church on West Main Street. In it are buried many of the founding fathers of Marshallville and generations of their families. The oldest marker is for Eliza Rembert, who died 5 January 1837, Age 51, 4 mo. 18 days. Her body was later moved to the city cemetery in town. The oldest grave is that of Henry R. Gammage, infant son of Davis and M.A.E. Gammage, 11 October 1844 – 4 October, 1846. This cemetery is well maintained and the headstones and graves documented and generally marked. Many of the grave markers are elaborately carved and family plots are often enclosed with decorative fences.

The cemetery for Marshallville's Black citizens is located on South Street (Figures 5-84 – 5-92), just inside the city limits. The cemetery is located on a high spot but drops away to the east and south. This cemetery is poorly maintained; however, records of burials are maintained at the Marshallville City Hall. Graves date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century but the earliest marked grave found to date

is from 1901 and is that of Mollie Marshall, wife of Abram Marshall, born August 22, 1842, died March 1, 1901. The most recent grave is that of Samuel Hollinshed, former mayor of Marshallville, principal of Lamson-Richardson School and Assistant Administrator of the Macon County Schools, who died in 1989. Many of the graves are marked with simple carved headstones, some are simply marked with concrete slabs on which the name and date of death are hand-scribed. Sunken areas in the ground indicate the location of unmarked graves; the locations of other graves are lost to history.

Figure 5-79: City Cemetery (White); 2015.

Figure 5-80: City Cemetery (White); 2015.

Figure 5-77: Entrance to City Cemetery (White); 2016.

Figure 5-81: City Cemetery (White); 2015.

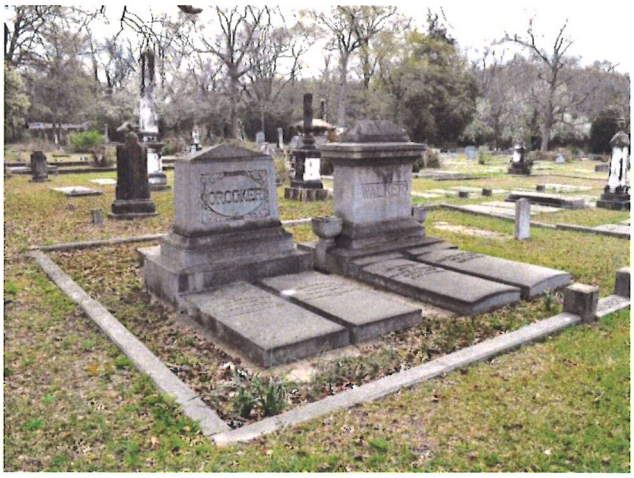


Figure 5-78: City Cemetery (White);2016.

Figure 5-82: City Cemetery (White); 2015.

Figure 5-83: City Cemetery (White); 2015.

Figure 5-86: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

Figure 5-84: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

Figure 5-87: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

Figure 5-85: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

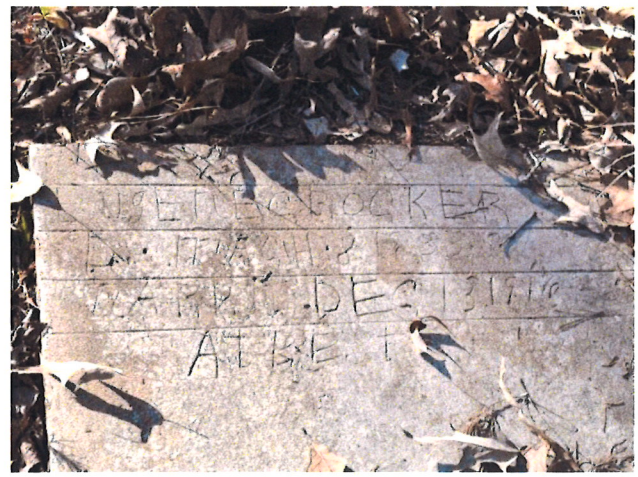


Figure 5-88: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

Figure 5-89: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

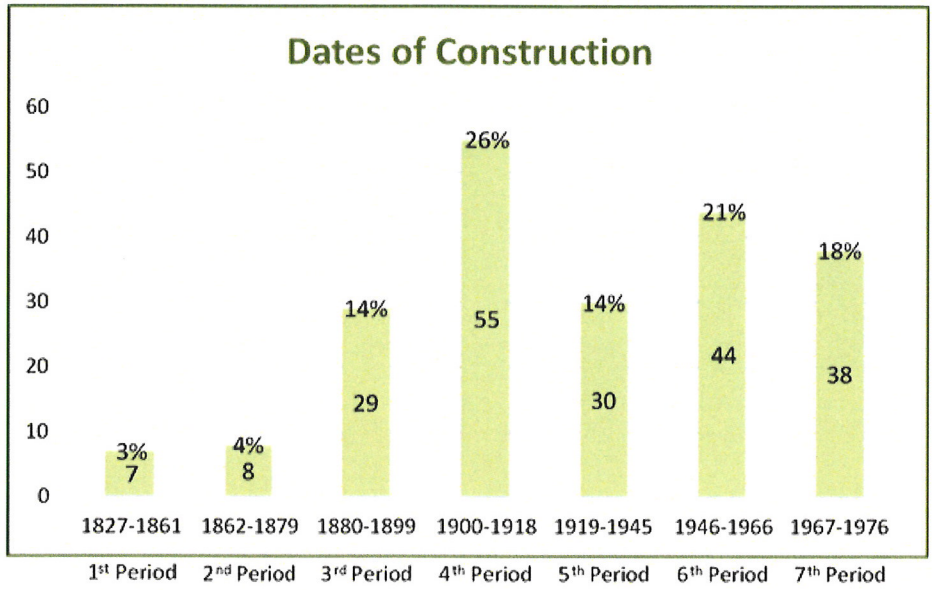
Figure 5-90: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

Figure 5-91: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

Figure 5-92: City Cemetery (Black); 2015.

DATA ANALYSIS

Dates of Construction



The chart above graphically illustrates the periods of construction and the number of total resources surveyed that were constructed in each of those periods. Although the entire town was not surveyed, it is likely that similar patterns of development occurred in those areas not surveyed.

The first period represents the years prior to the Civil War. All seven of the structures constructed at this time were single-family residences, although one of them was converted in about 1935 for use by the Marshallville Garden Club. It is now used by the Marshallville Foundation as an art gallery and assembly space.

Similarly, the eight buildings constructed during the period 1862-1879 are all single-family residences. During this period, the town was at first struggling to recover from the ravages of the Civil War. The period ended as the economy began to improve, primarily due to the development of the peach industry. The third period covers the final twenty years of the nineteenth century when the peach industry and its related development resulted in an economic boom to the area. New commercial structures were built downtown and the residential areas of the city expanded. Of the buildings surveyed that were constructed during this time, over 80% (24) were single-family residences. It seems likely that some of these homes replaced earlier structures but it is equally likely that most were new residences to house those moving into the town. The remaining five buildings were commercial structures, built in the central business district.

This boom continued into the first two decades of the twentieth century (or the fourth period of construction as defined here) as the peach industry matured and the pecan industry began. Unfortunately, the loss of perhaps as many as twelve commercial buildings from the third and fourth periods of construction belies the impact the agricultural and commercial activities had on the appearance of downtown Marshallville. Both the third and fourth periods of construction brought with them a great influx of people who now

made Marshallville their home and the construction of single-family residences reflects this population growth. Of the buildings surveyed that were constructed during this time, 65% (36) were single-family residences and 27% (15) were commercial buildings. Two churches and one municipal building round out the buildings surveyed from this period.

From the end of World War I through the end of World War II, the fifth period, construction activity appears to have slowed due to the generally difficult economic times felt throughout the United States. Nearly 90% (26) of the properties constructed at this time were single-family residences, their construction likely spurred on by various Federal programs that guaranteed home mortgages.

During the remainder of the historic period, 1946-1966, the sixth period, the pace of construction again increased as the local economy improved. Residential construction accounted for 89% of the buildings constructed. Looking at the 1933 Sanborn maps it appears that within the East and West Main Street Residential Districts, the new single-family residences either replaced existing houses with more modern structures or were built on vacant lots. Within the southeast Black community, nearly all of the new single-family residences were built on formerly empty lots. Of the commercial structures built, nearly all are along Camellia Boulevard.

The seventh period of construction represents buildings that are 40 to 49 years old. Again, most of the new construction was single-family residences (30 or 79%). The remaining were commercial structures (6 or 21%), mostly built along Camellia Boulevard.

Current Uses

As would be expected for a town, a variety of uses are represented by the resources surveyed. As can be seen by Table 1, residential properties make up the majority of the resources surveyed, with 169 buildings, or 80% of the total resources. The residential uses are found throughout the survey area.

Commercial properties make up the next largest category, with 32 resources, or 15%. Most of these are located within the Marshallville Commercial District and along Camellia Boulevard, south of Sleepy Hollow Road. Three are outside these areas. Of the 32 commercial buildings, 16 are vacant—all located within the Marshallville Commercial District.

Table 1

Buildings Current Use	**Number**	**%**
Agriculture: Ag Processing/Sales/Storage	3	1.4%
Social and Civic: Civic/Humanitarian/ Clubhouse	2	0.9%
Commercial and Trade: Bussiness/Office/Store/ Financial Inst.	32	15.2%
Governmental: City Hall/Public Works	2	0.9%
Religious: Religious Facility	3	1.4%
Domestic: Single Dwelling	169	80.1%
	211	100%
Sites Current Use	**Number**	**%**
Funerary: Burial (Cemetery)	2	100%

Building Types

A building *type* identifies buildings that have a common floor plan and height, or number of stories. Each building type has a characteristic floor

plan that will be typical of that type regardless of where in the state the structure is located or what architectural style it displays. A building's type is not the same as its *style*. Style refers to the external ornamentation or other architectural details of a building. The distinction can be confusing; for instance, a Georgian Cottage or House *type* may not be designed in the Georgian *style*.

Building Types Associated with Non-Residential Uses

Table 2 identifies the various building types associated with the non-residential uses. A brief discussion of the more significant non-residential building types follows. Report readers are directed to the GNAHRGIS database for information on all of the building types found in Marshallville.

Table 2

Building Types Associated with Non-Residential Uses	Number	%
Church: Double Tower	2	4.8%
Commercial Buildings (Retail & Office): Commercial Block (2+ stories)	5	11.9%
Commercial Buildings (Retail & Office): Multiple Retail (1-story)	8	19.0%
Commercial Buildings (Retail & Office): Single Retail (1-story)	14	33.3%
Agricultural: Quonset Hut	1	2.4%
Educational Buildings: School	2	4.8%
Georgian Cottage: (Civic Clubhouse)	1	2.4%
Georgian House: (Commercial Building)	1	2.4%
Public/Government: City Hall/Public Works	2	4.8%
Railroad-Related: Combination Passenger/Freight Depot	1	2.4%
Other: City Library	1	2.4%
Other: Storage	1	2.4%
Other: Agriculture-related	1	2.4%
Other: Equipment/Vehicle Storage & Repair	1	2.4%
TOTAL:	42	100.0%

- Church – Double-tower: Three churches are included within the survey area. Two of these, the Marshallville Methodist Church and the Marshallville Baptist Church (Figure 5-93) are double-tower churches.

- Commercial Buildings – Commercial Block (2+ stories): The two-story commercial block is represented by 102 East Main Street, built c.1890 (Figure 5-94).

- Commercial Buildings – Multiple Retail (1-story): Less common is the multiple retail (1-story) type. This building type is exemplified by 109, 111 and 113 East Main Street (Figure 5-95). These three buildings, plus 115 East Main and 117 East Main were all built at the same time in 1904. Metal name plates, marked *Murph & Baldwin, 1904*, have been set into the concrete thresholds at various points along the sidewalk (Figure 5-96)

- Commercial Buildings – Single Retail (1-story): The small nightclub located at 205 New Town Street (Figure 5-97) built in 1960 and located in the southeast Black community is the last of a long line of stores that were once scattered throughout the greater Black community on the south side of town. Small stores such as this also served as community social centers, also offering a vibrant night-life. At least one, Johnny Lane's, which no longer exists, was part of the "chitlin circuit," the term given to places throughout the eastern, southern, and upper midwest areas of the United States that were safe for Black musicians and other entertainers to perform in during the era of racial segregation in the United States.

- Agricultural Buildings – Quonset Hut: A building type that is unusual for Marshallville is the Quonset Hut, found at 140 South Street. This building may have been moved to Marshallville sometime after World War II (Figure 5-98). Tax records indicate that it was constructed in 1975. It appears, however, to be much older.

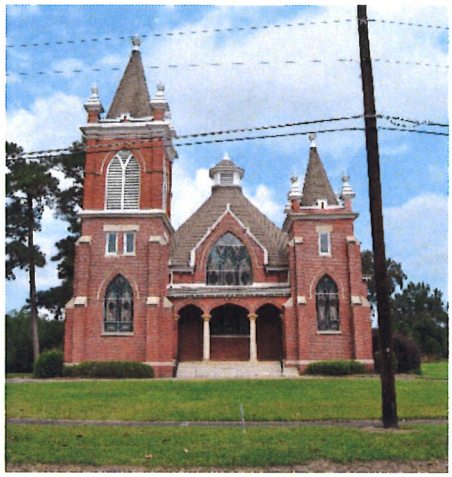


Figure 5-93: Church – Double tower, Marshallville Baptist Church, 307 East Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251136); 2015.

Figure 5-94: Commercial Building – Commercial Block (2-story), 102 East Main Street (GNAHRGIS #250653); 2016.

Figure 5-95: Commercial Building – Multiple Retail (1-story), 109, 111, 113, 115 East Main Street, built in 1904 (113 has the later gable roof); 2015. 109 – GNAHRGIS #250674; 111 – GNAHRGIS #250690; 113 – GNAHRGIS #250686; 115 – GNAHRGIS #250687

Figure 5-96: Iron name plate in front of 109 East Main Street; 2015

Figure 5-97: Commercial Building – Single Retail (1-story), 205 New Town Road (GNAHRGIS #251729), now used as a nightclub; 201

Figure 5-98: Agricultural Building – Quonset Hut, 140 South Street (GNAHRGIS #251596); 2016.

- Educational Buildings – Schools: Two resources, originally built as schools, can be found in Marshallville. NKS Enterprises occupies two large buildings at 318 West Main Street. The buildings were constructed in the early 1970s for Beechwood School, a private school that took over the buildings of the former Marshallville Academy/High School. Both buildings are pre-fabricated steel-frame buildings, one with brick walls, one with sheet-metal walls.

  Transformation Ministries at 320 West Main Street, (Figure 5-99), was originally constructed as the Auditorium for the Marshallville Academy/High School. It was originally a two story structure. By the time the 1933 Sanborn Map was produced, the building had been reduced to a one-story structure. Compare Figure 5-99 with Figure 3-13 that shows the building as it was originally constructed. The building that is now Transformation Ministries is the building on the right in the image.

- Public/Government – City Hall and Public Works: Two public/governmental buildings were surveyed. City Hall, 111 West Main Street, was built in the 1990s and incorporated a 1910 structure and a vacant lot. The city's earliest remaining public works facility is the old water-works, located at 107 Center Street. It includes a garage/storage building, an underground water-storage tank and the foundations of the elevated water tank.

- Railroad-related – Combination Passenger/Freight Depot: Marshallville has one combination passenger/freight depot, a handsome structure built in 1906 (Figure 5-100, 5-101). The title block for the drawings indicate that the building was designed by P.E. Robinson, Architect, who was with the Chief Engineer's Office in Savannah. The original drawings can be found at the Georgia Historical Society, "Central of Georgia Railway Records, 1835-1971."

Building Types Associated with Residential Uses

With approximately 190 years of construction history, Marshallville has a wide variety of building types represented by its residential architecture as shown in Table 3. Houses with no identifiable house type

Figure 5-99: Education – School, Transformation Ministries, 320 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251631); originally the auditorium for the Marshallville Academy/High School; 2016.

Figure 5-100: Railroad-Related – Combination Passenger/Freight Depot, 100 East Main Street (GNAHRGIS #250647); 2016.

Figure 5-101: Detail of original drawings for the Combination Passenger/Freight Depot (100 East Main Street), 1906. (Georgia Historical Society).

as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscape Settings,* and house whose type could not be determined, account for about 17% of the houses surveyed. All of the residences are single-family homes (although one, 116 East Main Street, was originally built as a hotel). Two-story residences account for only eleven of the houses, and there are two 1-1/2 story houses (although one, 413 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251679), was built as a single-story house and expanded into the attic as the family grew). The remaining 156 are all single-story houses.

The descriptions of the various residential types are largely taken from *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscape Settings.*

- American Small House: The American Small House grew out of the housing crisis of the 1930s. National standards were developed for small, affordable houses in 1934 under the National Housing Act. Standardized plans were developed that would meet the minimum requirements of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal National Mortgage Association, that guaranteed private home-mortgages for qualified buyers. This house type is a small, detached single-family house with a compact, often square floor plan. At a minimum it had a living room, kitchen, one bedroom and a bathroom. Larger homes had a living/dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and a bathroom. Sometimes three bedrooms were provided. This house type was popular from 1934 to the 1950s. They can be found in both large cities and small towns. These houses tended to be quite plain and simple stylistically; however, Colonial Revival, English Vernacular, Cape Cod and Modern styles were often represented. There are 23 American Small Houses in Marshallville, about 14% of the housing stock (Figure 5-102).

- Bungalow: Bungalows typically have a long, low massing, generally rectangular in plan. Front porches are nearly always present; and roofs often have a low slope with broad overhangs. Roof forms can be front gable, side gable, hip or

Table 3

Building Type/Form	Number	%
American Small House	23	13.6%
Bungalow	11	6.5%
Central Hallway Cottage	2	1.2%
Extended Hall-parlor	6	3.6%
Gabled Wing Cottage	18	10.7%
Georgian Cottage	13	7.7%
Georgian House	7	4.1%
Hall-parlor	2	1.2%
Manufactured House	1	0.6%
Mid-twentieth Century	2	1.2%
New South Cottage	2	1.2%
Plantation Plain	1	0.6%
Pyramid Cottage	1	0.6%
Queen Ann Cottage	11	6.5%
Queen Anne House	2	1.2%
Ranch	36	21.3%
Ranch (Compact)	11	
Ranch (Courtyard)	1	
Ranch (Linear)	20	
Ranch (Rambling)	2	
Ranch (with Clusters)	2	
Shotgun	1	0.6%
Side Gabled Cottage	1	0.6%
Unable to determine	10	5.9%
Unidentified House Type	19	11.2%
	169	100.0%

Figure 5-102: American Small House, 208 West Main Street, c.1960 (GNAHRGIS #251583); 2015

cross gable. Bungalows can be found throughout Georgia in both urban and rural settings. Many different architectural styles can be represented as well. They were built from about 1900 to 1930. In Marshallville, bungalows make up just over 6% of the housing stock (Figure 5-103, 5-104).

- Central Hallway Cottage: This house type has two rooms flanking a center hallway, generally with a side-oriented gabled roof. It was popular in Georgia throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. The majority of the examples were constructed between 1830 and 1930. There are two Central Hallway Cottages constructed in Marshallville. The earliest is 200 East Main Street, built c.1870 (Figure 5-105).

- Extended Hall-Parlor: This house type closely resembles the bungalow house type with its long rectangular plan. The front is on the narrow end and there is rarely a recessed front porch. Buildings of this type generally date from the 1920s and 1930 and can be found throughout the state in rural and on the edges of towns and cities. There are six extended hall-parlor house types in Marshallville (Figure 5-106).

- Gabled Wing Cottage: The gabled wing cottage usually had a T- or L-shaped plan and was only-story tall with a gabled roof. The gabled wing cottage enjoyed a long popularity in Georgia, having been built from about 1875 to 1915. Examples can be found in both urban and rural areas of the state. Marshallville has nineteen such types, or about 11% (Figure 5-107, 5-108).

- Georgian Cottage/Georgian House: The Georgian cottage and the Georgian house derive their name from the 18th century English Georgian architecture that they emulate. The Georgian cottage is only one-story while the Georgian house has two-stories. In plan they are square. Their front facades are symmetrical around a center front door. Roofs are usually hipped but gable roofs can often be found as well. Chimneys are either on the ends of the house or interior, between each pair of rooms. These are two of the most popular house types in the state and were built from about 1850 to well into the 20th century. Marshallville has eleven Georgian Cottages (Figures 5-109, 5-110) and five Georgian houses (Figure 5-111). These represent 16% of the housing stock in Marshallville.

- Plantation Plain: Plantation plain house types were mostly built in rural areas of the state and were built from about 1820 to 1850 in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions of the state (Marshallville is in the Piedmont region). The type has a two-story main block with a central hallway on both floors, flanked by two rooms on each side. A range of rooms is across the back. A gable roof is typically over the main house, with a shed roof over the rear rooms. Of the houses surveyed, Billy Place, built c. 1830, is the only surviving example of this house type (Figure 5-112, 5-113) and generally typifies the type. Front porches were usually the full width of the house; at Billy Place, the porch is only at the center bay. Some sources indicate that the Billy Place porch once went across the full front of the house.

- Queen Anne Cottage/Queen Anne House: The Queen Anne cottage is a single-story house type; the Queen Anne house, a two-story house type. Much like the New South Cottage, the type has a square massing with projecting gabled wings on the front and sides. The type can have either a hipped or gable roof. The cottage type was popular among the middle-class during the 1880s and 1890s in both urban and rural settings. The same is true for the house type except they are mostly found in urban areas. Queen Anne cottages account for 11 of the houses surveyed (Figure 5-114); there are two Queen Anne houses.

- Ranch: Although ranch houses have their origins in the nineteenth century in the Spanish-speaking

Figure 5-103: Bungalow, 418 West Main, built 1902 (GNAHRGIS #250811); 2015.

Figure 5-104: Bungalow, 327 East Main Street, built c.1913 (GNAHRGIS #251143); 2015.

Figure 5-105: Central Hallway Cottage, 200 East Main Street, built c.1870 (GNAHRGIS #251122); 2015.

Figure 5-106: Extended Hall-Parlor, 108 McCaskill Street, built c.1935 (GNAHRGIS #251100); 2015.

Figure 5-107: Gabled Wing Cottage, 105 McCaskill Street, built c.1880 (GNAHRGIS #251099; 2015.

Figure 5-108: Gabled Wing Cottage, 413 West Main Street, Gabled Wing Cottage – Folk Victorian style, built c.1877 (GNAHRGIS #251679); 2015.

Figure 5-109: Georgian Cottage, 501 West Main Street, built c.1869 (GNAHRGIS #251621); 2015.

Figure 5-110: Georgia Cottage, 302 East Main Street, built c.1860 (GNAHRGIS #251132); 2015.

Figure 5-111: Georgian House, 400 West Main Street, built 1920 (GNAHRGIS #251642); 2015.

Figure 5-112: Plantation Plain, Billy Place, Winchester Road, built c.1830 (GNAHRGIS #81414); 2015.

Figure 5-113: Plantation Plain, Billy Place, Winchester Road, built c.1830 (GNAHRGIS #81414); 2015.

Figure 5-114: Queen Anne Cottage, 303 West Main Street, built c.1885 (GNAHRGIS #251587); 2015.

areas of the American southwest, the ranch house that we know today first appeared in the 1930s, becoming one of the most popular house types from the mid-1940s through the mid-1970s. They are long and narrow and may or may not have projections, depending on the sub-type. The front façade is often asymmetrical in the placement of doors and windows. A ranch house can have either a hip or gable roof. The floor plan generally places the entry and main living areas in the center, with the bedrooms clustered at one end and a garage or carport at the other. Brick was the most common exterior wall finish, often combined with stone. Chimneys often provided a focal point on the front elevation. There are sub-types of ranch houses:

- Linear: long, narrow houses with no projections.
- Compact: small, almost square in plan, with a length-to-width ratio less than 2:1.
- Linear with clusters: linear in form but with projections, or clusters, at one end usually containing bedrooms.
- Courtyard: linear in form but with wings at each end that project forward from the main plane of the house to create a courtyard.
- Half courtyard: linear in form with only one projecting wing.
- Bungalow: long and low like a linear ranch but with a square floor plan and a hipped roof with broad overhangs.
- Rambling: as the name suggests, the plan rambles with least three projections or offsets.
- Alphabet: this type retains the long, low profile but is not linear; wings project off a main block at angles on both sides of the house.

In Marshallville, ranch houses make up 21% (36 total) of all the residential types of buildings surveyed, with compact, courtyard, linear, rambling and with clusters represented (Figures 5-115 thru 5-118). Perhaps reflecting the growing wealth of the Black population after World War II, nearly one-half of the ranch houses surveyed are located in the Black community in the southeast part of town. The remaining are evenly split between the East and West Main Street Residential Districts.

Residential Architecture – General Observations

Wood and brick were the materials of choice for the houses constructed in Marshallville and vicinity. Wood frame houses account for 69%, or 117, of the houses surveyed. Approximately 27% (86) are brick; one is concrete block, and two are a combination of materials.

Wood was also heavily used for decorative elements including elaborate cornices, door and window trim, turned and sawn porch columns and balusters, brackets at porch columns and at roof eaves, and the occasional verge board and gable ornament. As can be expected many of these decorative elements have been lost due to water or insect damage, or sometimes simply removed for ease of maintenance. Of the frame houses, the majority were originally covered with wood siding, both clapboards and weather boards. Of these, 31 retain their wood siding. A variety of synthetic siding materials including vinyl siding, Masonite, asphalt and cement fiber now either cover or have replaced the original wood siding of 86 of these structures. There are 86 brick houses (27%), although the brick has been applied over the original wood siding on two of them. Two houses retain their original cement asbestos siding.

The majority of the houses also had wood, double-hung windows, with a variety of muntin configurations. Only one house, 300 West Main Street, the parsonage of the Marshallville Methodist Church, had—and retains—steel windows. Stock vinyl windows, and to a lesser degree wood windows, have been installed

Figure 5-115: Ranch (compact), 313 South Street, built c.1965 (GNAHRGIS #251608); 2015.

Figure 5-116: Ranch (Courtyard), 321 East Main Street, built c.1973 (GNAHRGIS #250768); 2015.

Figure 5-117: Ranch (Linear), 223 New Town Road, built c.1955 (GNAHRGIS #251732); 2016.

Figure 5-118: Ranch (Linear), 402 South Street, built c.1969 (GNAHRGIS #251611); 2016.

at many of the houses.

Few of the residential building types are pure examples of their type anymore. Most have been enlarged to meet the needs of ever expanding families. In several instances, these additions have obscured the original building type.

Architectural Styles

Architectural *style* refers to the external ornamentation of a building. This can include other architectural details such as structural elements and how they are addressed in the design of a building. A building's massing and its roof form can also be distinguishing characteristics of a building's *style* as well as its *type*. It has already been noted that a Georgian Cottage or House *type* need not necessarily be designed in the Georgian *style*. In Marshallville, seven different architectural styles are represented in the Georgian Cottages and Georgian Houses of the city. One can find Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Italian Renaissance Revival, Queen Anne and Neoclassical Revival examples. Residential

building types display, by far, the most variety of architectural styles in Marshallville, but non-residential examples of the same type can display a variety of styles as well.

Of the sixteen architectural styles displayed by the buildings in Marshallville, twelve of them are found in the residential architecture and seven in the non-residential architecture. Buildings with no academic style make about 40% of all the buildings surveyed. Such buildings display no elements that would identify it as a particular style. The building's form is often simple and it lacks architectural details such as trim or other distinctive features. A building's use or type does not seem to matter—numerous examples of both non-residential and residential buildings display no academic style.

Table 4

Architectural Style	Number	%
Colonial Revival	33	15.6%
Commercial Plain-Style	5	2.4%
Contemporary	14	6.6%
Craftsman	6	2.8%
Neo-Eclectic - Mansard	1	0.5%
English Vernacular Revival	1	0.5%
Folk Victorian	31	14.7%
Gothic Revival	2	0.9%
Greek Revival	9	4.3%
Italian Renaissance Revival	2	0.9%
Italianate	2	0.9%
Moderne	1	0.5%
Neoclassical Revival	2	0.9%
No Academic Style	85	40.3%
Plain-style	2	0.9%
Queen Anne	4	1.9%
Romanesque Revival	11	5.2%
	211	100.0%

- Greek Revival: The Greek Revival style is represented on by the residential buildings in Marshallville. Greek Revival houses a characterized by a more-or-less square block that can be one or more stories tall. The front elevation is symmetrical with a center entrance door. The front door is marked by an elaborate door surround that usually includes sidelights and a transom. Porches can run the full length of the front elevation or just at the center. Two-story porches may have a narrow balcony at the second floor. The porch columns often carry a deep entablature that encircles the house. The entablature of a single-story porch is usually a somewhat simpler version of the cornice on the house. Roof forms include both hip and gable examples. The Greek Revival Style was popular from about 1820 through the 1860s. Marshallville has several excellent examples of Greek Revival style houses, all of which were built prior to the Civil War. These include the Frederick-Wade House, 401 West Main Street, (Figure 5-119), built c.1845. McCaskill-Rumph House at 213 McCaskill Street (Figure 5-120), built c.1850; and the George Slappey House, 500 West Main Street (Figure 5-121), built c.1860. All three houses have two-story porches that are under the main roof of the house. Deep entablatures circle the house at the eaves. The roofs are all hipped.

- Italianate: Houses designed in the Italianate style are usually at least two-stories, although they can be single-story structures. Their period of construction spans about 45 years, from about 1840 to 1885. Like the Italian Renaissance Revival style, roofs have a low pitch, with a broad overhangs and decorative brackets. Roofs can be hipped, have a front facing gable, or be flat (these are found on townhouses in urban areas). Windows are often tall and narrow and are crowned by decorative elements.

  There are two good examples of Italianate houses in the survey area. The Wm. Hamilton Felton House at 412 McCaskill Street, was built c.1865 (Figure 5-122). The hip roof, wide roof overhang and brackets

Figure 5-119: Greek Revival Style, McCaskill-Rumph House, 213 McCaskill Street, built, c. 1850 (GNAHRGIS #251118); 2015.

Figure 5-120: Greek Revival Style, Frederick-Wade House, 401 West Main Street, built, c. 1845 (GNAHRGIS #251647); 2015.

Figure 5-121: Greek Revival style, 500 West Main Street, built c.1860 (GNAHRGIS #251622); 2015.

Figure 5-122: Italianate style, 412 McCaskill Street (Wm. Hamilton Felton House), built c.1865 (GNAHRGIS #80252)

at the eaves are typical features of the Italianate house. Samuel H. Rumph's first house, Willow Lake, at 2901 Massee Lane, is an unusual single-story example of this style, built c.1875 (Figure 5-123). The porch columns and brackets are Italianate elements.

- Folk Victorian: Folk Victorian houses abound in Georgia and in Marshallville. They are nearly as numerous as houses designed in the Colonial Revival and account for nearly 15% of the houses. There are 31 such structures, from the simply adorned to more ornate examples.

  Houses designed in this style display a variety of decorative details around doors and windows, at porches and in gable ends. Such details can be turned or sawn and include columns, brackets, spindles, verge boards and gable crossings. Wall surfaces can also have added texture with vertical boards or decorative shingles in addition to wood clapboards. They are distinguished from Queen Anne style houses by a simpler building form. An excellent Marshallville example is 208 McCaskill Street (Figure 5-124). It abounds in the decorative architectural details that are typical of this style.

Figure 5-123: Italianate style, 2901 Massee Lane (Willow Lake), built c.1875 (GNAHRGIS #80907); 2015.

Figure 5-124: Folk Victorian style, 208 McCaskill Street, built c.1875 (GNAHRGIS #251117); 2015.

- Queen Anne: The Queen Anne style is represented by both the residential and non-residential buildings in Marshallville. The Queen Anne style is characterized by an irregular shape and a complex, steeply pitched roof. A prominent porch often marks the front entrance, wrapping around the side of the building. If a building is wood frame (more typically houses), a variety of wall treatments are used. Clapboards are often combined with flat weatherboards, shingles, tongue and groove boards laid on a diagonal, and/or half-timbering. Masonry examples can also display richly textured wall surfaces by combining brick, decorative terra cotta elements, and stucco.

  Like the Folk Victorian style, turned and sawn elements—columns, spindles, balusters, brackets, verge boards, gable crosses—further enliven the appearance of the building. The brick chimneys can also incorporate a decorative terra cotta panel into its exposed face. Occasionally, more classical elements may be used such as Palladian windows and cornices with dentils. Windows are also often distinctive. Generally double-hung, the top sash often has a multi-paned border, sometimes filled with stained glass.

  The Queen Anne style was quite popular in Georgia from the mid-1870s through the first decade or so of the twentieth century. The former Combination Passenger/Freight Depot, 100 East Main Street (Figure 5-125), built in 1906, was the only non-residential example of the Queen Anne style surveyed. It has the irregular massing and complex steeply pitched roof that is typical of this style. The heavy eave brackets are also characteristic of the style.

  The use of the Queen Anne style for a residential building is exemplified by 325 West Main Street, built c.1884 (Figure 5-126). It is an exuberant examples of the style, combining a variety of wall treatments and decorative elements. The highly irregular massing and complex roof shape are also typical.

- Gothic Revival: The Gothic Revival style is a picturesque style that had become popular in the northeastern United States in the 1850s through about the 1870s, it was never a popular style in Georgia and was generally only used during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The very visible exception to this, is the use of the style for church architecture, a practice that continued well into the twentieth century. The Marshallville Methodist Church (Figure 5-127) and the Marshallville Baptist Church (Figure 5-128) are both good examples of this style. Character defining features include the corner towers, pointed arched windows and doors, stained glass windows, and irregular massing. The

crenelated parapets of the Methodist church are also typical of Gothic Revival architecture.

- Neoclassical Revival: This style was a popular style in Georgia, built in both rural and urban areas of the state, primarily from the 1890s through the 1930s, for both residential and non-residential uses. A prominent, full-height front portico is the most common feature of the style. Classically inspired columns support the porch roof, which may include a decorative pediment. Sometimes this full-height portico is combined with a single-story porch across the front of the house. Symmetry of the doors and windows on front elevation is common. The front door is in the center of the façade and has an elaborate surround, usually incorporating sidelights and transoms. Roof forms are generally a low-slope hip with an elaborate cornice. Applied decorative details often enliven wall surfaces, especially in the tympanum of pediments. There is one quintessential example of the Neoclassical style in the survey area, 209 West Main Street, the Samuel H. Rumph House, built in 1904 (Figure 5-129).

  The former Citizens Bank at 112 East Main Street is the only commercial building designed using the Neoclassical Revival style. Rather than a full-height portico, the front entrance is recessed in a shallow niche. Two engaged pilasters carry the deep entablature identifying the building as the Citizens Bank (Figure 5-130). This structure was built c. 1906.

- Colonial Revival: The Colonial Revival style enjoyed a long period of popularity, having been built between about 1880 and 1955. Buildings designed in the Colonial Revival style are generally typified by a symmetrical front elevation and if not symmetrical, then at least balanced. The front door was accentuated, either with elaborate trim or with a decorative pediment supported by columns or pilasters. Windows were usually double-hung sashes with multiple lights in each sash. Deep, and often elaborate cornices crowned the building. Roofs could be gabled, hipped or gambrel. Porches could be the full width of the house or at the front door only.

  Of the buildings surveyed, 33, or just over 15%, are Colonial Revival examples. Only one of these is a non-residential structure. The residential examples are quite modest, especially when compared with those buildings designed in the Greek Revival style or Folk Victorian style. 212 West Main Street is a good example of the Colonial Revival Style (Figure 5-131). The Doric porch columns that carry a deep entablature, the front door, sidelights and transom, the door and window trim are features of the Colonial Revival style.

- Craftsman: Craftsman style houses are easily recognized by their broad overhangs that are nearly always unenclosed; exposed rafter ends, often shaped; brackets and braces at the eaves or under gable-ends; decorative, false beams can also be seen under the gable-ends. Front porches can extend the full length of a house, wrap around to a side elevation or extend across part of the front of the house. Porch columns can be round or square, sometimes tapered to a wide base, or they can sit on a pedestal that can occasionally go down to grade rather than stopping at the porch floor. Roof shapes can be gabled or hipped. When dormers are present, their roof is usually treated as the main roof. Craftsman houses can have a variety of window types mixed together on one house. It would not be unusual to find casement and double-hung windows on the same house. Often the upper sash of a double-hung window will be divided into three or more lights including geometric shapes, over a single light sash. Casements can have leaded lights; and stained glass is sometimes used. Doors incorporate glass into their design. Although a popular style, craftsman houses was constructed for only a short period of time, from 1905 to about 1930.

Figure 5-125: Queen Anne style, Combination Passenger/Freight Depot, 100 East Main Street, built 1906 (GNAHRGIS #250647); 2015.

Figure 5-126: Queen Anne style, 325 West Main Street, built c.1884 (GNAHRGIS #251639); 2016.

Figure 5-127: Gothic Revival style, Marshallville Methodist Church, 304 West Main Street, built c.1912 (GNAHRGIS #251588); 2015.

Figure 5-128: Gothic Revival style, Marshallville Baptist Church, 307 East Main Street, built c.1918 (GNAHRGIS #251136); 2015.

Figure 5-129: Neoclassical Revival style, 209 West Main Street, built c.1904 (GNAHRGIS #251584); 2015.

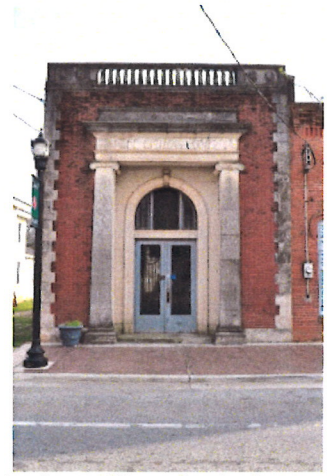


Figure 5-130: Neoclassical Revival style, Citizens Bank, 112 East Main Street, built c.1906 (GNAHRGIS #250682); 2015.

Figure 5-131: Colonial Revival style, 212 West Main Street, built c.1900 (GNAHRGIS #251585); 2015.

Figure 5-132: Craftsman style, 409 West Main Street, built c.1910 (GNAHRGIS #251677); 2015.

Of the houses surveyed, there are six craftsman style bungalows. 409 West Main Street (Figure 5-132) is a particularly fine examples with its low profile, hipped roof with broad overhangs, exposed structural elements, a variety of window types and recessed front porch.

Noted Architects

Only two houses within the entire survey area are known to have been designed by a noted architectural firm. Dunwody & Oliphant, a Macon architectural firm, designed 400 West Main Street in 1920 (Figure 5-133) and 301 McCaskill Street a year later (Figure 5-134). Dunwody was W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. and Oliphant was William F. Oliphant. Dunwody & Oliphant was a short-lived association, lasting only about ten years, from about 1919 to 1929.

Both of these houses are designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. Houses built in this style have a large, symmetrical main block, sometimes flanked by smaller wings, always symmetrically arranged. They can be both one- and two-story structures and are generally brick or stucco. Roofs have a low pitch and a broad overhang, sometimes with decorative brackets. Porches can be prominent on the front elevation, are often recessed or more simple open porches. Decorative elements include columns or pilasters, pediments over openings, applied flat wall ornaments and occasionally corner quoins. First floor windows are usually more elaborate than those on the second floor. In Georgia, Italian Renaissance Revival homes were built from about 1900 to the 1920s. They were nearly always architect designed. Both houses have a symmetrical main block, flanked by smaller wings. 301 has a frominent front porch, while decorative stone trim accents the front elevation of 400 West Main Street. Both houses also have applied flat wall ornaments.

Figure 5-133: 400 West Main Street, Dunwody & Oliphant, Architects, built 1920 (GNAHRGIS #251642); 2015.

Dunwody was born and raised in Macon and attended Georgia Tech. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Architecture in 1914 where he studied under Frances Palmer Smith, a renowned architect in the southeast known for his eclectic designs. Born W. Elliott Dunwody, IV, Dunwody dropped "IV" for "Jr." shortly after he graduated from college.

Figure 5-134: 301 McCaskill Street (Lewis A. Rumph House), Dunwody & Oliphant, Architects, built 1921 (GNAHRGIS #251121); 2015.

Figure 5-135: 204 West Main Street, Georgian Cottage – Queen Anne style, built c.1875 (GNAHRGIS #251581); 2015.

After graduation, Dunwody worked for two years as a draftsman, first for P.E. Dennis and then for Alexander Blair, both in Macon. In 1915, Dunwody joined the firm Nisbet, Brown & Dunwody, leaving the firm in 1917 to enlist in the Army at the start of World War I. After the war, he formed his partnership with William F. Oliphant. After Dunwody & Oliphant dissolved, Dunwody formed his own firm, W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. Dunwody's firm remains today under the name Dunwody/Beeland Architects, with his son Eugene Cox Dunwody as one of the principals. W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. died in 1986.

Throughout his long career, he designed numerous residences in and around Macon as well as commercial and institutional structures throughout the state. Dunwody's favorite design styles were the Colonial and Classical Revival, which he employed to great effect in so many of his projects. He was not adverse, however, to employing other architectural styles including English Tudor, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, Neo-Classical, Egyptian Revival, and Mediterranean-inspired designs. After the 1950s, however, the work of his firm became more modern.

William Oliphant died in 1933 after an all too short career. After Dunwody and Oliphant dissolved, William Oliphant briefly worked with Claude W. Shelverton, also in Macon, before starting his own firm.

A third house, 204 West Main Street (Figure 5-135), was reportedly designed by the owner's wife, Eufaula Sperry, who was an artist. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style and was constructed c.1875.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the survey was three-fold; one, to update the information on the existing historic resources listed in the National Register and to identify additional resources within these historic districts that may have become eligible since the historic districts were listed in 1980; two, to begin the identification of those historic resources within the city limits that have not yet been surveyed; and three to provide recommendations for future historic preservation-related work.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the survey it is recommended that the "next steps" listed below be considered. It should be noted that this historic resource survey report does not in any way change Marshallville's existing individual property or historic district listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Any amendments to existing listings and/or the nomination of additional properties or districts, including those recommended herein, must be made through the National Register of Historic Places process according to 36 CFR 60, as amended. In addition, any potential National Register eligibility noted here is only a recommendation and has not been agreed to by the Historic Preservation Division.

- Revise the Periods of Significance of the three existing historic districts:
    - East Main Street Residential District – The Periods of Significance are currently identified as 1875-1899, and 1900-1924. The Period of Significance should be extended through the end of the historic period, 1966, to recognize development since 1924.
    - West Main Street Residential District – The Period of Significance is currently identified as 1875-1899. The Period of Significance should be extended through the end of the historic period, 1966, to recognize development since 1899.
    - Marshallville Commercial District – The Periods of Significance are currently identified as 1850-1874 and 1875-1899. Significant development took place in the commercial district through 1912, with minor activity occurring through 1950. The Period of Significance should be extended through 1912 at a minimum, with consideration given to extending it to 1950. Expanding the Period of Significance and making sure these buildings are identified as contributing structures within the district may make their rehabilitation eligible for Federal and/or State tax incentive programs.
- Add as contributing resources to the existing East and West Main Streets Residential District, properties that have reached fifty years of age since 1980.
- Expand the boundaries of the East Main Street Residential District to include properties along Old Perry Road as far south as 329 Old Perry Road. There are several properties along this stretch of road that have a similar architectural character as the rest of the buildings in the district and may be eligible for listing in the National Register.
- Survey the area of the city bounded by the West Main Street Residential District on the north and west, the city limits on the south, and South Street on the west. This area encompasses the Black community and appears to be where Marshallville's Black citizens first lived after the Civil War.

- Survey the area of the city bounded by the Marshallville Commercial District and East Main Street Residential District on the south, Bickley Drive on the east, Bishop Street on the north, and the railroad/Evans Street on the west. This area encompasses a smaller historically Black community within the city and may also be where Marshallville's Black citizens first lived after the Civil War.

- Investigate the possibility of developing a fourth historic district centered on the Black community.

- Survey and document the Black Cemetery south of town, which dates to the mid-1800s. Consider the use of ground-penetrating radar to identify unmarked graves. Develop a restoration and management plan to clean up and maintain the grounds.

- Compile a history of the Black community and incorporate it into the larger narrative about the history of Marshallville.

- Develop some sort of educational program or exhibit that tells the story of the Black community.

- Become active in Georgia African American Historic Preservation Network (GAAHPN) to raise awareness of the resources and preservation needs of Marshallville's Black citizens.

- Investigate ways to promote the history of Marshallville to develop tourism and to make Marshallville a destination. Marshallville once held annual Camellia Festivals; can it do this again?

- Develop design guidelines for the existing historic districts to aid building owners in the renovation of their properties in a manner that meets *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Perhaps to include a series of workshops to prevent insensitive modifications and/or removal of historic fabric, such as was recently done during the rehabilitation of 201 East Main Street (Figure 7-1).

Figure 7-1: 201 East Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251125); top: October 13, 2015; bottom: August 2, 2016.

EAST MAIN STREET RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT (Figure 7-2)

Since the East Main Street Residential District was nominated to the National Register in 1980, a number of resources have reached 50 years of age and may be eligible for listing in the National Register as contributing properties. Contributing resources can be defined as buildings, structures, sites or objects that:

- Are at least 50 years old;
- Are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture;
- Retain a high degree of integrity as defined in National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

The houses that may now be eligible are:

- 120 Old Perry Road (GNAHRGIS #251147)
- 132 Old Perry Road (GNAHRGIS #251148)
- 201 Old Perry Road (GNAHRGIS #251152)
- 202 Old Perry Road (GNAHRGIS #251153)
- 209 Old Perry Road (GNAHRGIS #251156)
- 329 Old Perry Road (GNAHRGIS #251159)

There are two houses that are 40-49 years of age and may be eligible for listing when they reach the 50-year threshold, 318 East Main Street (GNAHRGIS #250767) and 321 East Main Street (GNAHRGIS # 250768). Both are good examples of the ranch house type and represent the continued development of Marshallville.

WEST MAIN STREET RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT (Figure 7-3)

As with the East Main Street Residential District, since the West Main Street Residential District was nominated to the National Register in 1980, a number of resources have reached 50 years of age and may be eligible for listing in the National Register as contributing properties due to their age, architectural significance and integrity. These buildings include:

- 208 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251583)
- 215 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #252605)
- 311 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251625)

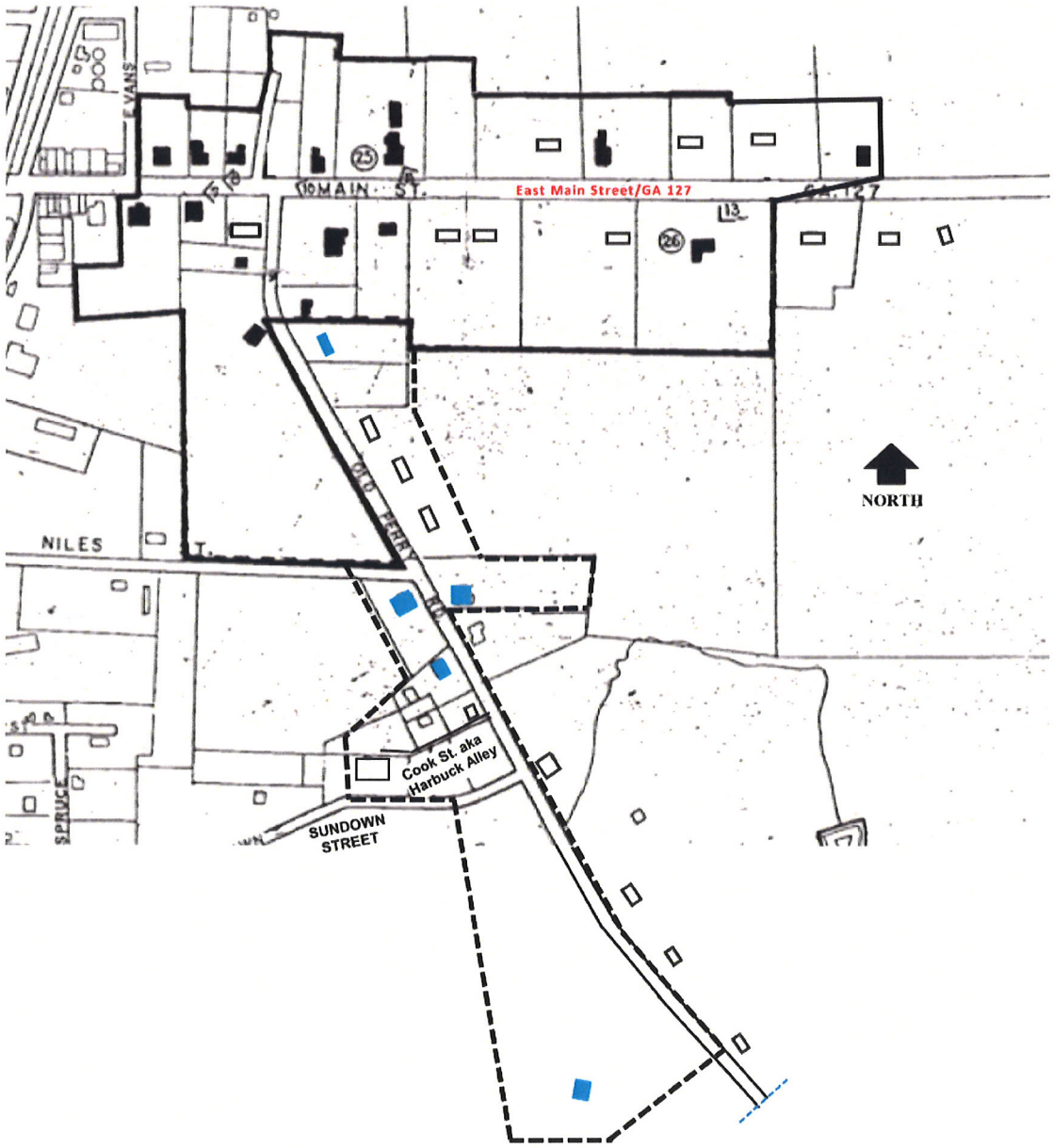


Figure 7-2: East Main Street Residential District – listed in the National Register of Historic Places; showing recommendations for contributing and non-contributing buildings in historic district update.

District Boundaries
Proposed Expanded District Boundaries
Contributing building within district as noted on 1980 National Register nomination form
Recommended contributing building both within existing district and within proposed district expansion
Recommended non-contributing buildings

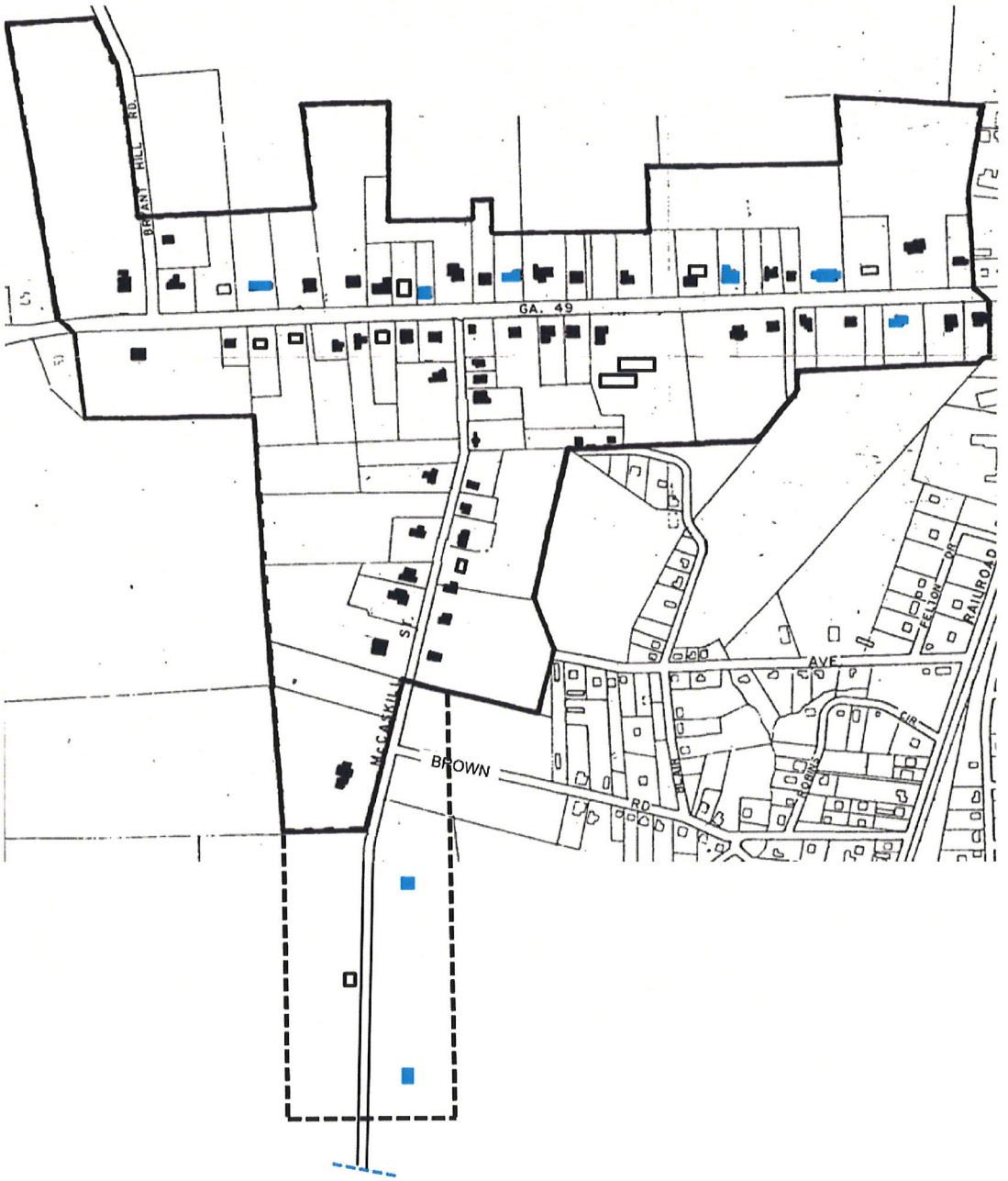


Figure 7-3: West Main Street Residential District – listed in the National Register of Historic Places; showing recommendations for contributing and non-contributing buildings.

- District Boundaries
- Proposed Expanded District Boundaries
- Contributing building within district as noted on 1980 National Register nomination form
- Recommended contributing building both within existing district and within proposed district expansion
- Recommended non-contributing buildings

- 327 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #250752)
- 403 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251659)
- 417 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #250755)
- 124 McCaskill Street (GNAHRGIS #251112)

Several buildings remain as non-contributing properties to their respective district. These are buildings that are less than 50 years of age; or are greater than 50 years of age but which lack integrity due to significant physical alterations or loss of historic building materials and features.

There are three houses that are 40-49 years of age and may be eligible for listing when they reach the 50-year threshold, 213 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #250751), 404 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #251660) and 202 McCaskill Street (GNAHRGIS # 251114) and 316 McCaskill Street. All are examples of the ranch house type; 213 West Main Street is an especially good example.

It is recommended that the boundaries of the district be expanded southward to include 316 McCaskill Street (GNAHRGIS #250746) and 412 McCaskill Street (GNAHRGIS #80252). 412 McCaskill Street is an especially significant building as it is one of the oldest in the city having been constructed c.1865. Although it is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places placing it within the district gives a more complete understanding of the district and how it developed. It would join with the McCaskill-Rumph House in representing this early history of Marshallville.

"About A.M. Bickley Inc." A.M. Bickley website, http://www.ambickley.com/pages/custom.php?id=25684.

Barfield, James E. Architectural Works of W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr., FAIA. Macon: Wesleyan College Press, 2008.

"Bureau of Woman's Work: Report of the Secretary." The American Missionary, Vol. 47, Issue 1 (January, 1893), pp. 19-24.

Caldwell, Wilber W. The Courthouse and the Depot. Macon: Mercer University Press, 2001.

Candler, Allen D., and Evans, Clement A., ed. Georgia, Comprising Sketches of Counties, Towns, Events, Institutions, and Persons Arranged in Cyclopedic Form. 3 Volumes, Volume II. Atlanta: State Historical Association, 1906.

Campbell, Davine V., compiler. History of Marshallville's First Baptist Church. Privately published by the Marshallville Baptist Church, 1998.

The Clifton Conference. An Era of Progress and Promise, 1863-1910: The Religious, Moral, and Educational Development of the American Negro Since His Emancipation. Boston: Priscilla Pub. Co., 1910.

Coachbuilt. "Blue Bird." http://www.coachbuilt.com/bui/b/blue_bird/blue_bird.htm.

Cooper, Walter G. The Story of Georgia. Vol. 1, Biographical Volume. New York: American Historical Society, 1938.

Davidson, Donald; Fletcher, John Gould; Kline, H. B.; Lanier, Lyle H.; Young, Stark; Tate, Allen; Lytle, Andrew Nelson; Nixon, H. C.; Owsley, F. L.; Ransom, John Crowe; Wade, John Donald; Warren, Robert Penn. I'll Take My Stand, the South and the Agrarian Tradition. New York: Harper & Row, 1930. (Harper Torchbook edition, 1962.)

District Plats of Survey, Survey Records, Surveyor General, RG 3-3-24, Georgia Archives. Available online at http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/landingpage/collection/dmf.

- Houston County, District 8. http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/singleitem/collection/dmf/id/287/rec/15.
- Houston County, District 15. http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/singleitem/collection/dmf/id/353/rec/7.

Du Bois, W. E. B. "Occupations of Georgia Negroes. Males Over 10, 1890." Prepared for the Negro Exhibit of the American Section at the Paris Exposition Universelle in 1900. Available at the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, https://www.loc.gov/item/2013650447/.

Elberta Crate & Box Company. "History." Online at https://www.elberta.net/history.

Frederick, Eugene. "James D. Frederick Family Papers, 1844-1899, 1942." University of Georgia Hargrett

Rare Book and Manuscript Library, MS 79.

Frederick, James D., Major. Diary of Major James D. Frederick, 1855-1899. University of Georgia Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, MS 79, Box 1.

"47th Annual Report of the Executive Committee. For the Year Ending September 30th, 1893," The American Missionary, Vol. 48, No. 11 (November, 1893), pp. 343-348.

Fowler, Ryland Dean, ed. Macon County Life, 1933-1983. Montezuma, GA: The Macon County Historical Society, 1983.

Georgia Archives. "Land Lotteries."
- General Information, Land Lottery Records – http://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/land_lottery.
- 1821 Lottery - http://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/1821_land_lottery.
- Houston County Map (1867) – Virtual Vault. http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/singleitem/collection/cmf/id/74/rec/1
- Macon County Map (1871) – Virtual Vault. http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/singleitem/collection/cmf/id/149/rec/1

Georgia Department of Agriculture. Georgia Historical and Industrial. Atlanta: Geo. W. Harrison, 1901.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources. "Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings." 1991.

_____. "The American Small House."

Georgia Historical Society. "Central of Georgia Railway Records, 1835-1971." (MS 1362).

The Georgia Legislative Documents provide access to three legislative resources:
- Acts of the General Assembly of the state of Georgia
- Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia
- Journal of the Senate of the State of Georgia

Available online at: http://metis.galib.uga.edu/ssp/cgi-bin/ftaccess.cgi?galileo_server=andromeda.galib.uga.edu&galileo_server_port=80&galileo_server_id=8&instcode=publ&instname=Guest&helpuserid=&style=&_id=ae4bf050-e2ae376903-7070&dbs=ZLGL.

Hays, Louise Frederick. History of Macon County, Georgia. Atlanta: Stein Printing Company, 1933.

Hays, Louise Frederick, b. 1881. The Rumph and Frederick Families, Genealogical and Biographical: With Allied Families of Datwyler, Harrisperger, Hesse, Kaigler, Rickenbacker, Murph, Wolfe, Jamison, Carmichael, Cooner, Gholson, Pooser, Wannamaker, Glover, Walter, Farrior, Shuler, Funches, Feaster, Cart, Cain, Robinson, Felder, Slappey, Plant, Jones, Davenport, Walker, Everett, Haslam, Walker, Norris, Rowe, and Other Families. [Atlanta: J. T. Hancock, 1942.]

Kappler, Charles J., ed. Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II: Treaties. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904.

Knight, Lucian Lamar, ed. Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends. Atlanta: The Byrd Printing Company, 1914.

Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Online Catalog, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey Records.
- Frederick-Wade House, Marshallville (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0384/)
- Rumph House, Marshallville vicinity, (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0385/)
- Stage Coach Inn (Bryan Place), Marshallville vicinity, (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0386/)
- Billy Felton Place, Marshallville vicinity (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0389/)
- Slappey House, Marshallville (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0387/)
- McCaskill-Rumph House, Marshallville (http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0388/)

_____, U.S. Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information. "Plantation owner's home," Marshallville, Georgia." Online website
- http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000001614/PP/,
- http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000001615/PP/.

Loughlin (Jarrett), Lucy Frederick. "The Fredericks of Macon County." Paper for Georgia History class, University of Georgia, 1980.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

Marshallville Garden Club. Marshallville Recipes Past and Present. Marshallville, GA:1976, revised edition, 1993.

Marshallville Historical Society. "Historical Notes on People, Places and Things In and Around Our Area, Volume 1." Marshallville, Georgia: Unpublished,

Massee, Mary Dickson. Massee. An unpublished history of the Massee Family, concentrating on Needham Massee and his descendants. Marshallville, GA: 1972.

National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places.
- East Main Street Residential District (National Register Information System ID 80004454)
- Marshallville Commercial District (National Register Information System ID 80004452)
- West Main Street Residential District (National Register Information System ID 80004453)
- Billy Place (National Register Information System ID 80004444).
- William Hamilton Felton House (National Register Information System ID 80004447)
- Willow Lake (National Register Information System ID 80004449)
- Massee Lane (National Register Information System ID 80004450)
- Lamson-Richardson School (National Register Information System ID 81000697)

New South Associates. "The Ranch House in Georgia, Guidelines for Evaluation." 2010.

Perkerson, Medora Field. White Columns in Georgia. New York: Rinehart & Co., Incorporated: 1952.

Railroad History. "Central of Georgia Railway." Online at http://railga.com/cofg.html.

_____. "Southwestern Railroad." Online at http://railga.com/souwest.html.

Raper, Arthur F. Preface to Peasantry, A Tale of Two Black Belt Counties. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1936.

Richardson, Anna W., Mrs. "The South: Anniversary Exercises: Lamson School, Marshallville, Ga." The American Missionary, Vol. 48, Issue 8 (August, 1894), pp. 296-297.

_____. "The South: School at Marshallville, Ga." The American Missionary, Vol. 43, Issue 7 (August, 1889), pp. 193-194.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia. Sanborn Map Company, Sept, 1922. Map. 4 Sheet(s). Available at University of Georgia Map & Government Information Library; also online at http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Marshallville1922/IndexMap.html?Welcome.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia. Sanborn Map Company, Georgia, Sept, 1933." 4 Sheets. Available at University of Georgia Map & Government Information Library.

"School at Marshallville, Georgia." Tulane University, Amistad Research Center. Box 390, Folder 20.

Stephens, Pauline Tyson. 1948. "Pecans in Georgia". The Georgia Review, 2 (3). Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia by and on Behalf of the University of Georgia and the Georgia Review: 352–61. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41394950.

UGA Extension. "Pecans." Online at http://extension.uga.edu/agriculture/ag-fruits-vegetables/pecans/index.cfm.

White, George. Statistics of the State of Georgia: Including an Account of its Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical History. Savannah: W. Thorne Williams, 1849.

Works Progress Administration of Georgia, Rural Real Property Identification Survey. Georgia Plat Maps. Available at Macon County Courthouse, Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Interviews:

Betty Rackley, November 10, 2015.

Johnny Crocker Walker, III, January 8, 2016

Stewart Bryant, March 16, 2016.

Sandra Hinton Battle, Earlene Barnes Felton, Willie James Felton, Jr., Miss Willie V. Granville, and Jannette Crocker Leary, March 17, 2016.

Shirley Hinton Rice, May 3, 2016.

Dr. Anne Richardson Gayles-Felton, May 23, 2016.

Lucy Frederick Loughlan Jarrett, Bett Loughlan, August 2, 2016.

Burt Rumph, September 13, 2016.

Appendix A – Parcel-by-Parcel Inventory/GNAHRGIS ID Numbers
A-1 – By Street Address

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
252609	201	Belmont	St	5022D 0002	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	Contemporary
252795	206	Belmont	St	5027A 0029	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1900	Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
252796	209	Belmont	St	5022D 0004	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1935	Bungalow	No Academic Style
252797	216	Belmont	St	5027A 0025	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1920	Bungalow	Colonial Revival
252798	218	Belmont	St	5027A 0024	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1940	American Small House	No Academic Style
251713	309	Blair	Dr	5017B 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1930	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251714	313	Blair	Dr	5017B 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1930	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251579	110	Bryant Hill	Rd	5012B 0003	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	Bungalow	No Academic Style
251092	102	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0009	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1935	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250742	105	Camellia	Blvd	5014K 0002	n/a		No		No	Clubhouse	1846	Georgian Cottage	Greek Revival
252598	105	Camellia	Blvd	5014K 0002	n/a		No		No	Civic/ Humanitarian	1949	Other - City Library	Commercial Plain-Style
250732	108	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0007	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1970	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250733	112	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0006	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1974	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250730	120	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Hall-parlor	Folk Victorian
250731	122	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Central Hallway Cottage	Folk Victorian
251094	202	Camellia	Blvd	5014A 0001	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1950	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250735	208	Camellia	Blvd	5014A 0001C	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1950	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250736	210	Camellia	Blvd	5014A 0001D	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1970	Equip/Vehicle Stor/Repair	No Academic Style
250741	211	Camellia	Blvd	5014L 0001	n/a		No		No	Agriculture	1970	"Agriculture/ Commercial-Office"	"No Academic Style/ Colonial Revival"
250738	218	Camellia	Blvd	5014A 0001A	n/a		No		No	Agriculture	1975	Agriculture	No Academic Style
250719	303	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1931	Bungalow	Craftsman
250721	315	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0004	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1957	American Small House	No Academic Style
250723	321	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0005	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1953	American Small House	No Academic Style
250724	323	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0006	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1957	American Small House	Colonial Revival
250727	325	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1957	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
250728	327	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0008	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1951	Ranch (Compact)	No Academic Style
250729	333	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0009	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1940	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
250710	335	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0010	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1940	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
250703	107	Center	St		Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Governmental	1914	Public Works	Romanesque Revival
250709	215	Center	St		n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1950	American Small House	No Academic Style
251589	200	Cherry	St	5022D 0008	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1940	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251593	201	Cherry	St	5022B 0004	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251590	202	Cherry	St	5022D 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251721	205	Cherry	St	5022B 0004A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	No Academic Style
251594	206	Cherry	St	5022D 0006	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251722	207	Cherry	St	5022B 0005	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1959	American Small House	No Academic Style
251595	214	Cherry	St	5022A 0005A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1965	American Small House	No Academic Style
251715	101	Cook	Rd	5022A 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1940	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251716	105	Cook	Rd	5022A 0002B	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	American Small House	No Academic Style
251717	107	Cook	Rd	5022A 0002C	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251718	202	Cook	Rd	5022B 0008	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1935	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251719	206	Cook	Rd	5022B 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251151	327	Cook	Rd	5022A 0011	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251150	331	Cook	Rd	5022A 0017	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1961	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
250647	100	East Main	St	5019A 0005Z	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial	1906	"Combination Passenger/ Freight Depot"	Queen Anne
250652	101	East Main	St	5014C 0004	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	"Commercial (vacant)"	1904	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Commercial Plain-Style
250653	102	East Main	St	5019A 0001	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	"Commercial (vacant)"	1890	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Romanesque Revival

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
250654	103	East Main	St	5014C 0006	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	Single Retail (1-story)	Moderne
250655	105	East Main	St	5014C 0006	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
251712	107	East Main	St		Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	No Academic Style
250664	108	East Main	St	5019A 0017	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1910	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Commercial Plain-Style
250674	109	East Main	St	5014C 0003	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
250680	110	East Main	St	5019A 0016	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	Single Retail (1-story)	Romanesque Revival
251690	111	East Main	St	5014C 0009	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
250682	112	East Main	St	5014C 0007	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1906	Single Retail (1-story)	Neoclassical Revival
250686	113	East Main	St	5014C 0010	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
250687	115	East Main	St	5014C 0010	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
251086	116	East Main	St	5019A 0014	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1912	Hotel	Queen Anne
250690	117	East Main	St	5014C 0012	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	Single Retail (1-story)	Romanesque Revival
251693	119	East Main	St	5014C 0012	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)"	1906	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Romanesque Revival
251694	121	East Main	St	5014C 0012	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1906	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Romanesque Revival
251122	200	East Main	St	5019A 0013	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1870	Central Hallway Cottage	Greek Revival
251125	201	East Main	St	5014I 0002	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251128	202	East Main	St	5019A 0012	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1891	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251130	203	East Main	St	5014I 0003	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
250766	204	East Main	St	5019A 0011	Conditional [1]	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1962	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
251131	205	East Main	St	5014I 0004	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251132	302	East Main	St	5019B 0001	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1860	Georgian Cottage	Greek Revival
251134	303	East Main	St	5014J 0004	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251135	306	East Main	St	5019B 0010	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1920	Unable to determine	Colonial Revival

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251136	307	East Main	St	5014J 0006	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Religious	1918	Church - Dbl Tower	Gothic Revival
251137	312	East Main	St	5019B 0009	Conditional [2]	East Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251138	313	East Main	St	5014J 0007A	Conditional [2]	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1975	Mid-twentieth Century Two-story	Neo-eclectic - Mansard
251139	317	East Main	St	5014J 0007	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1900	New South Cottage	Folk Victorian
250767	318	East Main	St	5019B 0008A	Conditional [2]	East Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1974	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251142	320	East Main	St	5019B 0008	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Commercial	1890	Georgian House	Colonial Revival
250768	321	East Main	St	5015A 0002	Conditional [2]	East Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Courtyard)	Colonial Revival
250769	326	East Main	St	5023A 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1961	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251143	327	East Main	St	5015A 0003	Contributing	East Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1913	Bungalow	Craftsman
251140	332	East Main	St	5023A 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1971	Mid-twentieth Century Two-story	Contemporary
250770	412	East Main	St	5023A 0001	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
252685	224	Lily	St	5022A 0007D	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1900	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251724	213	Maple	Cir	5027A 0014	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1960	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251725	215	Maple	Cir	5027A 0015	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1960	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251726	217	Maple	Cir	5027A 0016	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1963	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251727	219	Maple	Cir	5027A 0017	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1960	American Small House	No Academic Style
251728	225	Maple	Cir	5027A 0020A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1960	American Small House	No Academic Style
80907	2901	Massee Lane	Rd	1085O 0006	n/a		Yes	80004449	n/a	Single Dwelling	1875	Georgian Cottage	Italianate
251097	104	McCaskill	St	5017B 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	American Small House	No Academic Style
251099	105	McCaskill	St	5017A 0009	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251100	108	McCaskill	St	5017B 0003	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	Colonial Revival
251103	110	McCaskill	St	5017B 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1900	Georgian Cottage	Folk Victorian
251104	116	McCaskill	St	5017B 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1900	Gabled Wing Cottage	Colonial Revival
251111	118	McCaskill	St	5017C 0001	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251109	119	McCaskill	St	5017A 0007	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival
251112	124	McCaskill	St	5017C 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1948	American Small House	Colonial Revival

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251113	125	McCaskill	St	5017A 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1885	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251114	202	McCaskill	St	5017C 0003	Conditional 2	West Main St.	No		No	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251115	205	McCaskill	St	5017A 0003A	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Ann Cottage	Folk Victorian
251116	207	McCaskill	St	5017A 0003	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1915	Bungalow	Craftsman
251117	208	McCaskill	St	5017C 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251118	213	McCaskill	St	5017A 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1850	Georgian House	Greek Revival
251119	214	McCaskill	St	5017C 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1870	Queen Anne House	Folk Victorian
251120	218	McCaskill	St	5017C 0006	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251121	301	McCaskill	St	5020A 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1921	Georgian Cottage	Italian Renaissance Revival
250746	316	McCaskill	St	5025B 0001	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1971	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
250747	331	McCaskill	St	5025A 0002	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1971	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
80252	412A	McCaskill	St	5030A 0001A	n/a		Yes	80004447	Yes	Single Dwelling	1865	Georgian House	Italianate
251729	205	New Town	St	5027A 0004A	n/a		No		Yes	Commercial	1960	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
251731	213	New Town	St	5027A 0009	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251730	221	New Town	St	5027B 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1954	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251732	223	New Town	St	5027B 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1955	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251733	225	New Town	St	5027B 0004	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1930	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251720	211	Niles	St	5019A 0008	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1958	Ranch (Compact)	Contemporary
250812	113	Old Perry	Rd	5019A 0010	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251144	114	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0002	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1946	American Small House	No Academic Style
251145	115	Old Perry	Rd	5019A 0009	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1911	Georgian Cottage	No Academic Style
251147	120	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1964	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251148	132	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0005A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1965	Ranch (with Clusters)	Contemporary
251152	201	Old Perry	Rd	5022A 0020	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Side Gabled Cottage	Folk Victorian
251153	202	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0006	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251154	206	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0007	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1900	Gabled Wing Cottage	No Academic Style

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251156	209	Old Perry	Rd	5022A 0017	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1890	Georgian Cottage	Folk Victorian
251573	211	Old Perry	Rd	5022A 0017	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1961	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251157	213	Old Perry	Rd	5022A 0018	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1954	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251158	312	Old Perry	Rd	5028A 0002	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	Plain-style
251159	329	Old Perry	Rd	5028A 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1863	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival
250699	111	Railroad	St		Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	"Agriculture (Vacant)"	1950	Other - Storage	No Academic Style
251596	140	South	St	5019A 0006	n/a		No		No	Agricultural	1975	Quonset Hut	No Academic Style
251598	220	South	St	5022B 0001	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251600	224	South	St	5022B 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1945	Ranch (Compact)	Contemporary
251601	225	South	St	5021K 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251602	226	South	St	5022B 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251603	233	South	St	5021K 0004	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251604	303	South	St	5021K 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1968	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251606	309	South	St	5021L 0008	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251607	312	South	St	5027A 0004A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Shotgun	No Academic Style
251608	313	South	St	5021L 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1965	Ranch (Compact)	Colonial Revival
251609	317	South	St	5021L 0006	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Gabled Wing Cottage	No Academic Style
251610	324	South	St	5027A 0005	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1905	Bungalow	No Academic Style
251611	402	South	St	5031A 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1969	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
80897	409	South	St		n/a	n/a	Yes	81000697	n/a	Demolished 1996	1931	Education	n/a
251612	410	South	St	5031A 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1969	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251613	416	South	St	5031A 0008	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1969	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251615	420	South	St	5031A 0011	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	Contemporary
251618	424	South	St	5031A 0012	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251723	300	Sundown	St	5027C 0002	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1900	Pyramid Cottage	No Academic Style
252686	301	Sundown	St	5022A 0006A	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1975	Manufactured House	No Academic Style
252691	303	Sundown	St	5022A 0007A	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1969	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
252734	304	Sundown	St	5027A 0002A	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1975	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
252770	305	Sundown	Dr	5027A0024B	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1964	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
252767	309	Sundown	St	5022A 0009	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1969	Ranch (Compact)	No Academic Style
252790	309	Sundown	Dr	5027A 0022	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
252792	313	Sundown	Dr	5027A 0022A	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1972	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
252791	318	Sundown	Dr	5031B 0015	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
252793	320	Sundown	Dr	5031B 0014	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	Colonial Revival
252794	322	Sundown	Dr	5031B 0013	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1974	Ranch (Compact)	No Academic Style
80900	237	Walker	Rd	1075O 0007	n/a		Yes	80004450	n/a	Single Dwelling	1827	Georgian Cottage	Greek Revival
250691	103	West Main	St	5014B 0015	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Commercial Plain-Style
250692	105	West Main	St	5014B 0015	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial	1910	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Commercial Plain-Style
251681	111	West Main	St	5014B 0013	No	Commercial	No		No	Governmental	1910	City Hall	No Academic Style
250694	113	West Main	St	5014B 0012	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	"Commercial (vacant)"	1940	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250696	115	West Main	St	5014B 0011	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	"Commercial (vacant)"	1910	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250697	117	West Main	St	5014B 0010	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial	1920	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250698	122	West Main	St	5018A 0026	n/a		No		No	"Commercial (vacant)"	1974	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250750	200	West Main	St	5018A 0029	n/a		No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1949	Bungalow	No Academic Style
251580	202	West Main	St	5018A 0030	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival
251582	203	West Main	St	5013A 0017	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1943	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251581	204	West Main	St	5018A 0031	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1875	Georgian Cottage	Queen Anne
251583	208	West Main	St	5018A 0032	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1960	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251584	209	West Main	St	5013A 0016	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1904	Georgian House	Neoclassical Revival
251585	212	West Main	St	5018A 0034	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1900	Queen Anne Cottage	Colonial Revival
250751	213	West Main	St	5013A 0015	Conditional [2]	West Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1967	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
252605	215	West Main	St	5013A 0014	Conditional [1]	West Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1953	Ranch (with Clusters)	Contemporary
251586	216	West Main	St	5018A 0035	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1885	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251710	300	West Main	St	5018A 0036	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1947	American Small House	Colonial Revival

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251587	303	West Main	St	5013A 0013	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1885	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251588	304	West Main	St	5018A 0036	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Religious	1912	Church - Dbl Tower	Gothic Revival
251624	307	West Main	St	5013A 0012	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251625	311	West Main	St	5013A 0010	Conditional [1]	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1951	Ranch (Rambling)	Colonial Revival
251627	313	West Main	St	5013A 0009	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251629	317	West Main	St	5013A 0007	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1950	Unidentified House Type	Colonial Revival
251632	318	West Main	St	5018A 0001	Non-contributing	West Main St.	No		No	Commercial	1971	Educational - School	No Academic Style
251631	320	West Main	St	5018A 0001A	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Religious	1930	Educational - School	Colonial Revival
251633	321	West Main	St	5013A 0005B	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251634	322	West Main	St	5017B 0006	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Bungalow	Craftsman
251636	324	West Main	St	5017B 0007	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival
251639	325	West Main	St	5013A 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1884	Queen Anne Cottage	Queen Anne
251640	326	West Main	St	5017B 0008	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Georgian House	Colonial Revival
250752	327	West Main	St	5013A 0003	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1954	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251641	329	West Main	St	5013A 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1932	Unidentified House Type	Colonial Revival
251657	330	West Main	St	5017B 0001	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	New South Cottage	Folk Victorian
251642	400	West Main	St	5017A 0010	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1920	Georgian House	Italian Renaissance Revival
251647	401	West Main	St	5013A 0001	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1845	Georgian House	Greek Revival
251658	402	West Main	St	5017A 0011	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251659	403	West Main	St	5012B 0011	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1930	American Small House	No Academic Style
251660	404	West Main	St	5017A 0012	Conditional [2]	West Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	Plain-style
251661	405	West Main	St	5012B 0009	Non-contributing	West Main St.	No		No	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing House	No Academic Style
251663	406	West Main	St	5017A 0013	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251675	407	West Main	St	5012B 0009	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251676	408	West Main	St	5017A 0014	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1952	Unidentified House Type	English Vernacular Revival

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251677	409	West Main	St	5012B 0008	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Bungalow	Craftsman
251678	412	West Main	St	5017A 0016	Non-contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1965	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
251679	413	West Main	St	5012B 0007	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1877	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251680	416	West Main	St	5017A 0017	Non-contributing	West Main St.	No		No	Single Dwelling	1960	American Small House	No Academic Style
250755	417	West Main	St	5012B 0006	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1950	Ranch (Rambling)	Colonial Revival
250811	418	West Main	St	5017A 0018	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1902	Bungalow	Craftsman
250761	419	West Main	St	5012B 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1955	American Small House	No Academic Style
251623	423	West Main	St	5012B 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251622	500	West Main	St	5017A 0019	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1860	Georgian House	Greek Revival
251621	501	West Main	St	5012A 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1869	Georgian Cottage	Greek Revival
81414		Winchester	Rd	1068O 0006	n/a	n/a	Yes	80004444	n/a	Single Dwelling	1830	Plantation Plain	Greek Revival
252870		South	St		n/a	n/a	No		Yes	Funerary - Burial (Cemetery)	1870	n/a	n/a
252871		West Main	St		Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Funerary - Burial (Cemetery)	1845	n/a	n/a

NOTES (Status within Existing NRHP Historic District):
Conditional [1] - These buildings were noted as intrusions in 1980. These building are now 50+ years old and may be eligible for lising in the NRHP.
Conditional [2] - These buildings were noted as intrusions in 1980. These building are 40-49 years old and may be eligible for listing when they turn 50 years old.

Appendix A – Parcel-by-Parcel Inventory/GNAHRGIS ID Numbers
A-2 – By GNAHRGIS Number

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
80252	412A	McCaskill	St	5030A 0001A	n/a		Yes	80004447	Yes	Single Dwelling	1865	Georgian House	Italianate
80897	409	South	St		n/a	n/a	Yes	81000697	n/a	Demolished 1996	1931	Education	n/a
80900	237	Walker	Rd	1075O 0007	n/a		Yes	80004450	n/a	Single Dwelling	1827	Georgian Cottage	Greek Revival
80907	2901	Massee Lane	Rd	1085O 0006	n/a		Yes	80004449	n/a	Single Dwelling	1875	Georgian Cottage	Italianate
81414		Winchester	Rd	1068O 0006	n/a	n/a	Yes	80004444	n/a	Single Dwelling	1830	Plantation Plain	Greek Revival
250647	100	East Main	St	5019A 0005Z	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial	1906	"Combination Passenger/ Freight Depot"	Queen Anne
250652	101	East Main	St	5014C 0004	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Commercial Plain-Style
250653	102	East Main	St	5019A 0001	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Romanesque Revival
250654	103	East Main	St	5014C 0006	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	Single Retail (1-story)	Moderne
250655	105	East Main	St	5014C 0006	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
250664	108	East Main	St	5019A 0017	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1910	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Commercial Plain-Style
250674	109	East Main	St	5014C 0003	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
250680	110	East Main	St	5019A 0016	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	Single Retail (1-story)	Romanesque Revival
250682	112	East Main	St	5014C 0007	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1906	Single Retail (1-story)	Neoclassical Revival
250686	113	East Main	St	5014C 0010	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
250687	115	East Main	St	5014C 0010	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
250690	117	East Main	St	5014C 0012	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	Single Retail (1-story)	Romanesque Revival
250691	103	West Main	St	5014B 0015	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Commercial Plain-Style
250692	105	West Main	St	5014B 0015	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial	1910	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Commercial Plain-Style
250694	113	West Main	St	5014B 0012	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1940	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250696	115	West Main	St	5014B 0011	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1910	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250697	117	West Main	St	5014B 0010	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial	1920	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
250698	122	West Main	St	5018A 0026	n/a		No		No	"Commercial (vacant)"	1974	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250699	111	Railroad	St		Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	"Agriculture (Vacant)"	1950	Other - Storage	No Academic Style
250703	107	Center	St		Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Governmental	1914	Public Works	Romanesque Revival
250709	215	Center	St		n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1950	American Small House	No Academic Style
250710	335	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0010	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1940	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
250719	303	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1931	Bungalow	Craftsman
250721	315	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0004	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1957	American Small House	No Academic Style
250723	321	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0005	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1953	American Small House	No Academic Style
250724	323	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0006	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1957	American Small House	Colonial Revival
250727	325	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1957	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
250728	327	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0008	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1951	Ranch (Compact)	No Academic Style
250729	333	Camellia	Blvd	5009A 0009	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1940	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
250730	120	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Hall-parlor	Folk Victorian
250731	122	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Central Hallway Cottage	Folk Victorian
250732	108	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0007	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1970	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250733	112	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0006	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1974	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250735	208	Camellia	Blvd	5014A 0001C	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1950	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
250736	210	Camellia	Blvd	5014A 0001D	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1970	Equip/Vehicle Stor/Repair	No Academic Style
250738	218	Camellia	Blvd	5014A 0001A	n/a		No		No	Agriculture	1975	Agriculture	No Academic Style
250741	211	Camellia	Blvd	5014L 0001	n/a		No		No	Agriculture	1970	Agriculture/ Commercial-Office	"No Academic Style/ Colonial Revival"
250742	105	Camellia	Blvd	5014K 0002	n/a		No		No	Clubhouse	1846	Georgian Cottage	Greek Revival
250746	316	McCaskill	St	5025B 0001	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1971	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
250747	331	McCaskill	St	5025A 0002	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1971	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
250750	200	West Main	St	5018A 0029	n/a		No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1949	Bungalow	No Academic Style
250751	213	West Main	St	5013A 0015	Conditional 2	West Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1967	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
250752	327	West Main	St	5013A 0003	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1954	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
250755	417	West Main	St	5012B 0006	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1950	Ranch (Rambling)	Colonial Revival
250761	419	West Main	St	5012B 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1955	American Small House	No Academic Style
250766	204	East Main	St	5019A 0011	Conditional [1]	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1962	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
250767	318	East Main	St	5019B 0008A	Conditional [2]	East Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1974	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
250768	321	East Main	St	5015A 0002	Conditional [2]	East Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Courtyard)	Colonial Revival
250769	326	East Main	St	5023A 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1961	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
250770	412	East Main	St	5023A 0001	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
250811	418	West Main	St	5017A 0018	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1902	Bungalow	Craftsman
250812	113	Old Perry	Rd	5019A 0010	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251086	116	East Main	St	5019A 0014	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1912	Hotel	Queen Anne
251092	102	Camellia	Blvd	5014B 0009	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1935	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
251094	202	Camellia	Blvd	5014A 0001	n/a		No		No	Commercial	1950	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
251097	104	McCaskill	St	5017B 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	American Small House	No Academic Style
251099	105	McCaskill	St	5017A 0009	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251100	108	McCaskill	St	5017B 0003	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	Colonial Revival
251103	110	McCaskill	St	5017B 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1900	Georgian Cottage	Folk Victorian
251104	116	McCaskill	St	5017B 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1900	Gabled Wing Cottage	Colonial Revival
251109	119	McCaskill	St	5017A 0007	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival
251111	118	McCaskill	St	5017C 0001	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251112	124	McCaskill	St	5017C 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1948	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251113	125	McCaskill	St	5017A 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1885	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251114	202	McCaskill	St	5017C 0003	Conditional [2]	West Main St.	No		No	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251115	205	McCaskill	St	5017A 0003A	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Ann Cottage	Folk Victorian
251116	207	McCaskill	St	5017A 0003	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1915	Bungalow	Craftsman
251117	208	McCaskill	St	5017C 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251118	213	McCaskill	St	5017A 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1850	Georgian House	Greek Revival
251119	214	McCaskill	St	5017C 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1870	Queen Anne House	Folk Victorian
251120	218	McCaskill	St	5017C 0006	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251121	301	McCaskill	St	5020A 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1921	Georgian Cottage	Italian Renaissance Revival
251122	200	East Main	St	5019A 0013	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1870	Central Hallway Cottage	Greek Revival
251125	201	East Main	St	5014I 0002	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251128	202	East Main	St	5019A 0012	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1891	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251130	203	East Main	St	5014I 0003	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251131	205	East Main	St	5014I 0004	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251132	302	East Main	St	5019B 0001	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1860	Georgian Cottage	Greek Revival
251134	303	East Main	St	5014J 0004	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251135	306	East Main	St	5019B 0010	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1920	Unable to determine	Colonial Revival
251136	307	East Main	St	5014J 0006	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Religious	1918	Church - Dbl Tower	Gothic Revival
251137	312	East Main	St	5019B 0009	Conditional [2]	East Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251138	313	East Main	St	5014J 0007A	Conditional [2]	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1975	Mid-twentieth Century Two-story	Neo-eclectic - Mansard
251139	317	East Main	St	5014J 0007	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1900	New South Cottage	Folk Victorian
251140	332	East Main	St	5023A 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1971	Mid-twentieth Century Two-story	Contemporary
251142	320	East Main	St	5019B 0008	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Commercial	1890	Georgian House	Colonial Revival
251143	327	East Main	St	5015A 0003	Contributing	East Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1913	Bungalow	Craftsman
251144	114	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0002	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1946	American Small House	No Academic Style
251145	115	Old Perry	Rd	5019A 0009	Contributing	East Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1911	Georgian Cottage	No Academic Style
251147	120	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1964	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251148	132	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0005A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1965	Ranch (with Clusters)	Contemporary
251150	331	Cook	Rd	5022A 0017	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1961	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251151	327	Cook	Rd	5022A 0011	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251152	201	Old Perry	Rd	5022A 0020	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Side Gabled Cottage	Folk Victorian
251153	202	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0006	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251154	206	Old Perry	Rd	5019B 0007	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1900	Gabled Wing Cottage	No Academic Style
251156	209	Old Perry	Rd	5022A 0017	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1890	Georgian Cottage	Folk Victorian
251157	213	Old Perry	Rd	5022A 0018	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1954	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251158	312	Old Perry	Rd	5028A 0002	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	Plain-style
251159	329	Old Perry	Rd	5028A 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1863	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival
251573	211	Old Perry	Rd	5022A 0017	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1961	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251579	110	Bryant Hill	Rd	5012B 0003	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	Bungalow	No Academic Style
251580	202	West Main	St	5018A 0030	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival
251581	204	West Main	St	5018A 0031	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1875	Georgian Cottage	Queen Anne
251582	203	West Main	St	5013A 0017	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1943	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251583	208	West Main	St	5018A 0032	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1960	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251584	209	West Main	St	5013A 0016	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1904	Georgian House	Neoclassical Revival
251585	212	West Main	St	5018A 0034	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1900	Queen Anne Cottage	Colonial Revival
251586	216	West Main	St	5018A 0035	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1885	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251587	303	West Main	St	5013A 0013	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1885	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251588	304	West Main	St	5018A 0036	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Religious	1912	Church - Dbl Tower	Gothic Revival
251589	200	Cherry	St	5022D 0008	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1940	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251590	202	Cherry	St	5022D 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251593	201	Cherry	St	5022B 0004	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251594	206	Cherry	St	5022D 0006	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251595	214	Cherry	St	5022A 0005A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1965	American Small House	No Academic Style
251596	140	South	St	5019A 0006	n/a		No		No	Agricultural	1975	Quonset Hut	No Academic Style

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251598	220	South	St	5022B 0001	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251600	224	South	St	5022B 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1945	Ranch (Compact)	Contemporary
251601	225	South	St	5021K 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251602	226	South	St	5022B 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251603	233	South	St	5021K 0004	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251604	303	South	St	5021K 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1968	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251606	309	South	St	5021L 0008	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251607	312	South	St	5027A 0004A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Shotgun	No Academic Style
251608	313	South	St	5021L 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1965	Ranch (Compact)	Colonial Revival
251609	317	South	St	5021L 0006	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Gabled Wing Cottage	No Academic Style
251610	324	South	St	5027A 0005	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1905	Bungalow	No Academic Style
251611	402	South	St	5031A 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1969	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251612	410	South	St	5031A 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1969	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251613	416	South	St	5031A 0008	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1969	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251615	420	South	St	5031A 0011	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	Contemporary
251618	424	South	St	5031A 0012	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251621	501	West Main	St	5012A 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1869	Georgian Cottage	Greek Revival
251622	500	West Main	St	5017A 0019	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1860	Georgian House	Greek Revival
251623	423	West Main	St	5012B 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1935	American Small House	Colonial Revival
251624	307	West Main	St	5013A 0012	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251625	311	West Main	St	5013A 0010	Conditional [1]	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1951	Ranch (Rambling)	Colonial Revival
251627	313	West Main	St	5013A 0009	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251629	317	West Main	St	5013A 0007	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1950	Unidentified House Type	Colonial Revival
251631	320	West Main	St	5018A 0001A	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Religious	1930	Educational - School	Colonial Revival
251632	318	West Main	St	5018A 0001	Non-contributing	West Main St.	No		No	Commercial	1971	Educational - School	No Academic Style
251633	321	West Main	St	5013A 0005B	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251634	322	West Main	St	5017B 0006	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Bungalow	Craftsman

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251636	324	West Main	St	5017B 0007	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival
251639	325	West Main	St	5013A 0004	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1884	Queen Anne Cottage	Queen Anne
251640	326	West Main	St	5017B 0008	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Georgian House	Colonial Revival
251641	329	West Main	St	5013A 0002	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1932	Unidentified House Type	Colonial Revival
251642	400	West Main	St	5017A 0010	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1920	Georgian House	Italian Renaissance Revival
251647	401	West Main	St	5013A 0001	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1845	Georgian House	Greek Revival
251657	330	West Main	St	5017B 0001	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	New South Cottage	Folk Victorian
251658	402	West Main	St	5017A 0011	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1890	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251659	403	West Main	St	5012B 0011	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1930	American Small House	No Academic Style
251660	404	West Main	St	5017A 0012	Conditional [2]	West Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	Plain-style
251661	405	West Main	St	5012B 0009	Non-contributing	West Main St.	No		No	Single Dwelling	1890	Gabled Wing House	No Academic Style
251663	406	West Main	St	5017A 0013	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251675	407	West Main	St	5012B 0009	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1880	Queen Anne Cottage	Folk Victorian
251676	408	West Main	St	5017A 0014	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1952	Unidentified House Type	English Vernacular Revival
251677	409	West Main	St	5012B 0008	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1910	Bungalow	Craftsman
251678	412	West Main	St	5017A 0016	Non-contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1965	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
251679	413	West Main	St	5012B 0007	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1877	Gabled Wing Cottage	Folk Victorian
251680	416	West Main	St	5017A 0017	Non-contributing	West Main St.	No		No	Single Dwelling	1960	American Small House	No Academic Style
251681	111	West Main	St	5014B 0013	No	Commercial	No		No	Governmental	1910	City Hall	No Academic Style
251690	111	East Main	St	5014C 0009	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1904	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	Romanesque Revival
251693	119	East Main	St	5014C 0012	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1906	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Romanesque Revival
251694	121	East Main	St	5014C 0012	Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)"	1906	"Commercial Block (2+ stories)"	Romanesque Revival
251710	300	West Main	St	5018A 0036	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1947	American Small House	Colonial Revival

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
251712	107	East Main	St		Contributing	Commercial	No		n/a	Commercial (vacant)	1890	"Multiple Retail (1-story)"	No Academic Style
251713	309	Blair	Dr	5017B 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1930	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251714	313	Blair	Dr	5017B 0005	Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Single Dwelling	1930	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251715	101	Cook	Rd	5022A 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1940	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251716	105	Cook	Rd	5022A 0002B	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	American Small House	No Academic Style
251717	107	Cook	Rd	5022A 0002C	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
251718	202	Cook	Rd	5022B 0008	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1935	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251719	206	Cook	Rd	5022B 0007	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1905	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251720	211	Niles	St	5019A 0008	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1958	Ranch (Compact)	Contemporary
251721	205	Cherry	St	5022B 0004A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	No Academic Style
251722	207	Cherry	St	5022B 0005	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1959	American Small House	No Academic Style
251723	300	Sundown	St	5027C 0002	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1900	Pyramid Cottage	No Academic Style
251724	213	Maple	Cir	5027A 0014	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1960	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
251725	215	Maple	Cir	5027A 0015	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1960	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251726	217	Maple	Cir	5027A 0016	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1963	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251727	219	Maple	Cir	5027A 0017	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1960	American Small House	No Academic Style
251728	225	Maple	Cir	5027A 0020A	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1960	American Small House	No Academic Style
251729	205	New Town	St	5027A 0004A	n/a		No		Yes	Commercial	1960	Single Retail (1-story)	No Academic Style
251730	221	New Town	St	5027B 0002	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1954	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
251731	213	New Town	St	5027A 0009	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1935	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
251732	223	New Town	St	5027B 0003	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1955	Ranch (Linear)	Contemporary
251733	225	New Town	St	5027B 0004	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1930	Extended Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
252598	105	Camellia	Blvd	5014K 0002	n/a		No		No	Civic/ Humanitarian	1949	Other - City Library	Commercial Plain-Style
252605	215	West Main	St	5013A 0014	Conditional [1]	West Main St.	No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1953	Ranch (with Clusters)	Contemporary

GNAHRGIS ID No.	Street Number	Street Name	Road Suffix	Parcel Number	Status within Existing NRHP Historic District	Existing NR District Name	Individually Listed NRHP	National Register Information System ID	Eligible/ Potentially Eligible NR District	Current Use	Date of construction	Original Building Type/ Form	Architectural Style
252609	201	Belmont	St	5022D 0002	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	Contemporary
252685	224	Lily	St	5022A 0007D	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1900	Unable to determine	No Academic Style
252686	301	Sundown	St	5022A 0006A	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1975	Manufactured House	No Academic Style
252691	303	Sundown	St	5022A 0007A	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1969	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
252734	304	Sundown	St	5027A 0002A	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1975	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
252767	309	Sundown	St	5022A 0009	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1969	Ranch (Compact)	No Academic Style
252770	305	Sundown	Dr	5027A0024B	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1964	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
252790	309	Sundown	Dr	5027A 0022	n/a		No		Yes	Single Dwelling	1900	Unidentified House Type	No Academic Style
252791	318	Sundown	Dr	5031B 0015	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1973	Ranch (Linear)	No Academic Style
252792	313	Sundown	Dr	5027A 0022A	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1972	Ranch (Linear)	Colonial Revival
252793	320	Sundown	Dr	5031B 0014	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1970	Ranch (Compact)	Colonial Revival
252794	322	Sundown	Dr	5031B 0013	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1974	Ranch (Compact)	No Academic Style
252795	206	Belmont	St	5027A 0029	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1900	Hall-parlor	No Academic Style
252796	209	Belmont	St	5022D 0004	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1935	Bungalow	No Academic Style
252797	216	Belmont	St	5027A 0025	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1920	Bungalow	Colonial Revival
252798	218	Belmont	St	5027A 0024	n/a		No		No	Single Dwelling	1940	American Small House	No Academic Style
252870		South	St		n/a	n/a	No		Yes	Funerary - Burial (Cemetery)	1870	n/a	n/a
252871		West Main	St		Contributing	West Main St.	No		n/a	Funerary - Burial (Cemetery)	1845	n/a	n/a

NOTES (Status within Existing NRHP Historic District):
Conditional [1] - These buildings were noted as intrusions in 1980. These building are now 50+ years old and may be eligible for lising in the NRHP.
Conditional [2] - These buildings were noted as intrusions in 1980. These building are 40-49 years old and may be eligible for listing when they turn 50 years old.

APPENDIX B - DISTRICT PLATS OF SURVEY

The two maps that follow are of District 8, dated 20 October 1821, and District 15, dated 1866. The District 15 map is a resurvey map.

Records of the Georgia State Archives
http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/landingpage/collection/dmf.

About this collection:
Original surveys of land districts in counties made prior to distribution of land by lottery, 1805-1833, plus resurveys or renewed surveys of districts. These records are from Record Group 003-03-024, Surveyor General -- Survey Records -- District Plats of Survey.

These plats are accompanied by District Survey Field Notebooks. Not all plats are accompanied by field notes. Some districts were resurveyed at a later date and the plat is from the second survey while the field notes are from the original survey, and some field notebooks have not survived. Where the plat is from a resurvey, the original plat has not survived.

Houston County (now part of Macon County), District 8. Certified 20 October 1821.
http://vault.georgiaarchives.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/dmf/id/287/rec/15

Houston County (now part of Macon County), District 15. 1866
http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/singleitem/collection/dmf/id/353/rec/7

Approximate City Limits superimposed on District 8 and District 15 Land Lot Maps

- *Blue line – 1854 Town Limits – 1/4 mile radius*
- *Green Line – 1857 Town Limits – 3/4 mile radius*
- *Red Line – 1866 and current Town Limits – 1 mile radius*

APPENDIX C - SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were designed by surveyor D. A. Sanborn in 1866 to assist fire insurance agents in determining the degree of hazard associated with a particular property. The D. A. Sanborn Co. was the first company to offer insurance maps on a national scale in response to the growth of urban communities after 1850. Over 4,000 maps were prepared by the company from 1867 through about 1985, depicting commercial, industrial, and residential areas for some twelve thousand cities and towns in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

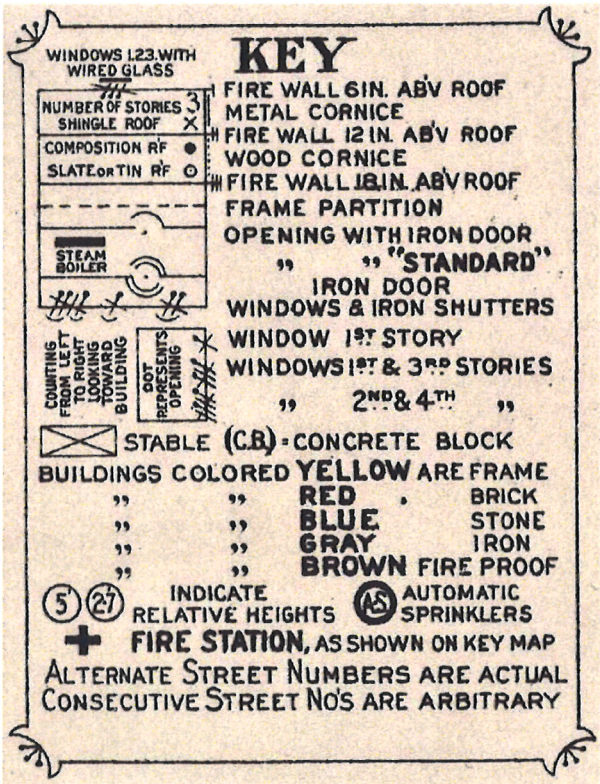
Sanborn Maps meticulously document, in outline form, the size, shape, construction and building materials of dwellings, commercial buildings, factories, etc. Details of buildings include fire walls, the location and number of windows and doors, style and composition of roofs, wall thickness, cornices and awnings, and locations of elevators, fire escapes and skylights. The maps also indicate building use, sidewalk and street widths, layout and names, property boundaries, distance between buildings, house and block numbers, location of water mains, hydrants, piping, wells, cisterns, and fuel storage tanks. Different building materials are given different colors—for example, brick buildings are pink; stone, blue; adobe, olive; wood, yellow; and iron, gray. Corrections were made annually on base maps (or skeletons as they were called) by pasting the new information over the old. New sheets would be added if development had occurred over time in an area undeveloped at the time the base map was created or if there were such significant changes in a sheet that a new one was required. This would continue for several years until new base maps were prepared.

The maps presented here are from the Sanborn map collection available at the University of Georgia Libraries, Map & Government Information Library in Athens, Georgia. Marshallville was surveyed twice—in 1922 and 1933. Sheet 1 of each set shows the areas of the city that were surveyed.

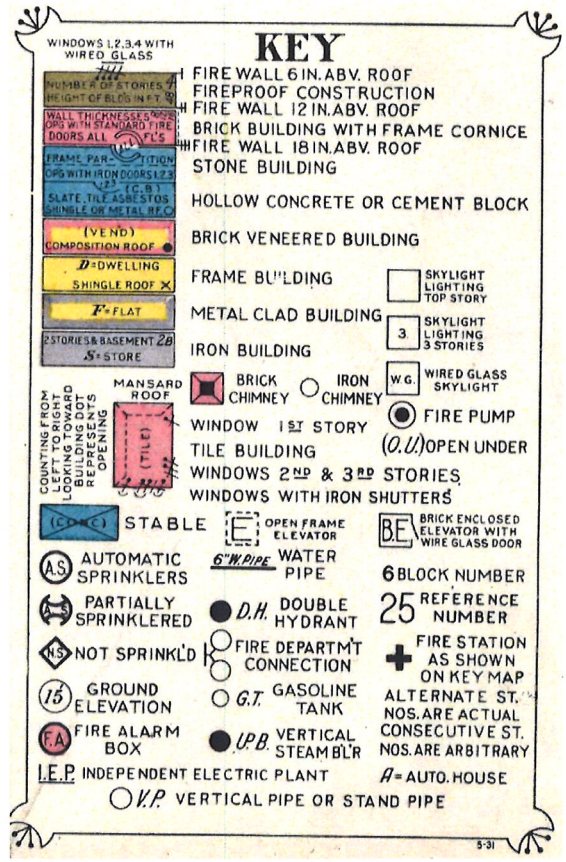
Notes on Street Names:

- Frederick is now Camellia Boulevard
- Houston (1922) is now Old Perry Road; it was renamed Perry Road by 1933
- Walker is now Bryant Hill Road
- Felton is now South Street
- South Railroad south of today's Cook Street is now Plum and is discontinuous with the original road
- Mary Lou Avenue is now Cotton
- Cotton (1922, 1933) is now Brown
- Belvin St. is now Blair
- Mack's Alley is now Market
- Webster Pl. is now New Town
- Dover is now Cherry
- Anderson is now Belmont
- Marsh Pl. is now Miller Drive
- Dexter is now Eugene Felton

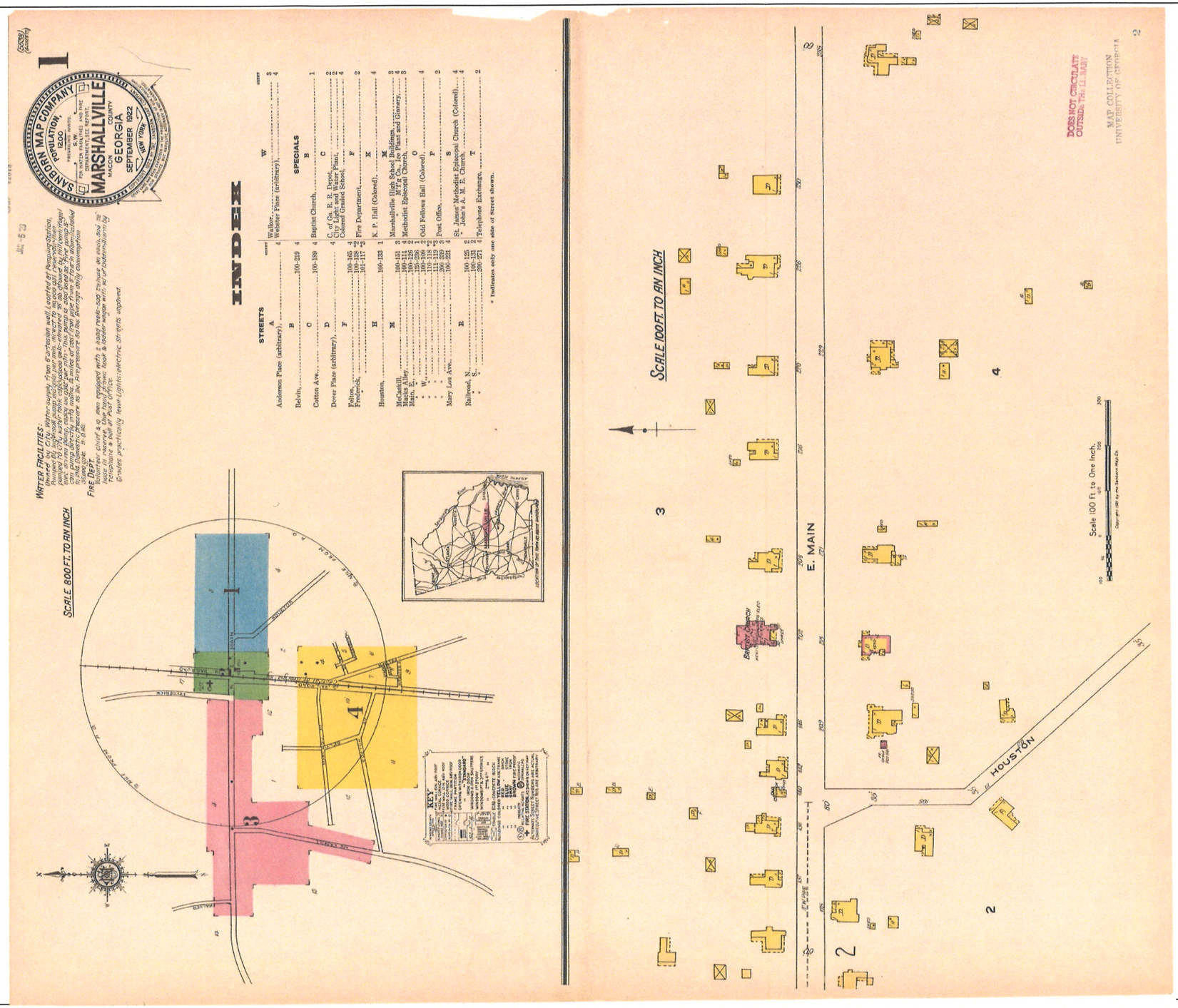
There are many streets today that did not exist in 1922 and/or 1933, particularly in the areas that are predominately African American.


KEY
WINDOWS 1.2.3. WITH WIRED GLASS
NUMBER OF STORIES 3
SHINGLE ROOF X
COMPOSITION RF ●
SLATE OR TIN RF ⊙
STEAM BOILER
COUNTING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT LOOKING TOWARD BUILDING
DOT REPRESENTS OPENING
FIRE WALL 6 IN. ABV ROOF
METAL CORNICE
FIRE WALL 12 IN. ABV ROOF
WOOD CORNICE
FIRE WALL 18 IN. ABV ROOF
FRAME PARTITION
OPENING WITH IRON DOOR
" " "STANDARD" IRON DOOR
WINDOWS & IRON SHUTTERS
WINDOW 1ST STORY
WINDOWS 1ST & 3RD STORIES
" 2ND & 4TH "
STABLE (C.B.) = CONCRETE BLOCK
BUILDINGS COLORED YELLOW ARE FRAME
" " RED . BRICK
" " BLUE STONE
" " GRAY IRON
" " BROWN FIRE PROOF
5 27 INDICATE RELATIVE HEIGHTS
AS AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS
FIRE STATION, AS SHOWN ON KEY MAP
ALTERNATE STREET NUMBERS ARE ACTUAL
CONSECUTIVE STREET NOS ARE ARBITRARY

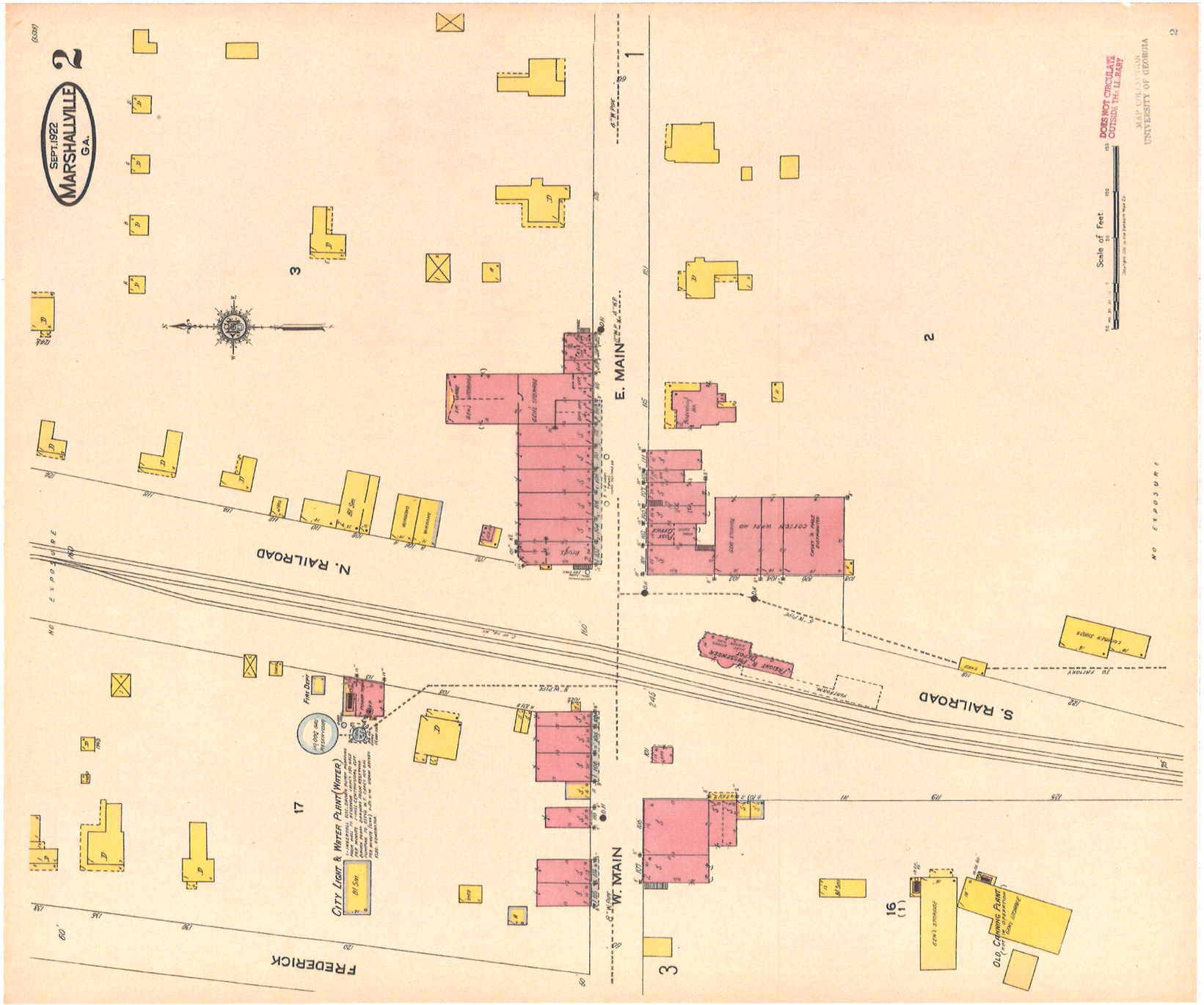
1922


KEY
WINDOWS 1,2,3,4 WITH WIRED GLASS
NUMBER OF STORIES 4
HEIGHT OF BLDG IN FT. 50
WALL THICKNESSES 20"&16" ORD WITH STANDARD FIRE DOORS ALL FL'S
FRAME PARTITION ORD WITH IRON DOORS 1.2.3
(C.B.) SLATE, TILE ASBESTOS SHINGLE OR METAL RF ⊙
(VEND) COMPOSITION ROOF ●
D=DWELLING SHINGLE ROOF X
F=FLAT
2 STORIES & BASEMENT 2B
S=STORE
MANSARD ROOF
(TILE)
COUNTING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT LOOKING TOWARD BUILDING DOT REPRESENTS OPENING
FIRE WALL 6 IN. ABV. ROOF
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
FIRE WALL 12 IN. ABV. ROOF
BRICK BUILDING WITH FRAME CORNICE
FIRE WALL 18 IN. ABV. ROOF
STONE BUILDING
HOLLOW CONCRETE OR CEMENT BLOCK
BRICK VENEERED BUILDING
FRAME BUILDING
METAL CLAD BUILDING
IRON BUILDING
SKYLIGHT LIGHTING TOP STORY
3 SKYLIGHT LIGHTING 3 STORIES
BRICK CHIMNEY
IRON CHIMNEY
W.G. WIRED GLASS SKYLIGHT
FIRE PUMP
(O.U.) OPEN UNDER
WINDOW 1ST STORY
TILE BUILDING
WINDOWS 2ND & 3RD STORIES
WINDOWS WITH IRON SHUTTERS
(C) STABLE
E OPEN FRAME ELEVATOR
B.E. BRICK ENCLOSED ELEVATOR WITH WIRE GLASS DOOR
AS AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS
6"W.PIPE WATER PIPE
6 BLOCK NUMBER
AS PARTIALLY SPRINKLERED
D.H. DOUBLE HYDRANT
25 REFERENCE NUMBER
NS NOT SPRINKL'D
FIRE DEPARTM'T CONNECTION
FIRE STATION AS SHOWN ON KEY MAP
15 GROUND ELEVATION
G.T. GASOLINE TANK
ALTERNATE ST. NOS. ARE ACTUAL
FA FIRE ALARM BOX
U.P.B. VERTICAL STEAM B'L'R
CONSECUTIVE ST. NOS. ARE ARBITRARY
I.E.P. INDEPENDENT ELECTRIC PLANT
A=AUTO. HOUSE
V.P. VERTICAL PIPE OR STAND PIPE
5-31

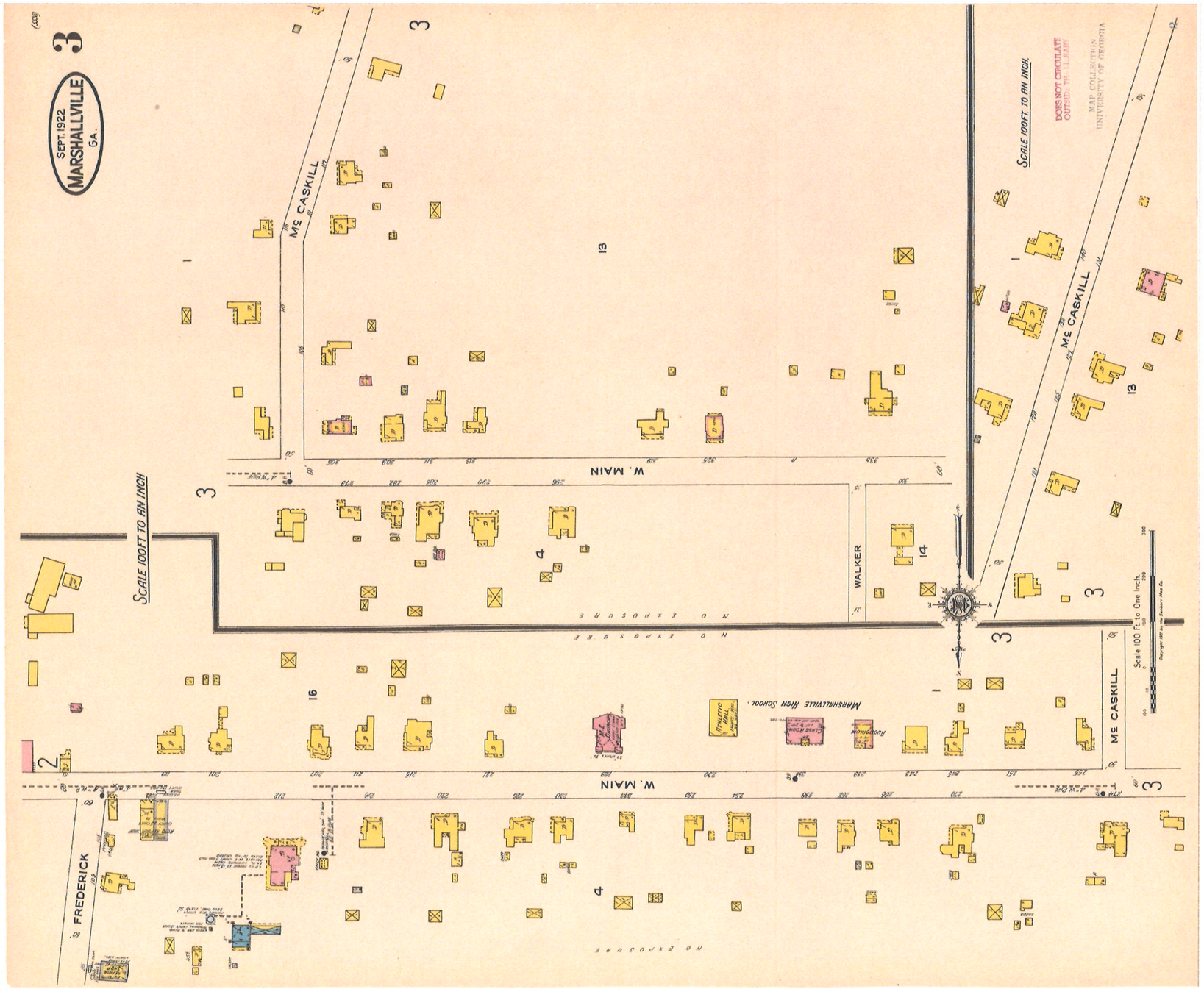
1933



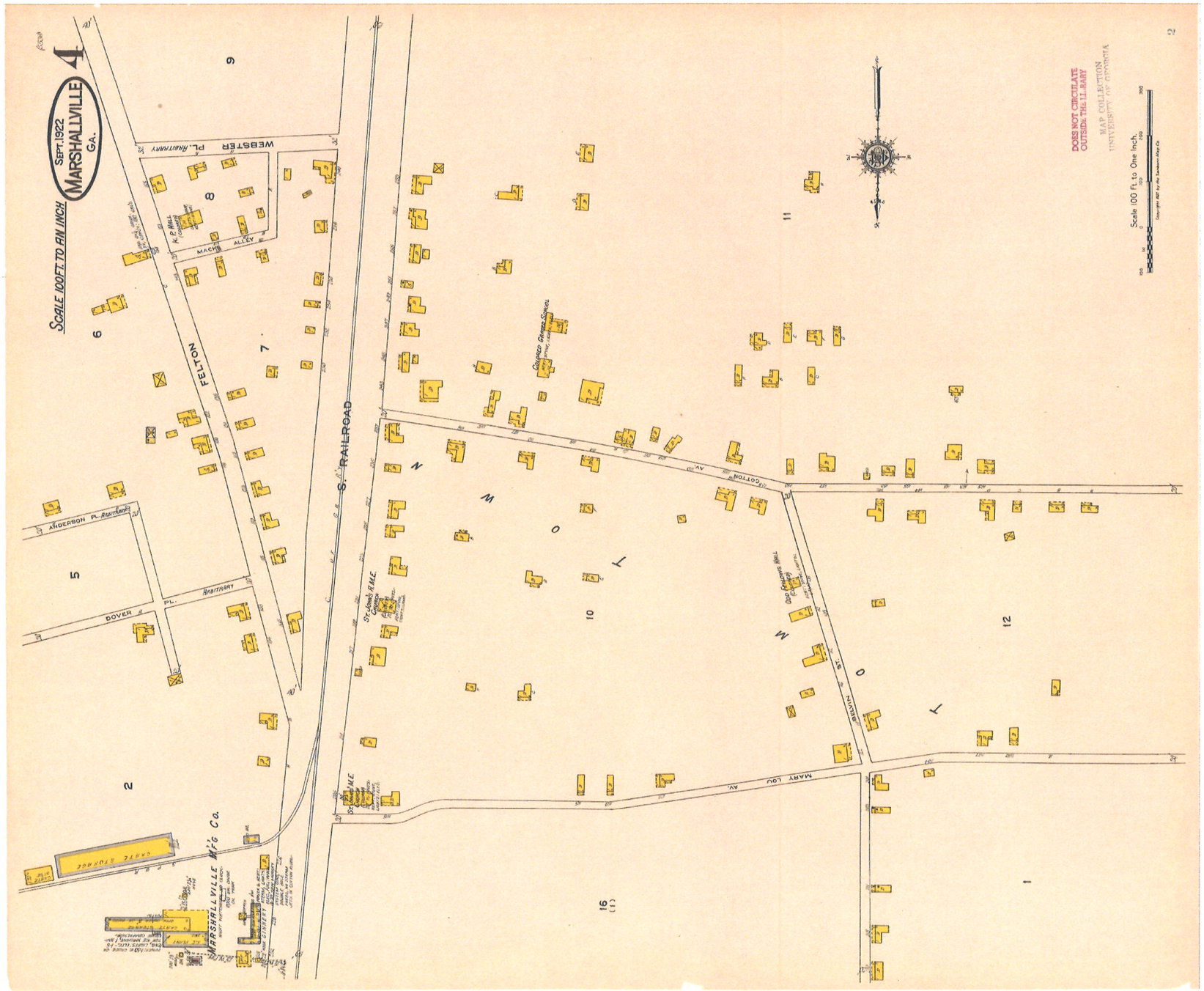
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, Sept, 1922. Sheet 1 of 4.



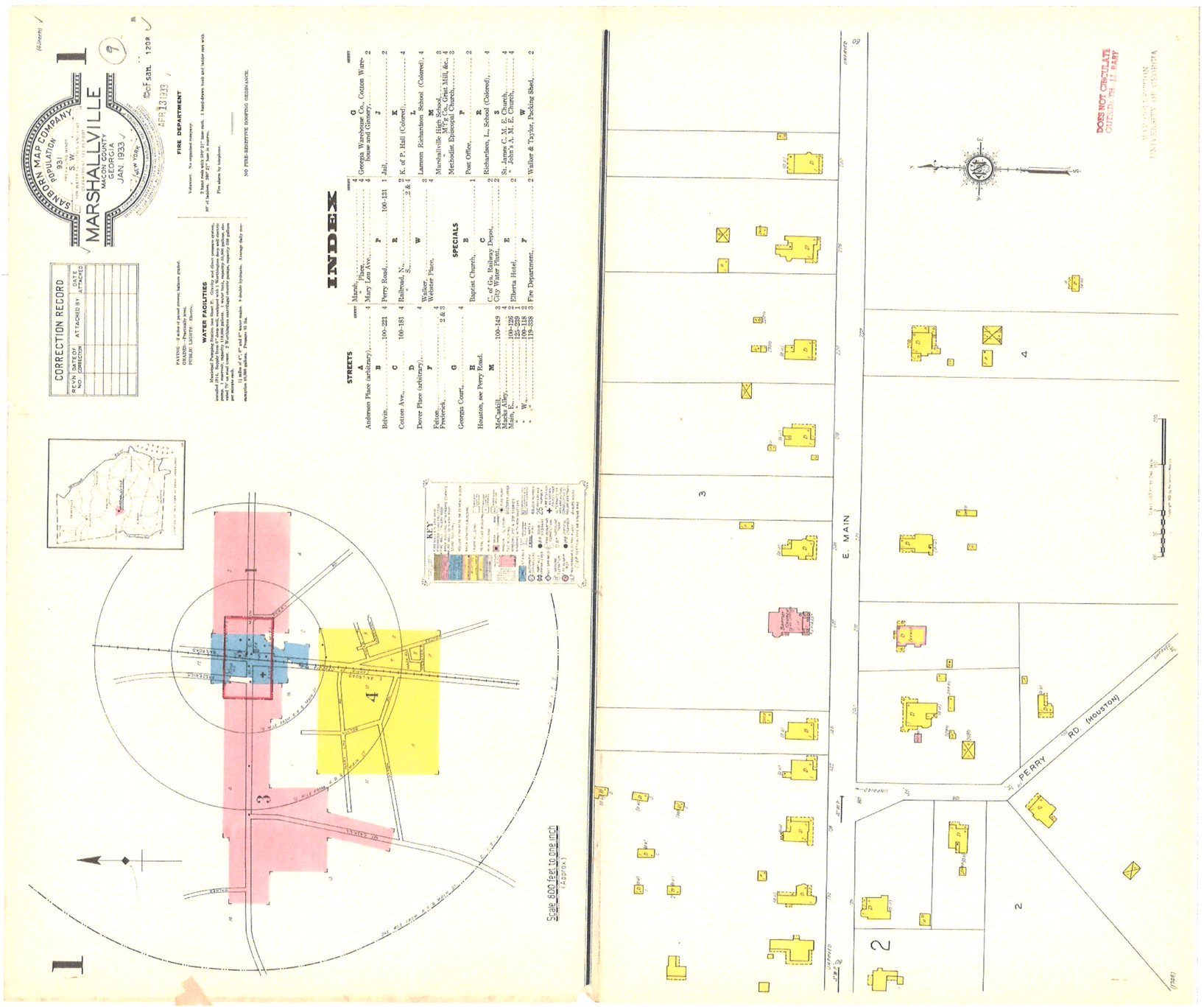
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, Sept, 1922. Sheet 2 of 4.



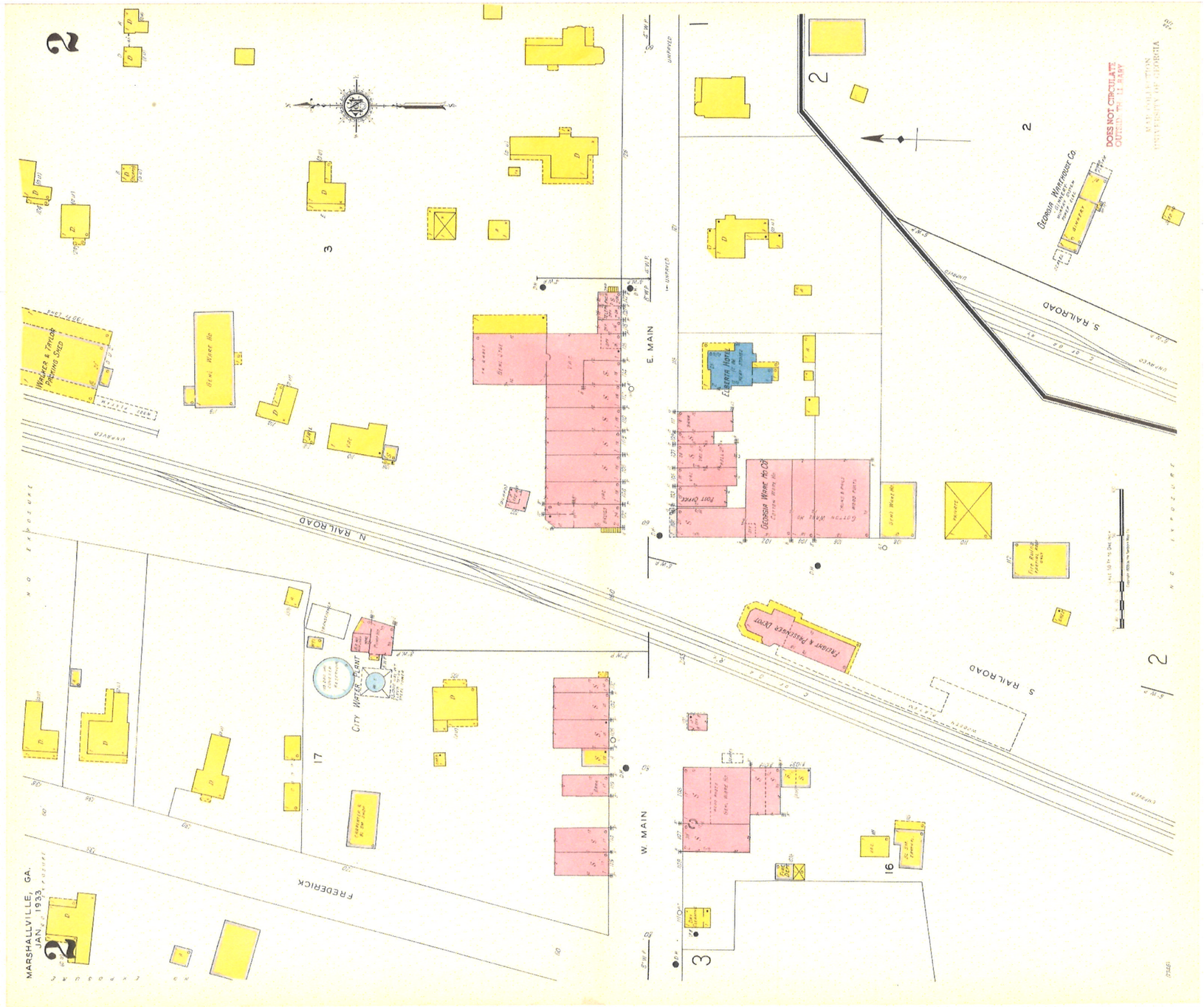
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, Sept, 1922. Sheet 3 of 4.



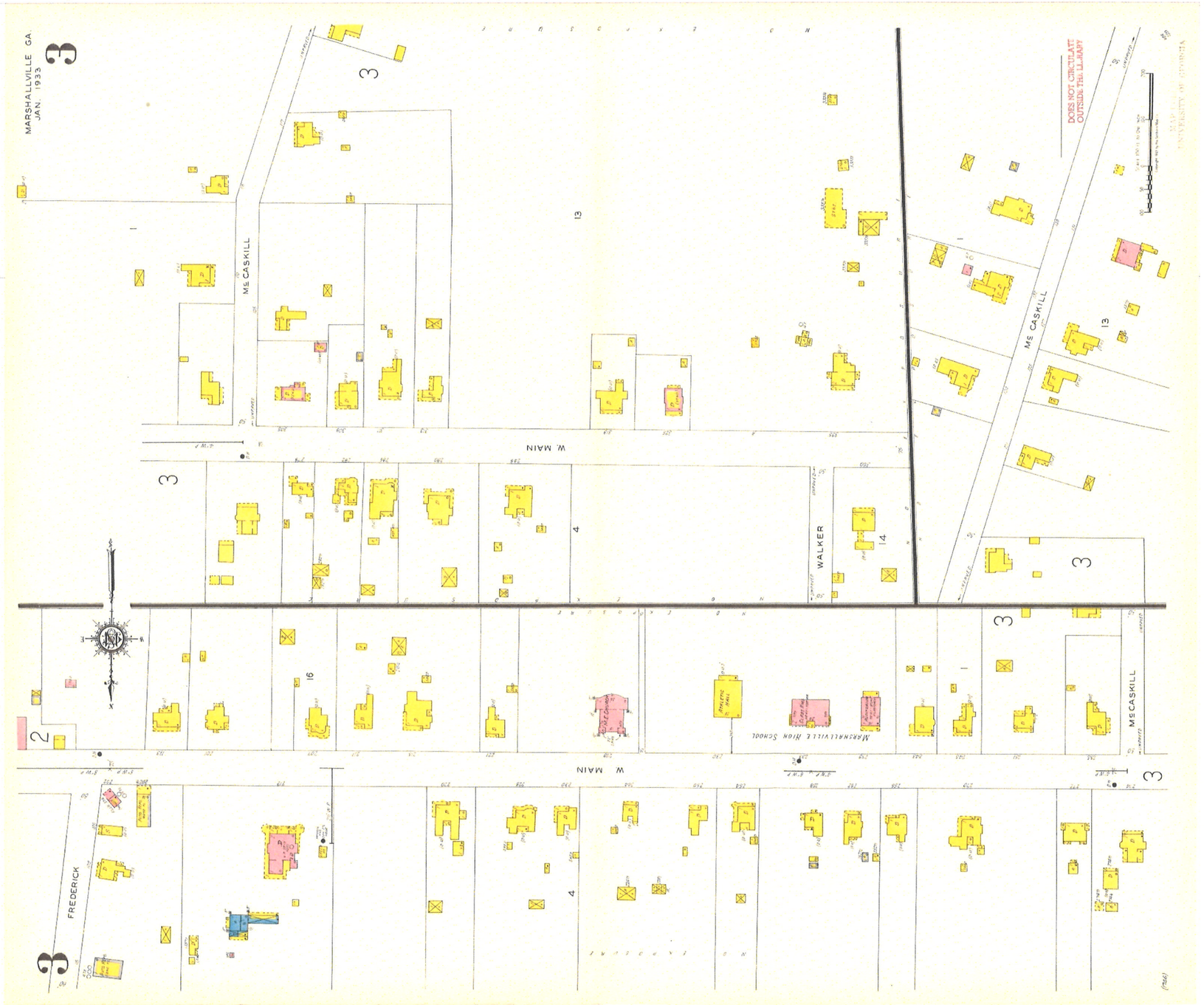
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, Sept, 1922. Sheet 4 of 4.



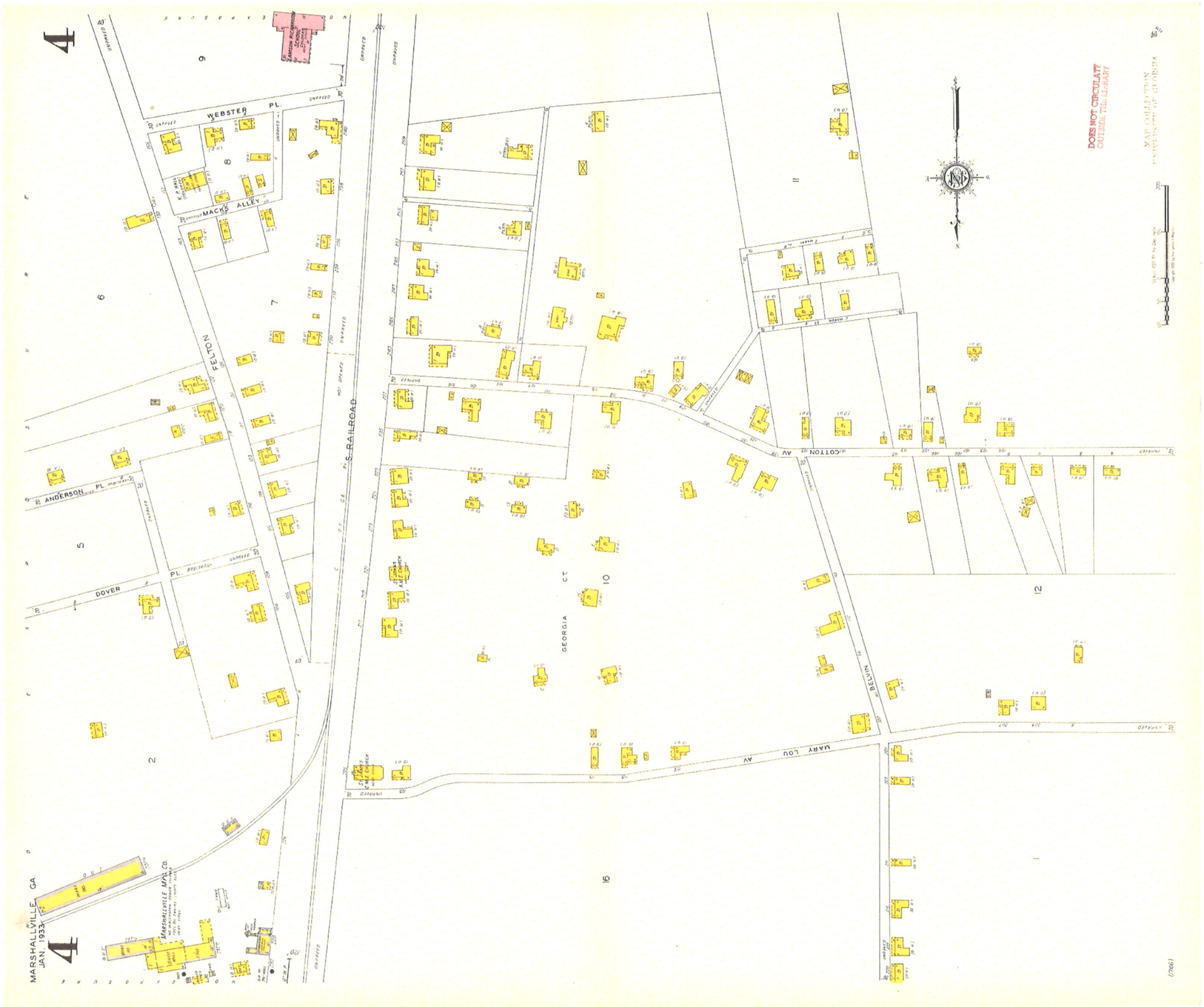
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, Sept, 1933. Sheet 1 of 4.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, Sept, 1933. Sheet 2 of 4.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, Sept, 1933. Sheet 3 of 4.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marshallville, Macon County, Georgia, Sept, 1933. Sheet 4 of 4.

APPENDIX D - CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RESURVEY MAPS

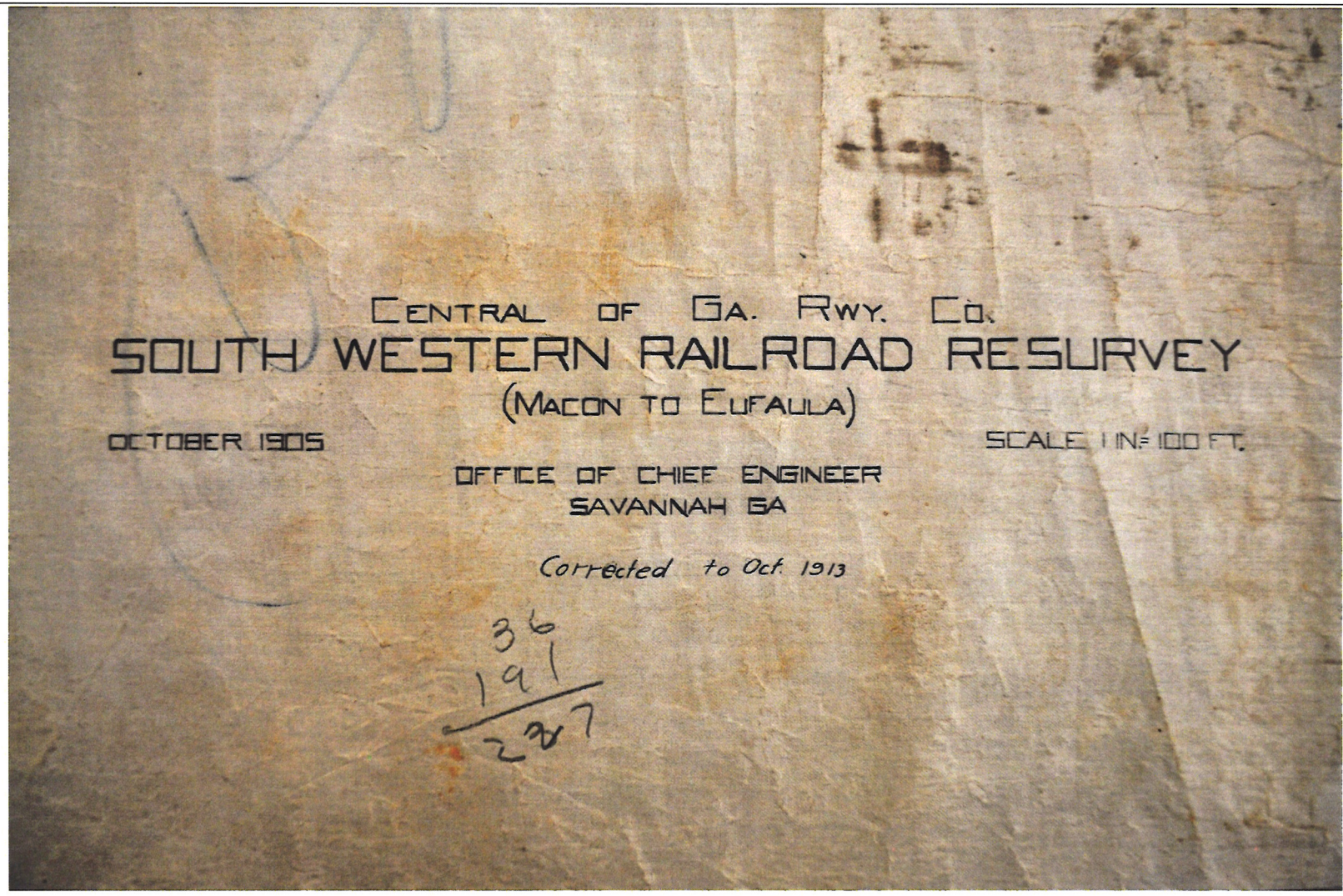
The maps that follow are from the Central of Georgia Railway Records, 1835-1971, MS 1362, located at the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah. Each map is 4-feet to 5-feet long and had to be photographed in secti ons because the Georgia Historical Society has no means to copy/scan them. As a result, there is overlap at the edges of each map.

The maps do not provide a lot of detail but they do provide useful informati on concerning the original rights-or-way obtained to construct the railroad, and types, locations and, in some cases, approximate dates of constructi on of several of the buildings.

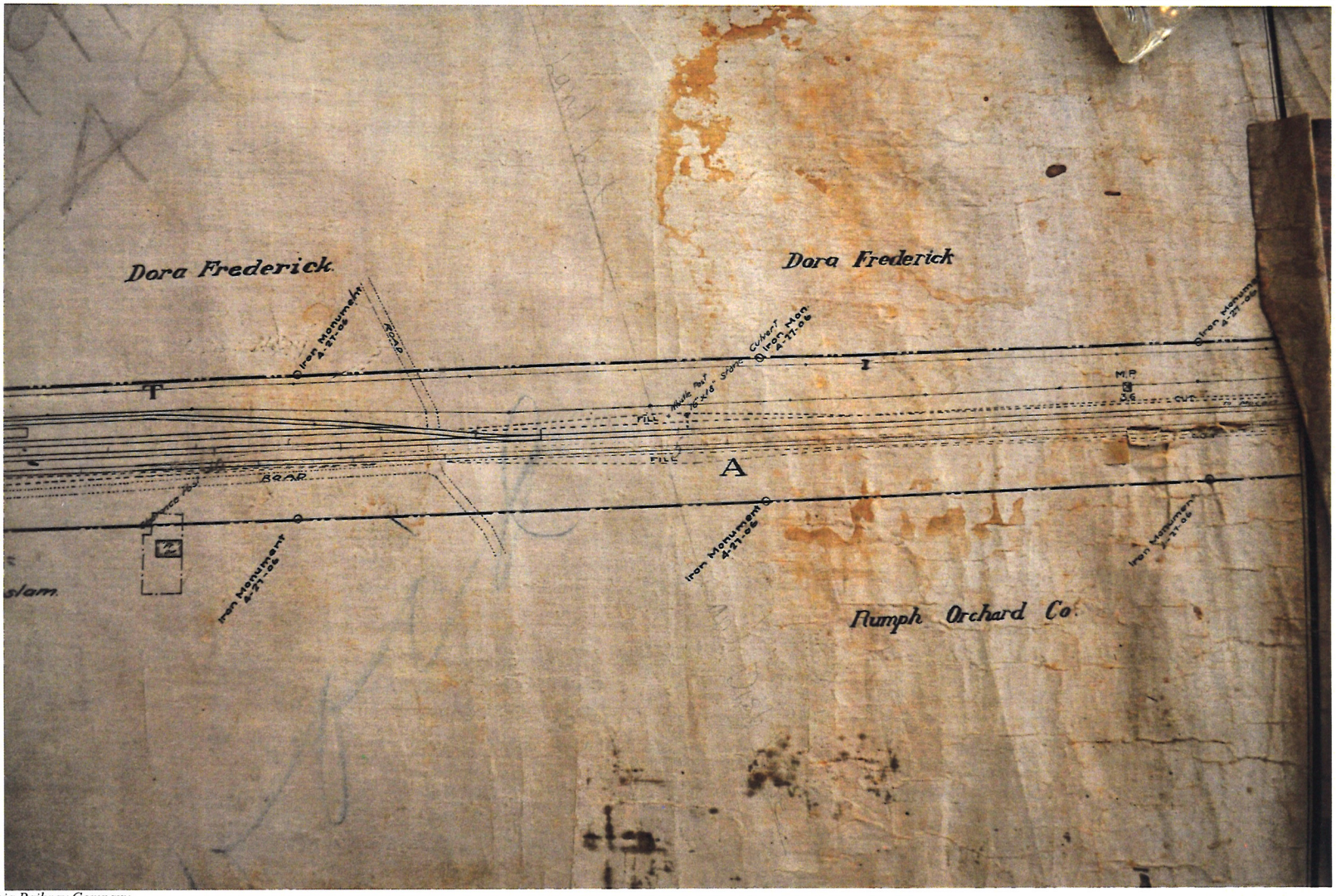
Central of Georgia Railway Company
South Western Railroad Resurvey (Macon to Eufaula)
October 1905 – corrected to October 1913

Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey
Fort Valley to Americus – M.P. 227 to M.P. 228
Built as the Southwestern Rail Road
June 1914 – corrected to July 1914, corrected to June 1922

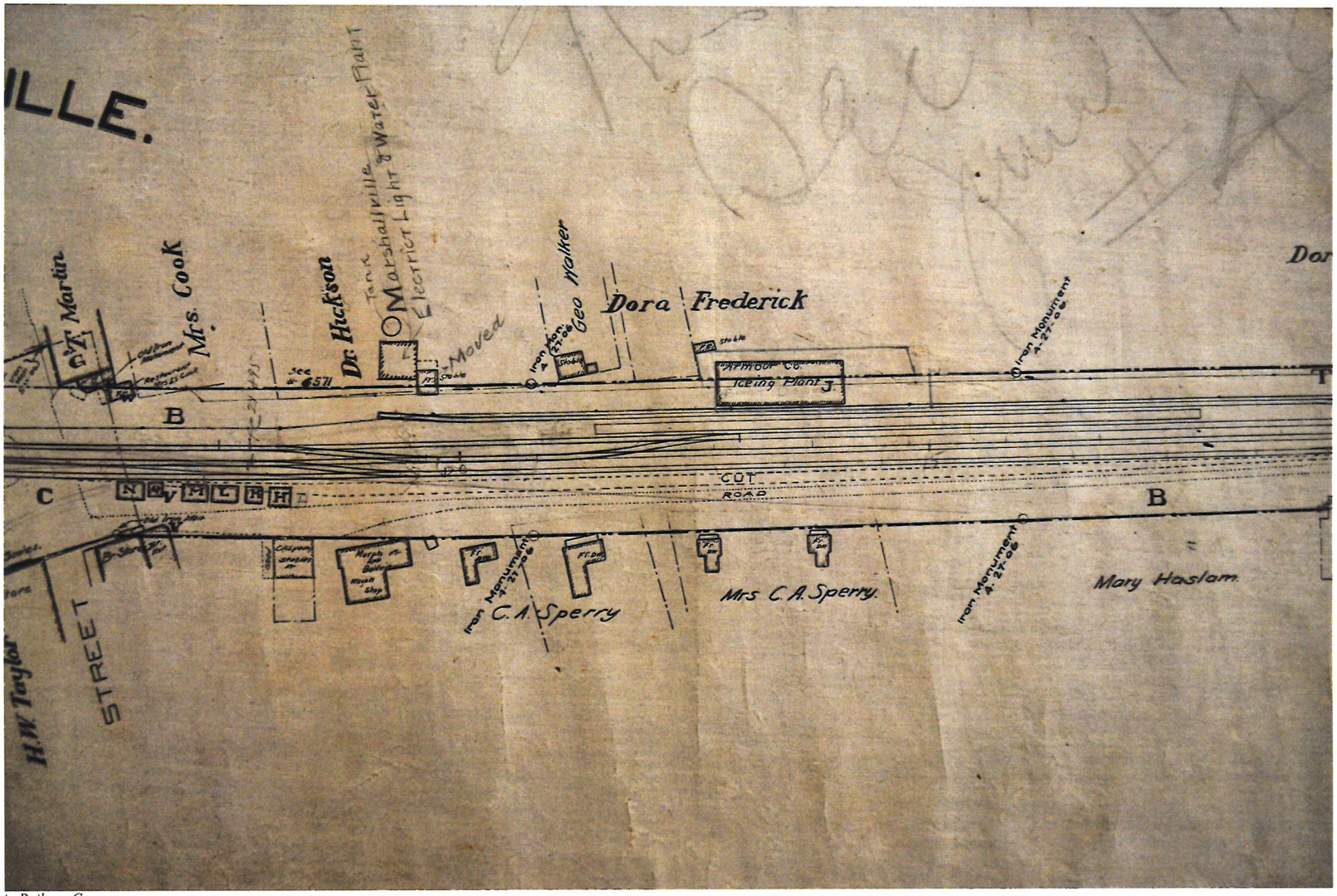
Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey
Fort Valley to Americus – M.P. 227 to M.P. 228
Built as the Southwestern Rail Road
June 1914 – corrected to July 1943



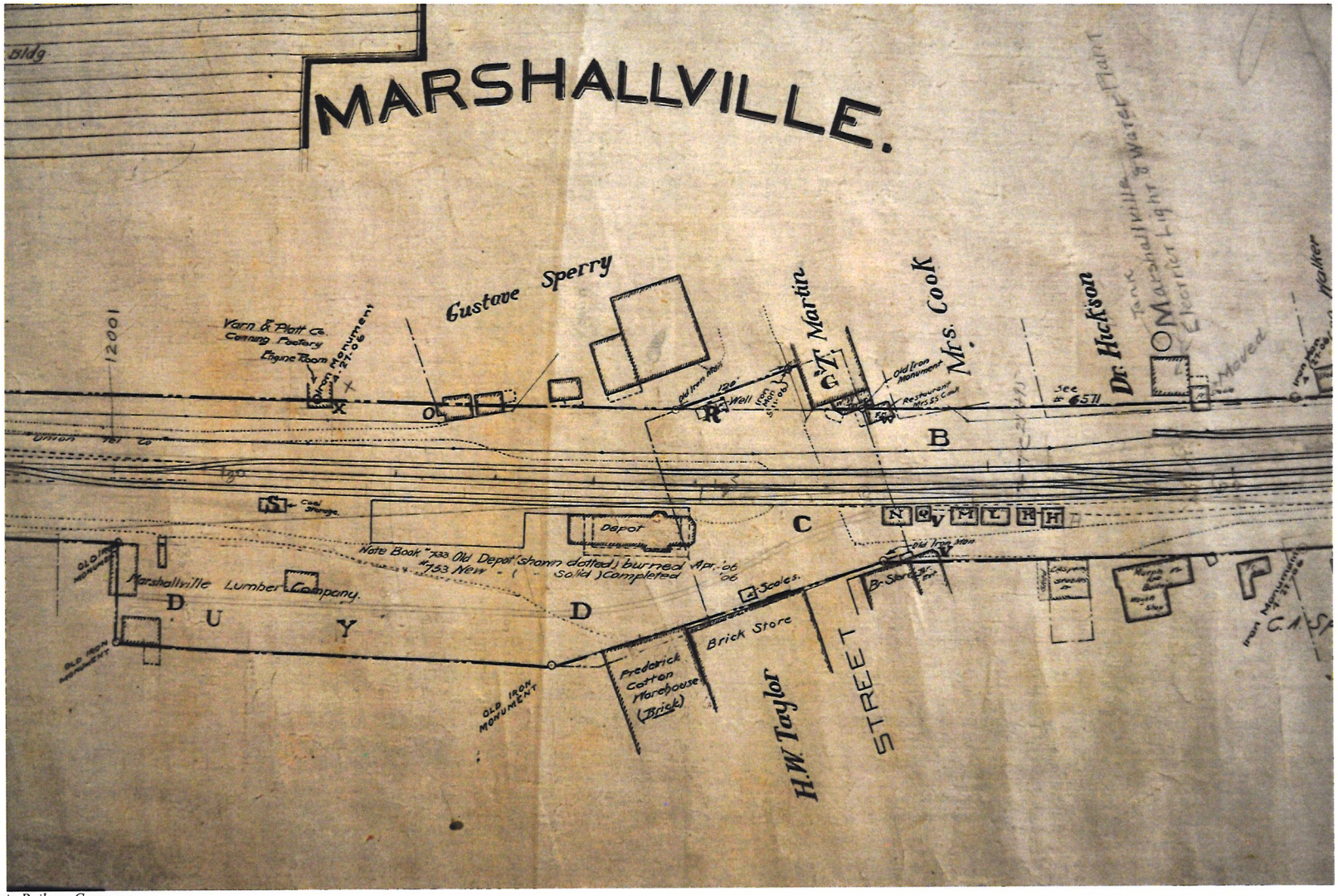
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1905-1913
South Western Railroad Resurvey



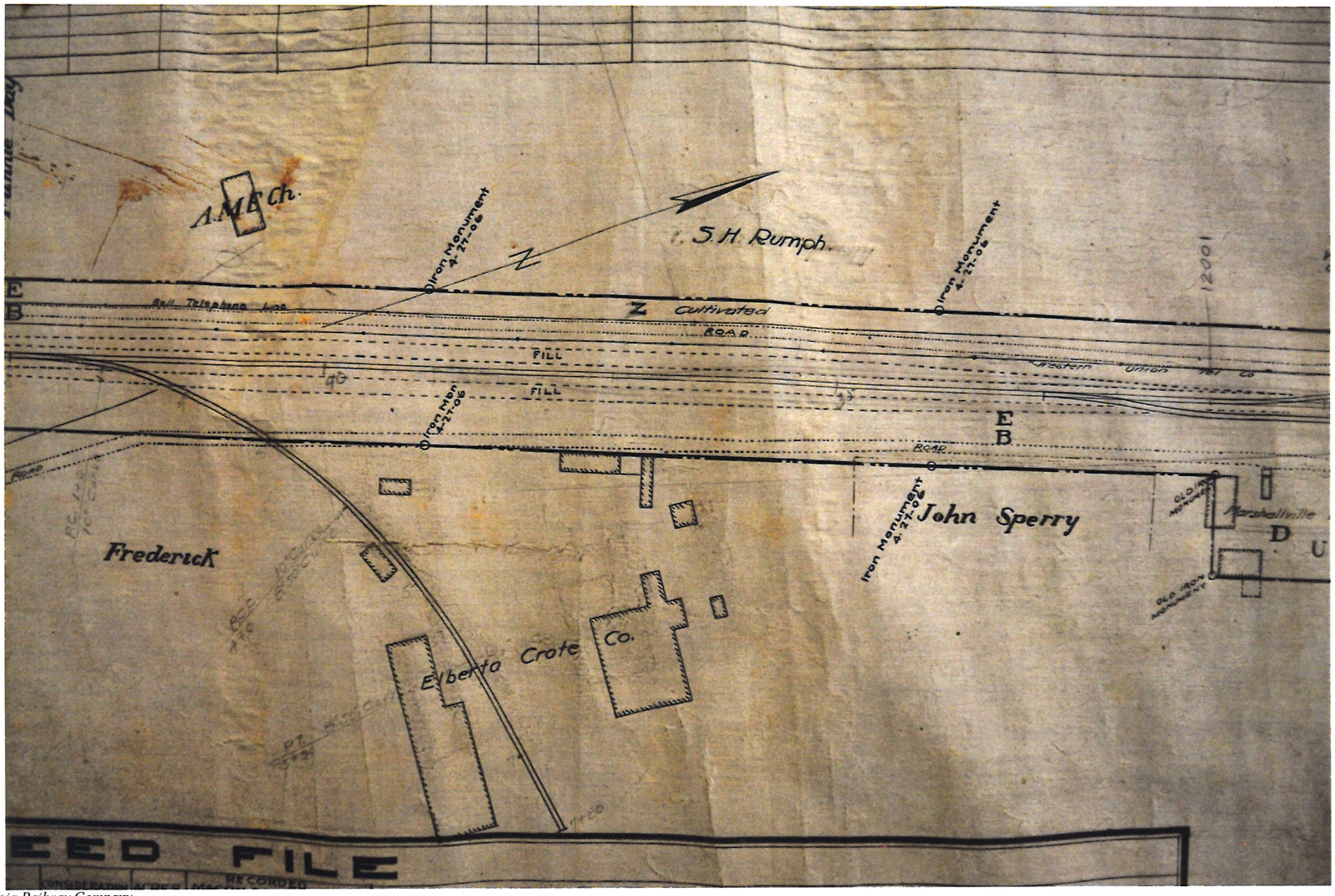
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1905-1913
South Western Railroad Resurvey



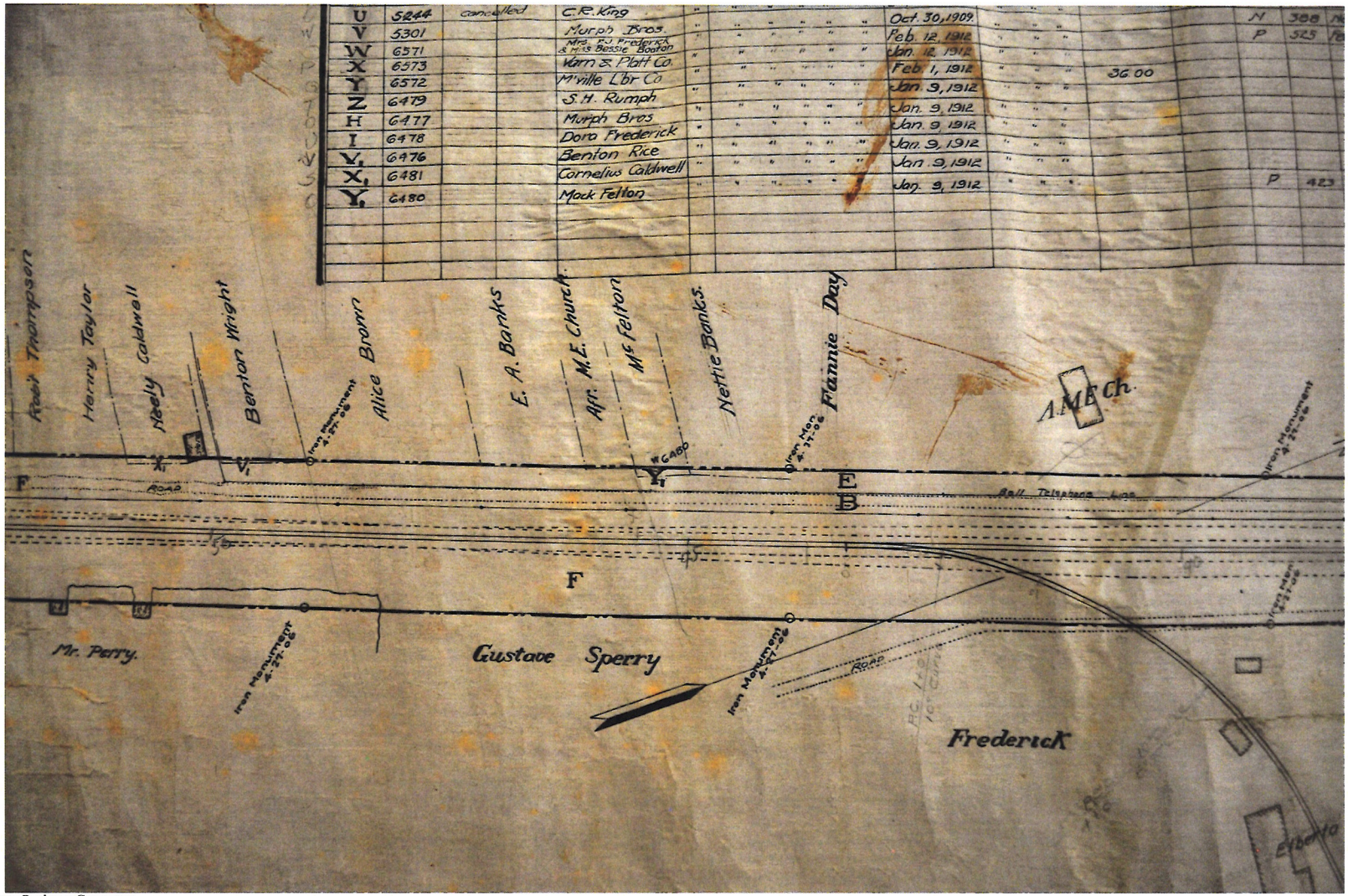
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1905-1913
South Western Railroad Resurvey



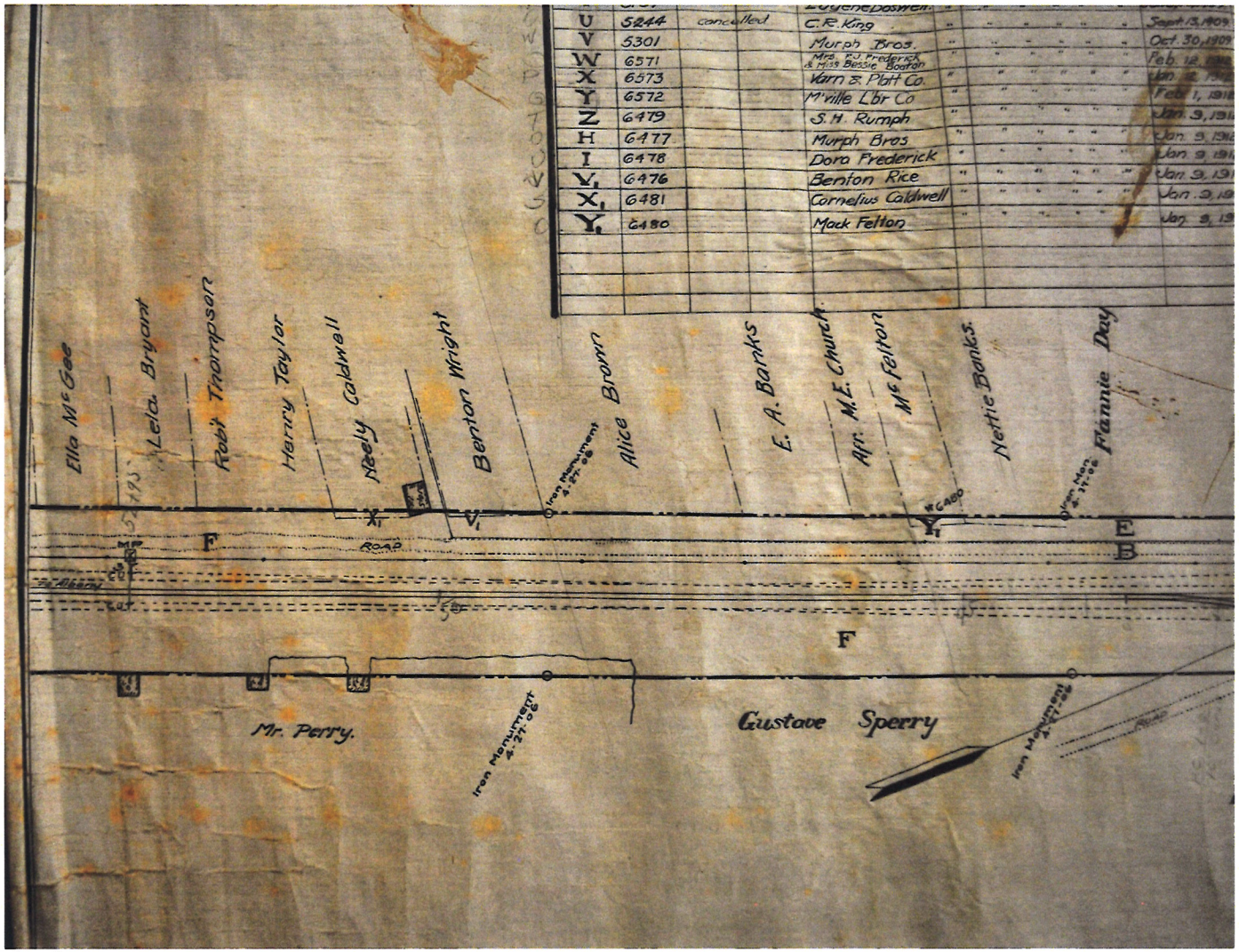
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1905-1913
South Western Railroad Resurvey



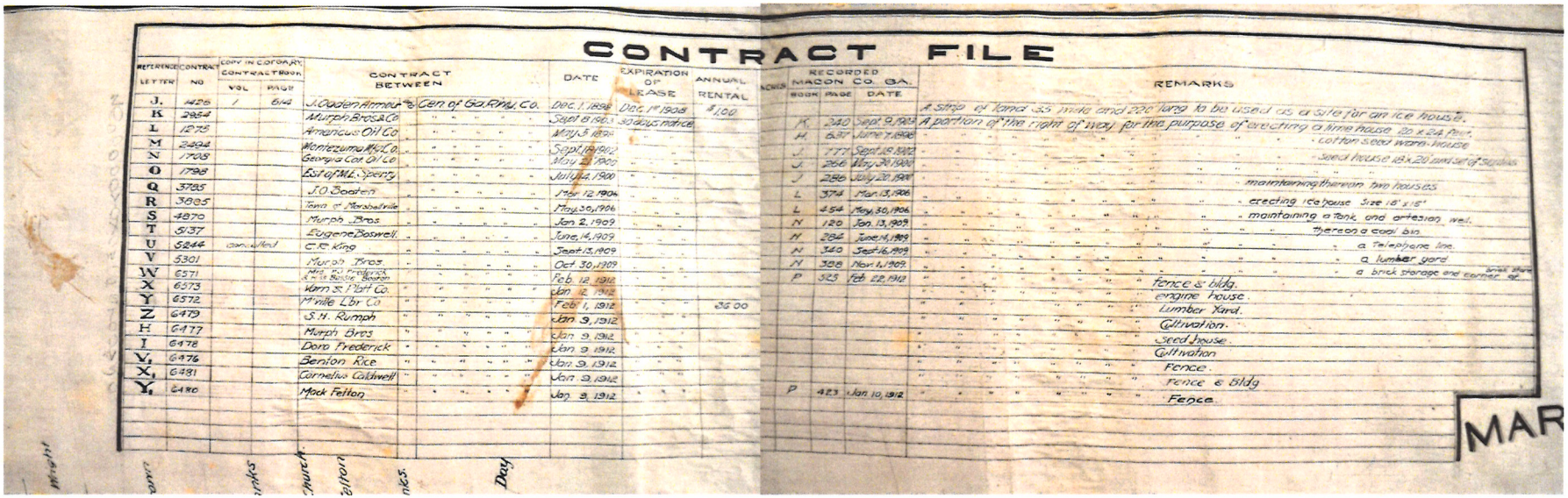
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1905-1913
South Western Railroad Resurvey



Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1905-1913
South Western Railroad Resurvey



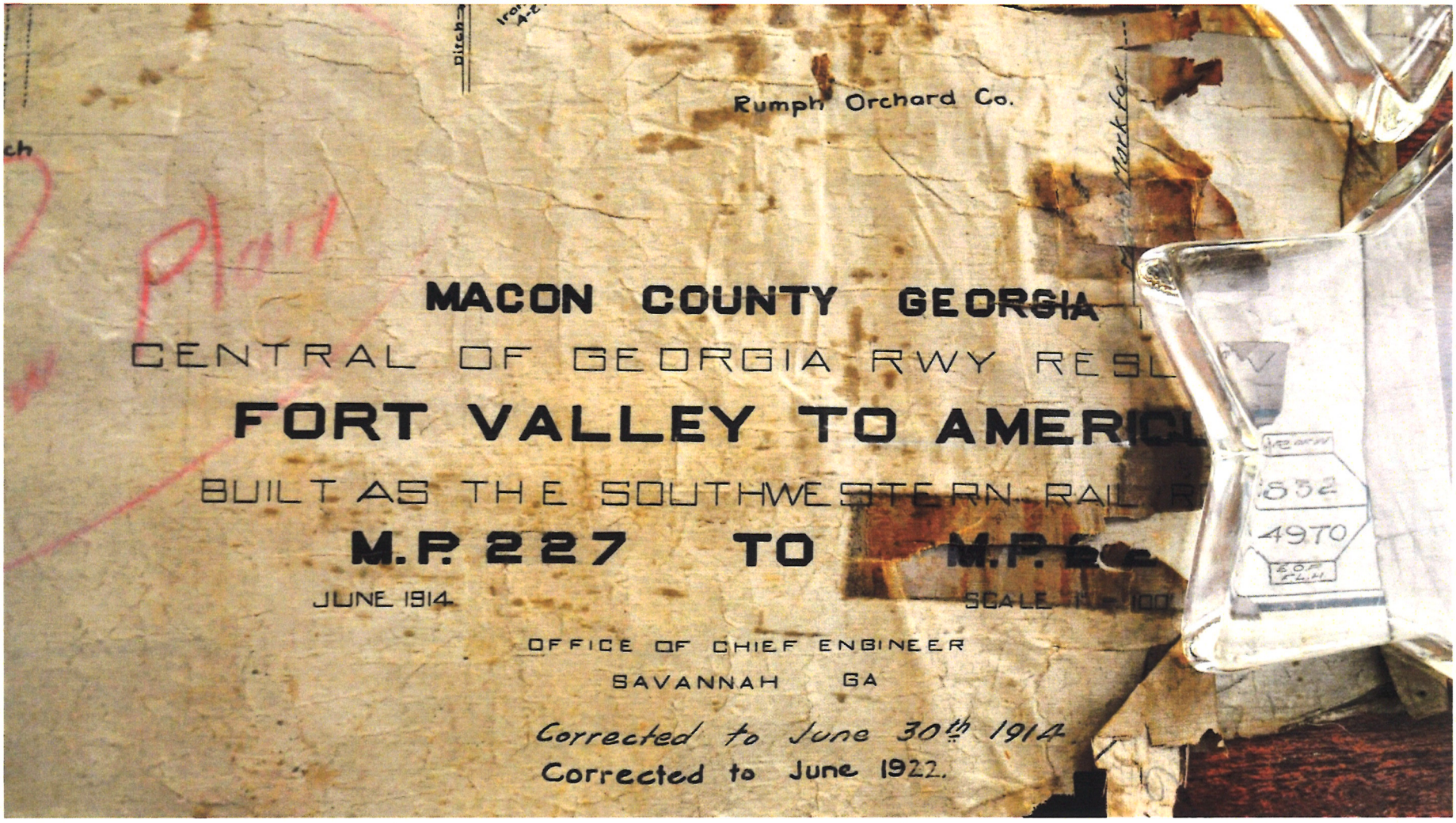
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1905-1913
South Western Railroad Resurvey



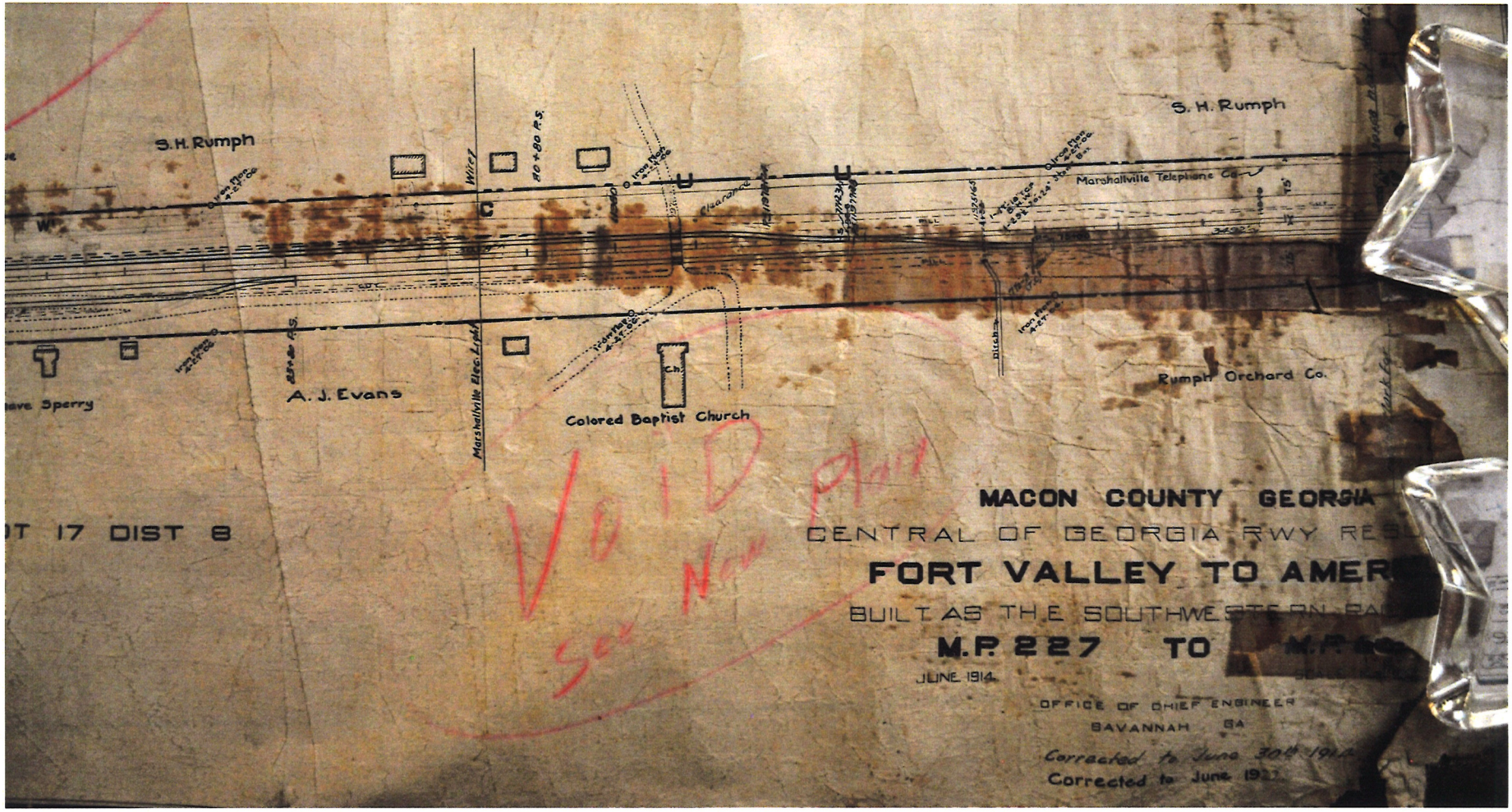
CONTRACT FILE

REFERENCE LETTER	CONTRACT NO	COPY IN CORDARY CONTRACT BOOK VOL	PAGE	CONTRACT BETWEEN		DATE	EXPIRATION OF LEASE	ANNUAL RENTAL
J.	1426	1	614	J. Coaden Armand &	Cen. of Ga. Rlwy. Co.	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1st 1908	$1.00
K	2854			Murph Bros & Co	" " " "	Sept 8 1903	30 days notice	
L	1275			Arrancus Oil Co	" " " "	May 5, 1899		
M	2494			Montezuma Mfg Co.	" " " "	Sept. 18, 1902		
N	1705			Georgia Cot Oil Co	" " " "	May 27, 1900		
O	1798			Est of M.L. Sperry	" " " "	July 24, 1900		
Q	3785			J.O. Bostem	" " " "	Mar. 12, 1904		
R	3805			Town of Marshallville	" " " "	May 30, 1906		
S	4870			Murph Bros.	" " " "	Jan 2, 1909		
T	5137			Eugene Boswell	" " " "	June, 14, 1909		
U	5244	con. filed		C.E. King	" " " "	Sept 15, 1909		
V	5301			Murph Bros.	" " " "	Oct. 30, 1909		
W	6571			Mrs. A.J. Frederick & H.W. Taylor Trustee Boston	" " " "	Feb. 12, 1912		
X	6573			Vann & Platt Co.	" " " "	Jan. 12, 1912		
Y	6572			Myrtle Lbr Co	" " " "	Feb 1, 1912		35.00
Z	6479			S.H. Rumph	" " " "	Jan 9, 1912		
H	6477			Murph Bros	" " " "	Jan 9, 1912		
I	6478			Dora Frederick	" " " "	Jan 9, 1912		
V,	6476			Benton Rice	" " " "	Jan 9, 1912		
X,	6481			Cornelius Caldwell	" " " "	Jan 9, 1912		
Y,	6480			Mack Felton	" " " "	Jan. 9, 1912		

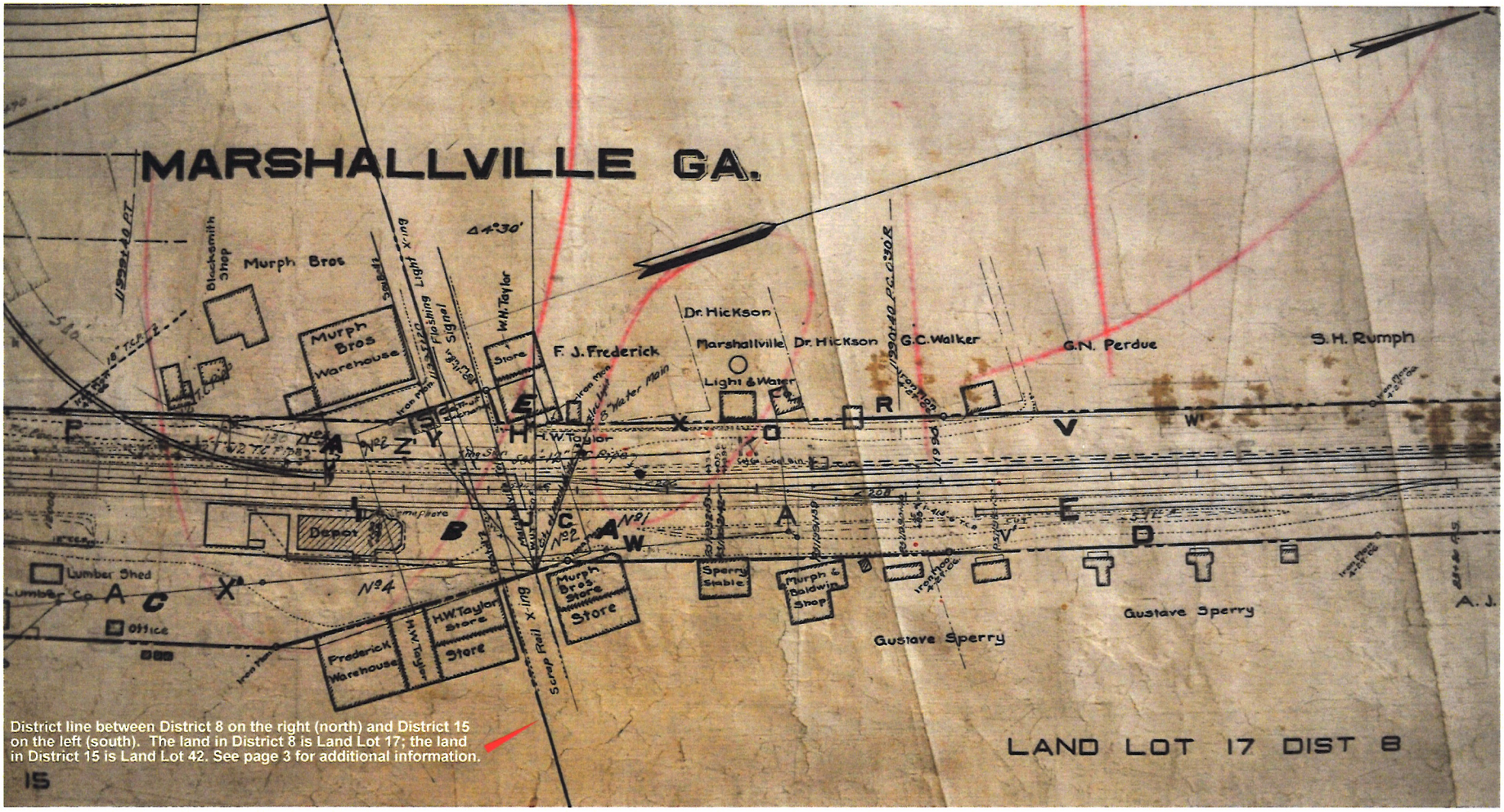
RECORDED MACON CO. GA. BOOK	PAGE	DATE	REMARKS
			A strip of land 35 mile and 220' long to be used as a site for an ice house.
K	240	Sept 9, 1903	A portion of the right of way for the purpose of erecting a lime house 20 x 24 feet.
H	637	June 7, 1906	" " " "



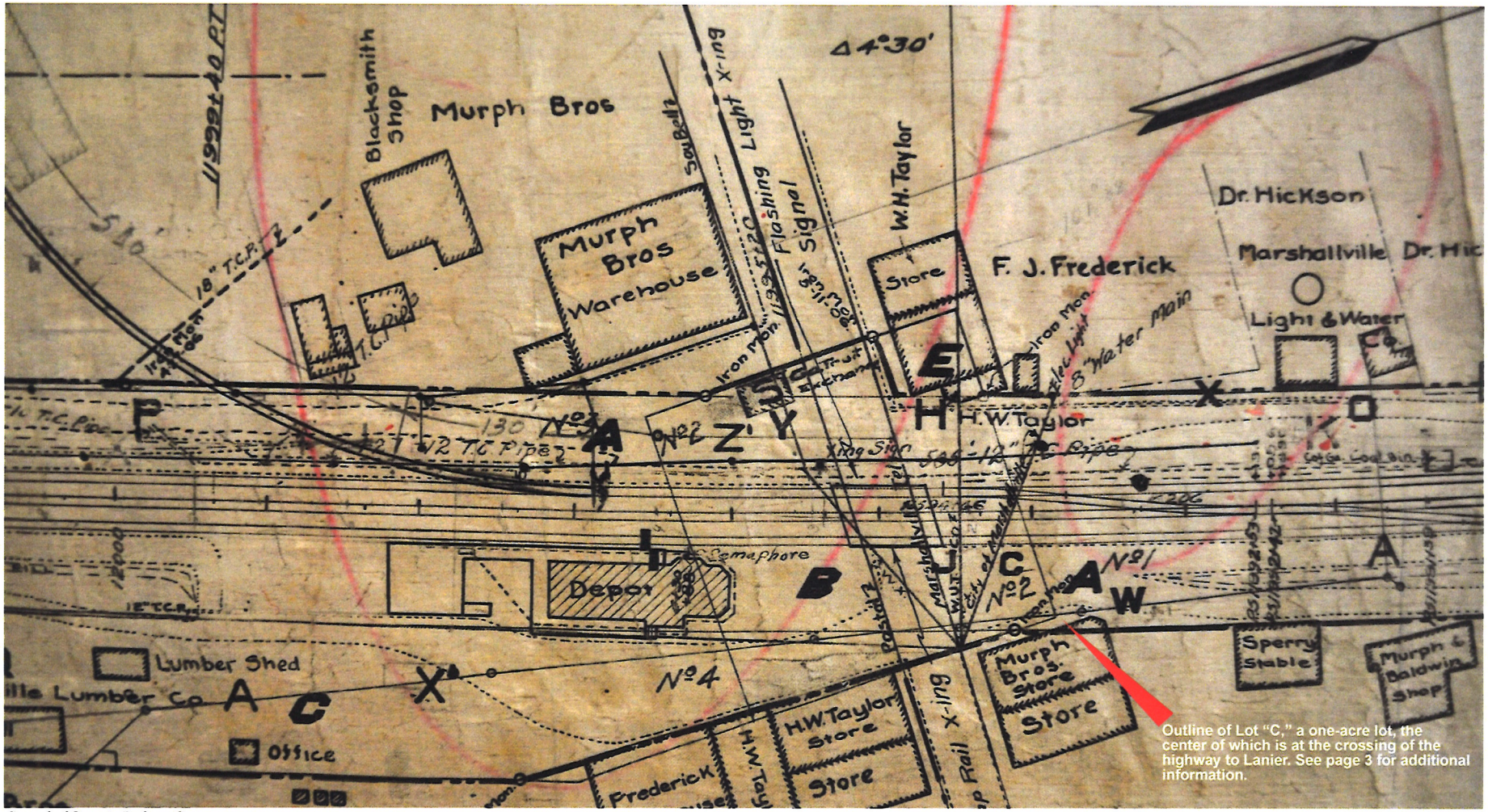
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1922
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



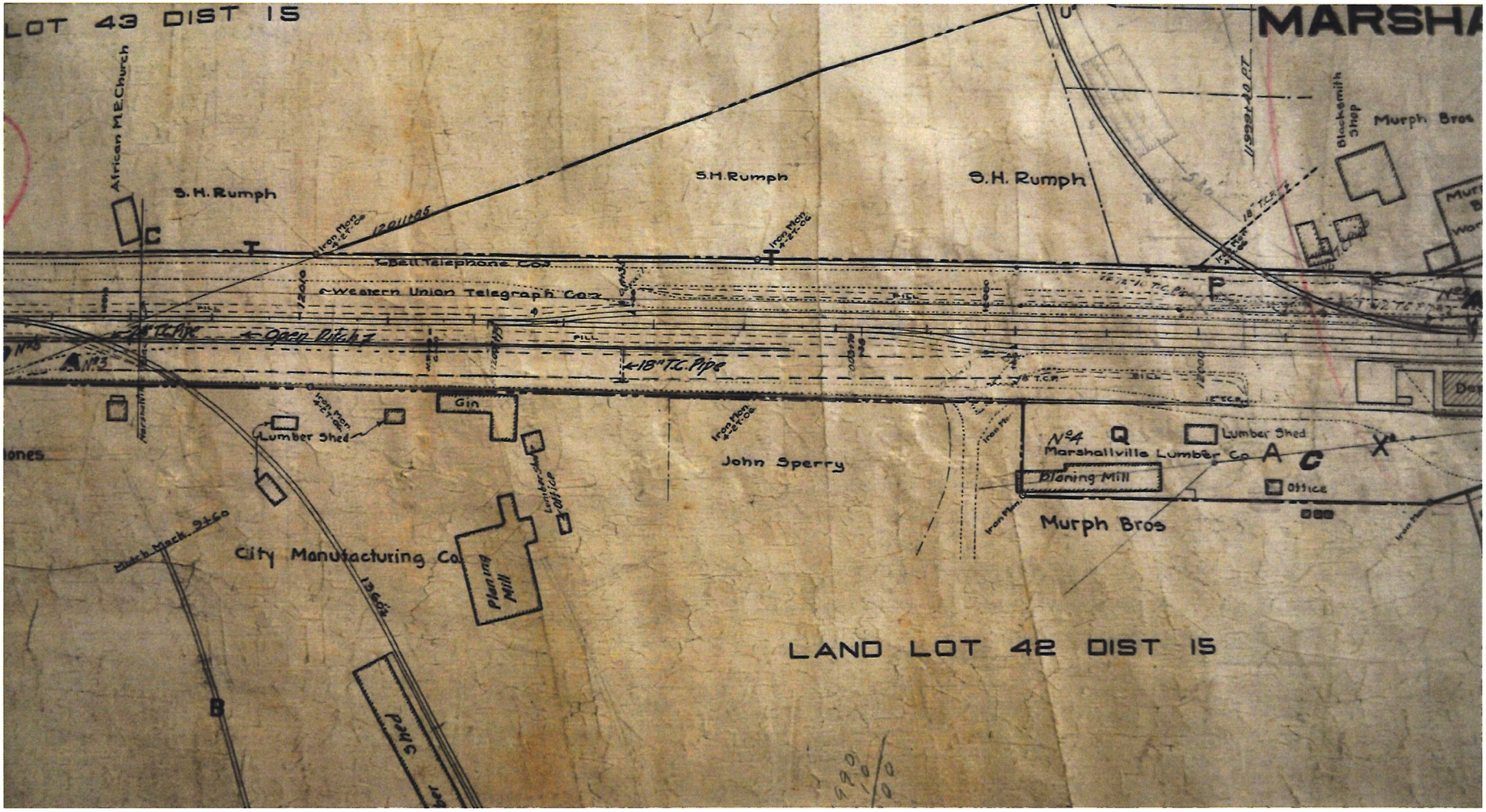
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1922
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



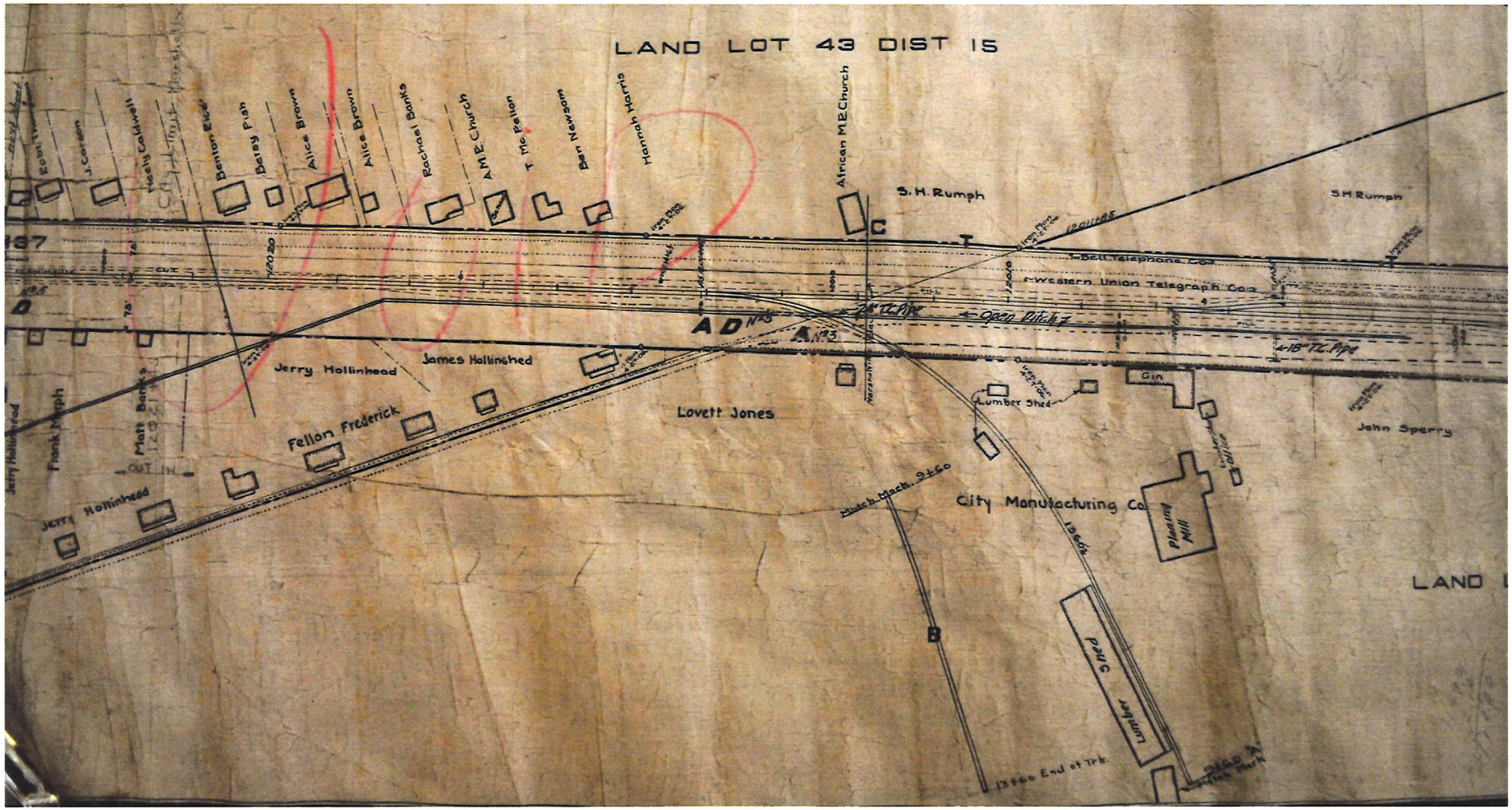
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1922
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



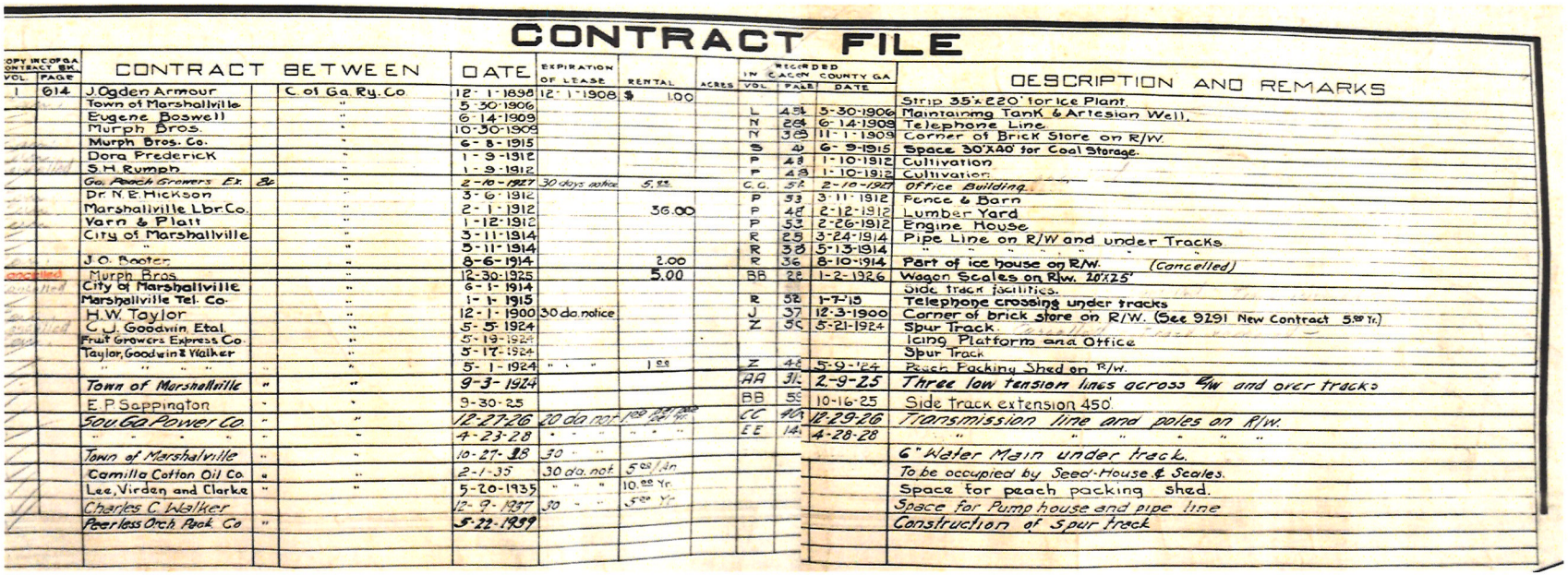
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1922
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1922
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1922
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



CONTRACT FILE

COPY IN CO OF GA CONTRACT BK. VOL.	PAGE	CONTRACT BETWEEN			DATE	EXPIRATION OF LEASE	RENTAL	ACRES	RECORDED IN MACON COUNTY GA VOL	PAGE	DATE	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS
1	614	J. Ogden Armour		C. of Ga. Ry. Co	12-1-1898	12-1-1908	$ 1.00					Strip 35'x220' for Ice Plant.
		Town of Marshallville		"	5-30-1906				L	458	5-30-1906	Maintaining Tank & Artesian Well.
		Eugene Boswell		"	6-14-1909				N	268	6-14-1909	Telephone Line.
		Murph Bros.		"	10-30-1909				N	368	11-1-1909	Corner of Brick Store on R/W.
		Murph Bros. Co.		"	6-8-1915				S	40	6-9-1915	Space 30'X40' for Coal Storage.
		Dora Frederick		"	1-9-1912				P	48	1-10-1912	Cultivation
		S.H. Rumph		"	1-9-1912				P	48	1-10-1912	Cultivation
		Ga. Peach Growers Ex.	Bk	"	2-10-1927	30 days notice	5.00		C.C.	58	2-10-1927	Office Building.
		Dr. N.E. Hickson		"	3-6-1912				P	53	3-11-1912	Fence & Barn
		Marshallville Lbr. Co.		"	2-1-1912		36.00		P	48	2-12-1912	Lumber Yard
		Yarn & Platt		"	1-12-1912				P	53	2-26-1912	Engine House
		City of Marshallville		"	3-11-1914				R	25	3-24-1914	Pipe Line on R/W and under Tracks
		"		"	5-11-1914				R	38	5-13-1914	" " " " " "
		J.O. Rooter		"	8-6-1914		2.00		R	36	8-10-1914	Part of ice house on R/W. (Cancelled)
cancelled		Murph Bros.		"	12-30-1925		5.00		BB	28	1-2-1926	Wagon Scales on R/w. 20'x25'
		City of Marshallville		"	6-1-1914							Side Track facilities
		Marshallville Tel. Co.		"	1-1-1915				R	52	1-7-15	Telephone crossing under tracks
		H.W. Taylor		"	12-1-1900	30 da. notice			J	37	12-3-1900	Corner of brick store on R/W. (See 9191 New Contract 5th Yr.)
		C.J. Goodwin, Etal		"	5-5-1924				Z	56	5-21-1924	Spur Track.
		Fruit Growers Express Co.		"	5-19-1924							Icing Platform and Office
		Taylor, Goodwin & Walker		"	5-17-1924							Spur Track
		" " " "		"	5-1-1924	" " "	1.00		Z	48	5-9-1924	Peach Packing Shed on R/W.
		Town of Marshallville	"	"	9-3-1924				AA	31	2-9-25	Three low tension lines across R/W and over tracks
		E.P. Sappington	"	"	9-30-25				BB	55	10-16-25	Side Track extension 450'
		Sou. Ga. Power Co.	"	"	12-27-26	20 da. not.	100.00 per year		CC	40	12-29-26	Transmission line and poles on R/W.
		" " " "	"	"	4-23-28	" " "	" " "		EE	14	4-28-28	" " " " " " "
		Town of Marshallville	"	"	10-27-28	30 " "						6" Water Main under track.
		Camilla Cotton Oil Co.	"	"	2-1-35	30 da. not.	5.00/An					To be occupied by Seed-House & Scales.
		Lee, Virden and Clarke	"	"	5-20-1935	" " "	10.00 Yr.					Space for peach packing shed.
		Charles C. Walker			12-9-1937	30 " "	5.00 Yr.					Space for Pump house and pipe line
		Peerless Orch. Pack. Co	"		5-22-1939							Construction of Spur track

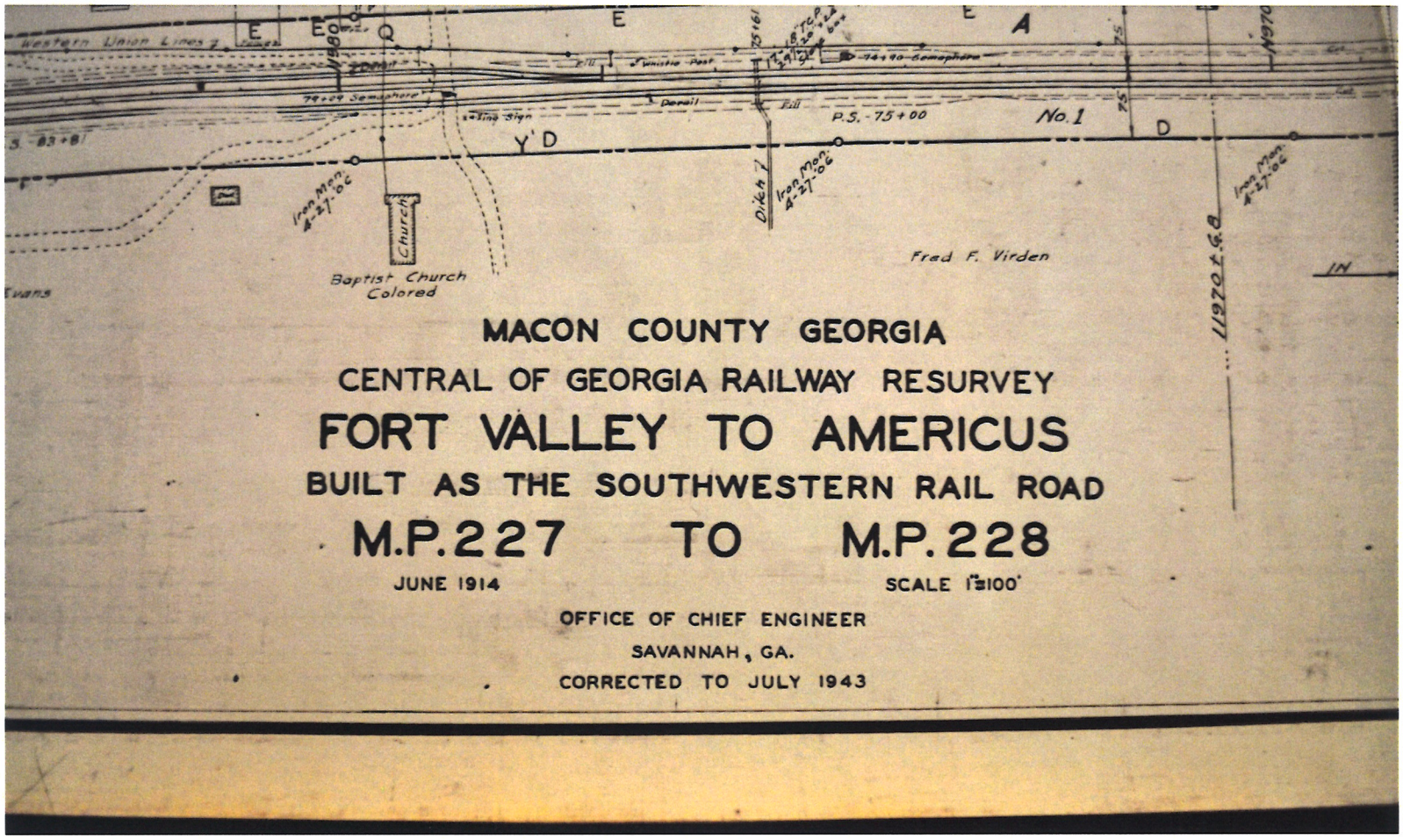
DEED FILE

FIELD NOTES

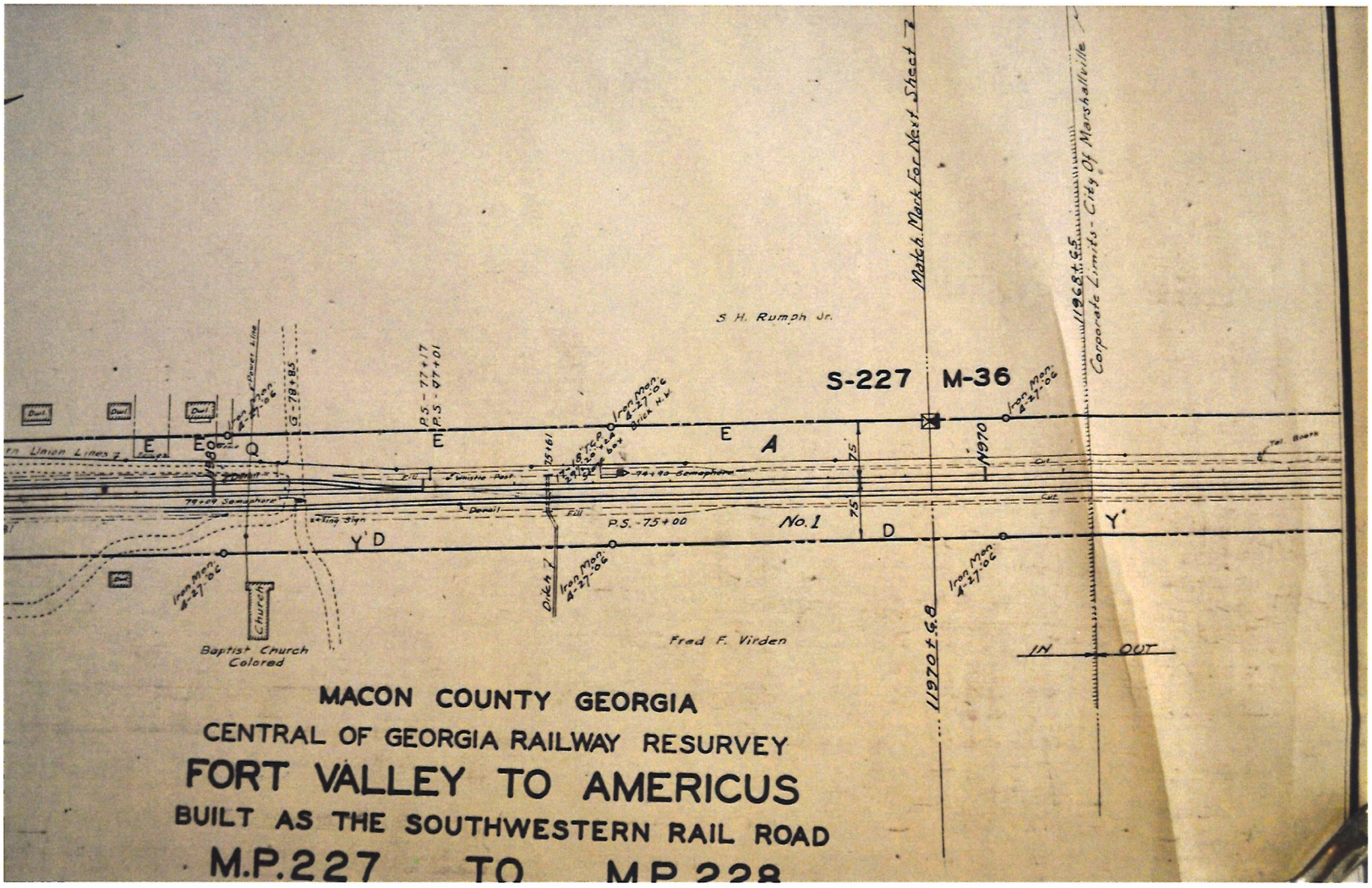
BOOK	PAGE	DATE
733	84-93, 101	Apr 1906
1766		June 1914.

PARCEL NO.	LAND DEPT. NO.	REFERENCE LETTER	NUMBER	KIND OF CONVEYANCE	FROM	TO	DATE	CONSIDERATION	ACRES	RECORDED IN MACON COUNTY GA VOL	PAGE	DATE	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS
13.5	58	A	26	Wty Deed	Isaac Johnson et al.	S.W. R.R. Co.	8-4-1848	$		C	505	9-22-1879	75' each side & thru Lots 42, 17, 15, 643, 15th Dist. (See also "25)
2	59	"	18	"	" "	" "	9-29-1848		.93	C	307	9-22-1879	1 Acre Lot at Road X'ing
4	60	"	37	"	Marcus E. Sperry	" "	4-20-1864	666.66	1.32	C	668	4-24-1864	Lot 588' on R/W Line, at right angles 100', at right angles 438, North 120.5, West 62.5
3	58	"	25	"	James Johnson	" "	9-20-1849	50.00		C	505	9-20-1879	75' each side & thru Lot 43 (See also "26)
		"		"	S.W. R.R. Co.	H.W. Taylor	5-31-1883	425.00	.05	D	28	6-22-1883	Part of Lot "B"

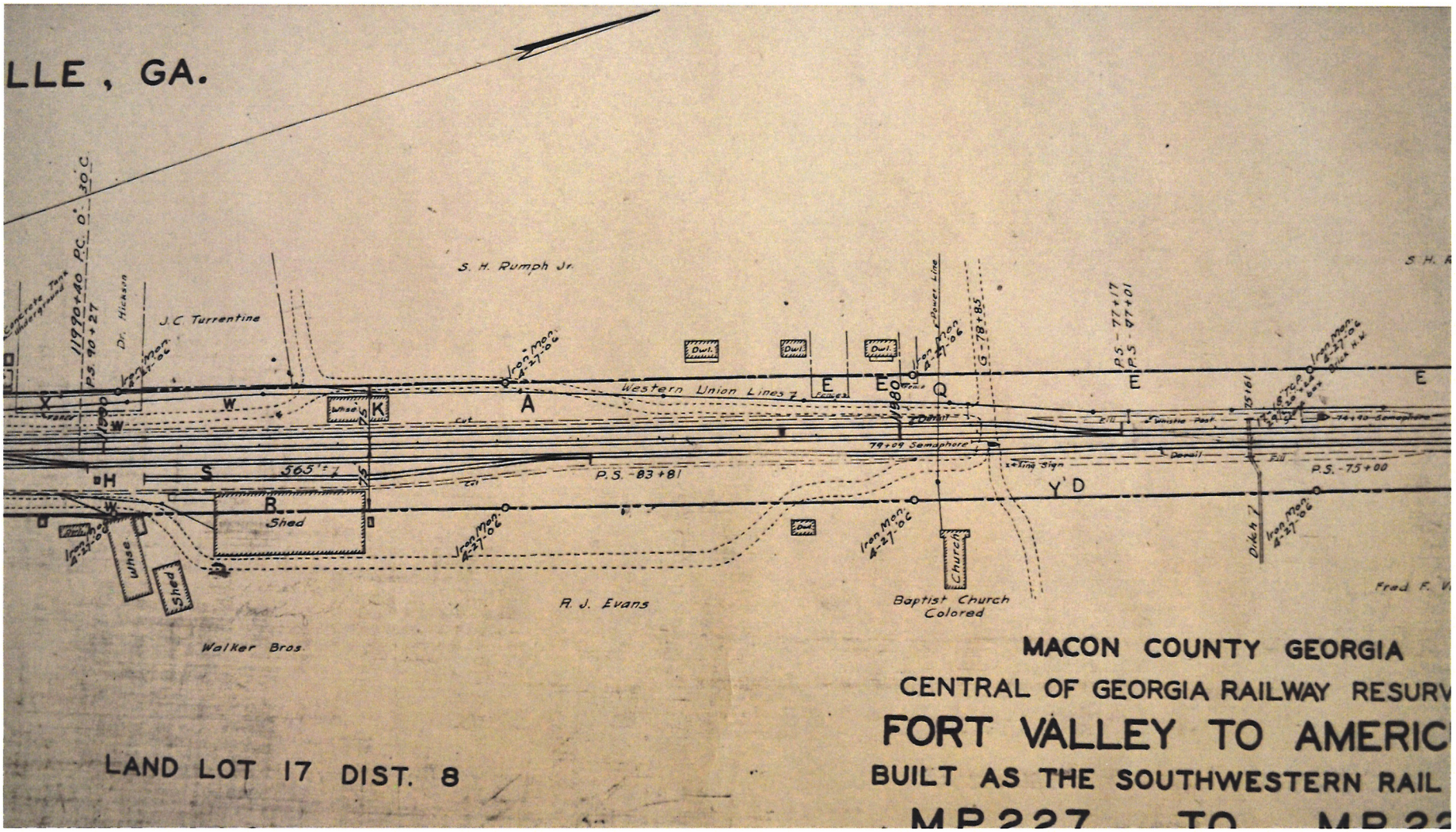
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1922
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



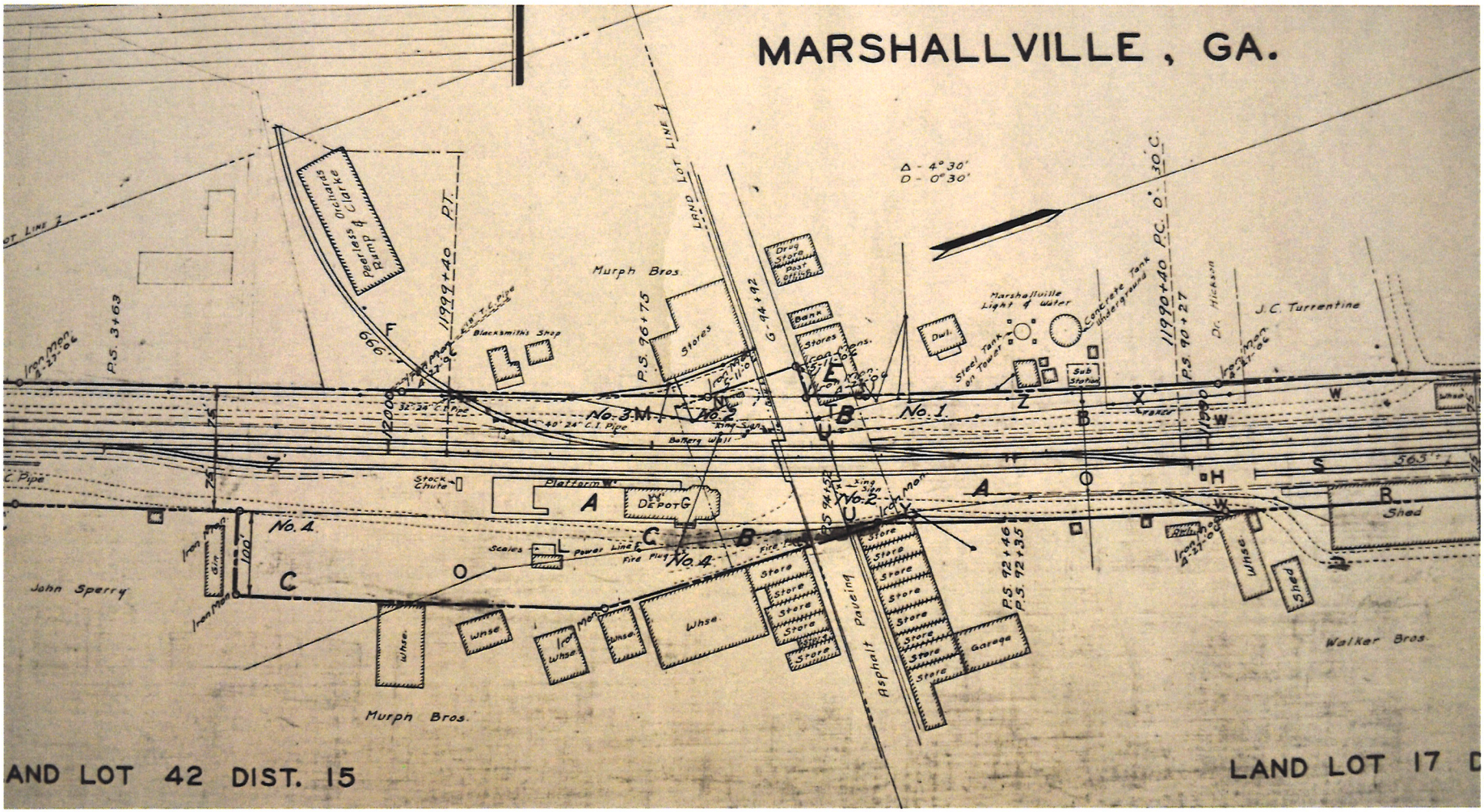
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1943
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



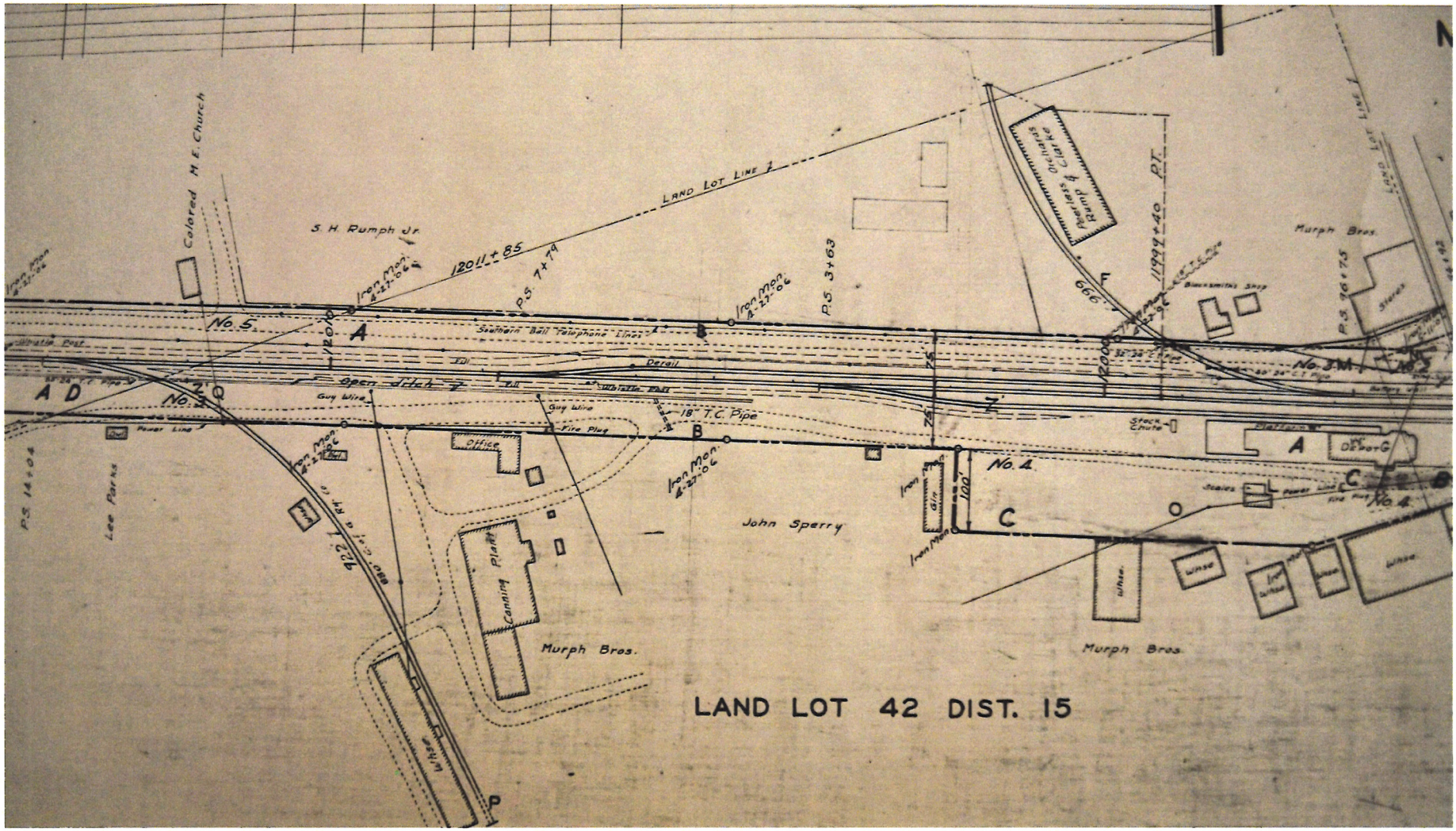
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1943
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



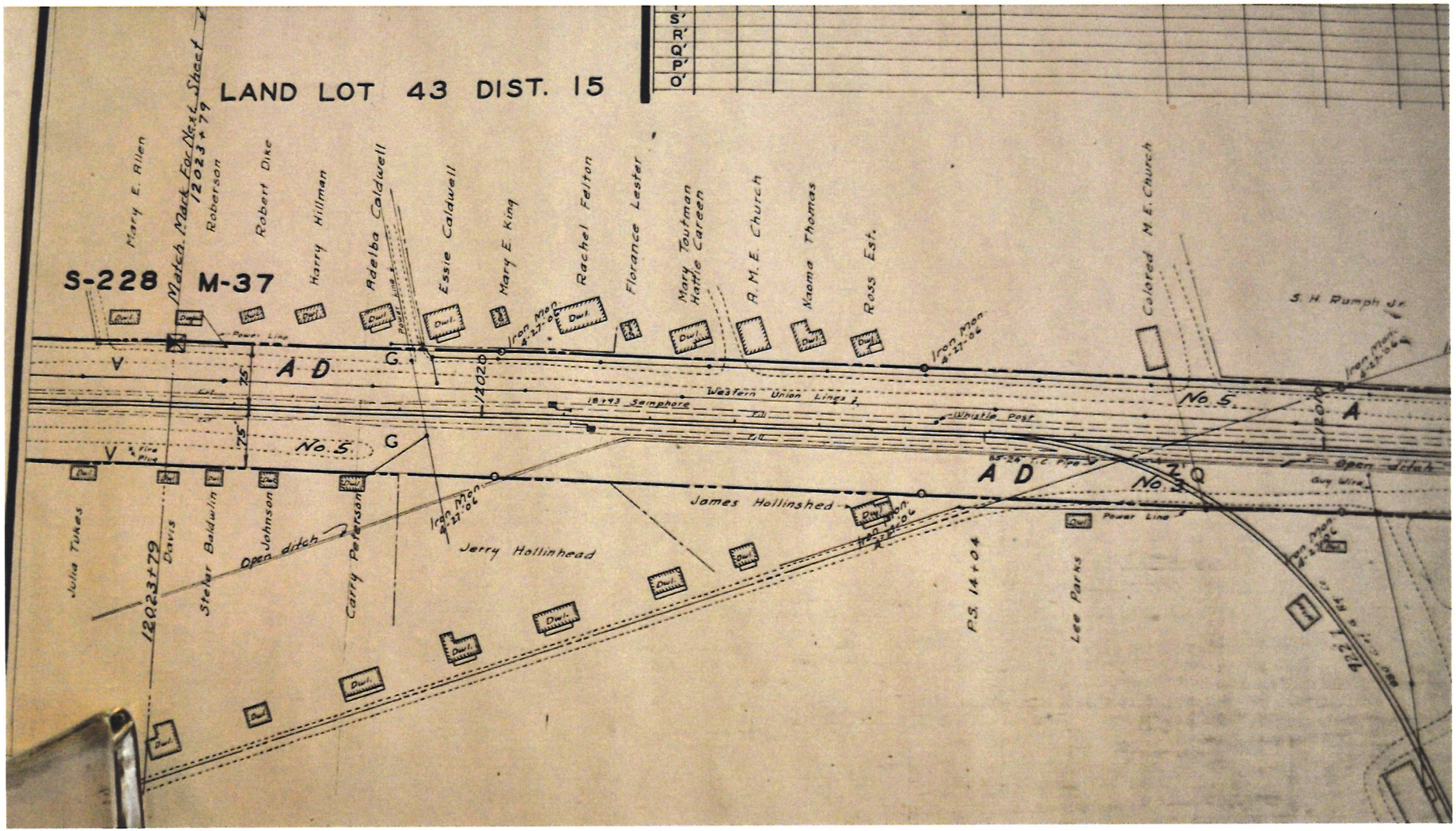
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1943
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



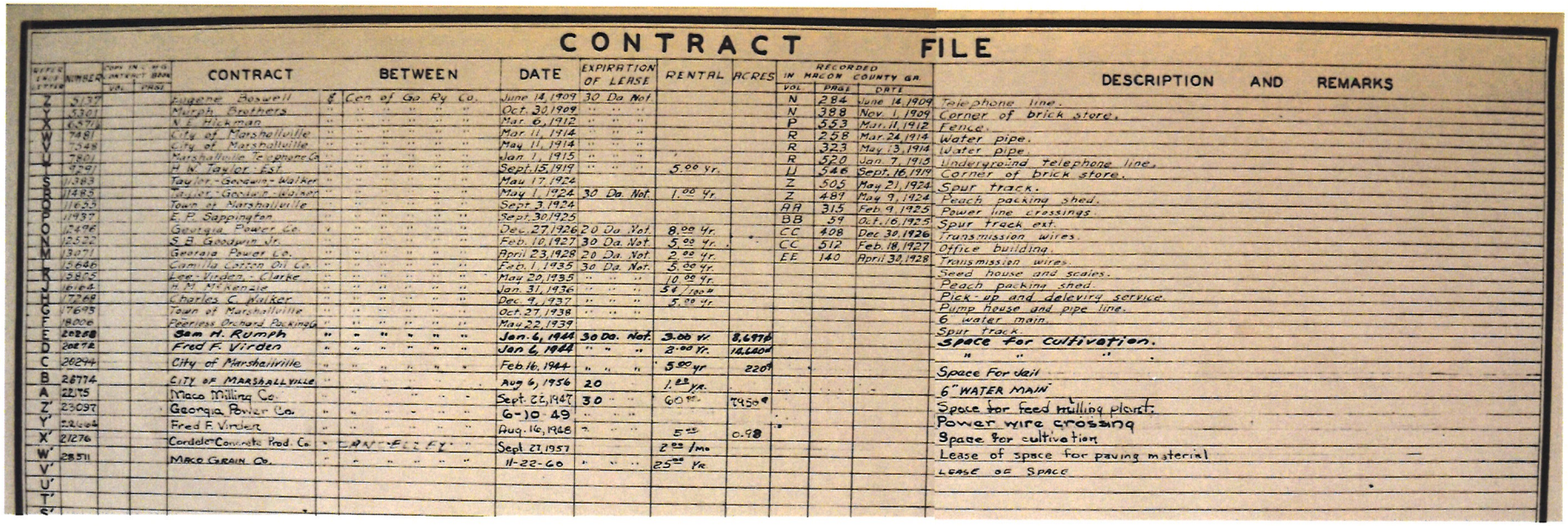
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1943
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1943
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey

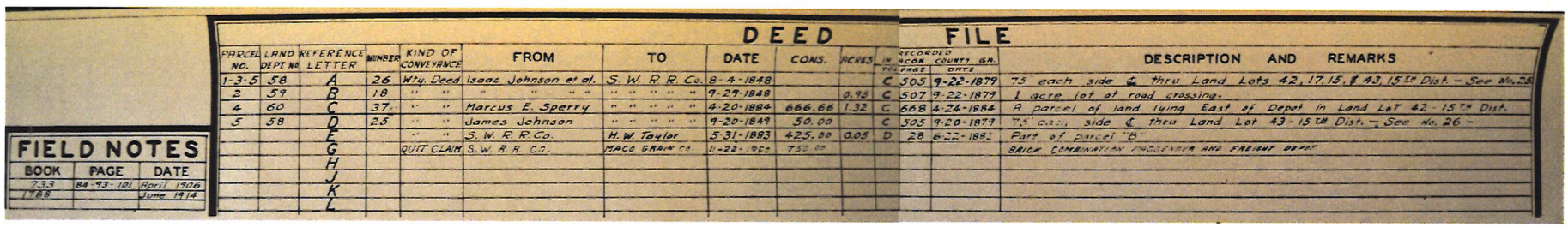


Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1943
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey



CONTRACT FILE

WITH'S CASE LETTER	NUMBER	CONTRACT	BETWEEN	DATE	EXPIRATION OF LEASE	RENTAL	ACRES	RECORDED IN MACON COUNTY GA. VOL	PAGE	DATE	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS
Z	5177	Eugene Boswell	$ Cen of Ga Ry Co.	June 14, 1909	30 Da Not			N	284	June 14, 1909	Telephone line.
Y	5301	Murph Brothers	" " " " "	Oct. 30, 1909	" " "			N	388	Nov. 1, 1909	Corner of brick store.
X	6571	N E Hickman	" " " " "	Mar. 6, 1912	" " "			P	553	Mar. 11, 1912	Fence.
W	7481	City of Marshallville	" " " " "	Mar. 11, 1914	" " "			R	258	Mar. 24, 1914	Water pipe.
V	7548	City of Marshallville	" " " " "	May 11, 1914	" " "			R	323	May 13, 1914	Water pipe.
U	7801	Marshallville Telephone Co	" " " " "	Jan 1, 1915	" " "			R	520	Jan 7, 1915	Underground telephone line.
T	9291	H W Taylor Est	" " " " "	Sept. 15, 1919	" " "	5.00 Yr.		U	546	Sept. 16, 1919	Corner of brick store.
S	11383	Taylor-Goodwin-Walker	" " " " "	May 17 1924				Z	505	May 21, 1924	Spur track.
R	11483	Taylor-Goodwin-Walker	" " " " "	May 1, 1924	30 Da. Not.	1.00 Yr.		Z	489	May 9, 1924	Peach packing shed.
Q	11655	Town of Marshallville	" " " " "	Sept 3 1924				AA	315	Feb. 9 1925	Power line crossings.
P	11937	E. P. Sappington	" " " " "	Sept. 30, 1925				BB	59	Oct. 16, 1925	Spur track ext.
O	12496	Georgia Power Co.	" " " " "	Dec. 27, 1926	20 Da. Not.	8.00 Yr.		CC	408	Dec 30, 1926	Transmission wires.
N	12522	S B Goodwin Jr.	" " " " "	Feb. 10, 1927	30 Da. Not.	5.00 Yr.		CC	512	Feb. 18, 1927	Office building.
M	13071	Georgia Power Co.	" " " " "	April 23, 1928	20 Da. Not.	2.00 Yr.		EE	140	April 30, 1928	Transmission wires.
L	13686	Camilla Cotton Oil Co.	" " " " "	Feb. 1, 1935	30 Da. Not.	5.00 Yr.					Seed house and scales.
K	13825	Lee-Virden-Clarke	" " " " "	May 20, 1935	" " "	10.00 Yr.					Peach packing shed.
J	14164	" " McKenzie	" " " " "	Jan. 31, 1936	" " "	5¢ / 100 #					Pick-up and delevery service.
H	17249	Charles C. Walker	" " " " "	Dec. 9, 1937	" " "	5.00 Yr.					Pump house and pipe line.
G	17695	Town of Marshallville	" " " " "	Oct. 27, 1938	" " "						6 water main.
F	18006	Peerless Orchard Packing	" " " " "	May 22, 1939							Spur track.
E	20258	Sam H. Rumph	" " " " "	Jan. 6, 1944	30 Da. Not.	3.00 Yr	8.6978				Space for cultivation.
D	20278	Fred F. Virden	" " " " "	Jan 6, 1944	" " "	3.00 Yr.	14.1400				" " "
C	20294	City of Marshallville	" " " " "	Feb 16, 1944	" " "	5.00 yr	220'				Space For Jail
B	28774	CITY OF MARSHALLVILLE	"	Aug 6, 1956	20	1.00 yr.					6" WATER MAIN
A	22175	Macon Milling Co.	"	Sept. 22, 1947	30	60.00	7950				Space for feed milling plant.
Z'	23097	Georgia Power Co.	"	6-10-49							Power wire crossing
Y'	22668	Fred F. Virden	"	Aug. 16, 1948		5.00	0.98				Space for cultivation
X'	21276	Cordele Concrete Prod. Co.	" [illegible]	Sept 27, 1957		2.00 / Mo					Lease of space for paving material
W'	28511	MACO GRAIN CO.	" " " " "	11-22-60		25.00 Yr.					LEASE OF SPACE
V'											
U'											
T'											
S'											



FIELD NOTES

BOOK	PAGE	DATE
733	84-93-101	April 1906
1788		June 1914

DEED FILE

PARCEL NO.	LAND DEPT NO	REFERENCE LETTER	NUMBER	KIND OF CONVEYANCE	FROM	TO	DATE	CONS.	ACRES	IN THE	RECORDED MACON COUNTY GA. PAGE	DATE	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS
1-3-5	58	A	26	Wty. Deed	Isaac Johnson et al.	S. W. R. R. Co.	8-4-1848			C	505	9-22-1879	7.5 each side ℄ thru Land Lots 42, 17, 15, & 43, 15TH Dist. — See No. 25
2	59	B	18	" "	" " " "	" " " " "	9-29-1848		0.95	C	507	9-22-1879	1 acre lot at road crossing.
4	60	C	37	" "	Marcus E. Sperry	" " " " "	4-20-1884	666.66	1.32	C	568	4-24-1884	A parcel of land lying East of Depot in Land Lot 42 - 15TH Dist.
5	58	D	23	" "	James Johnson	" " " " "	9-20-1849	50.00		C	505	9-20-1879	7.5 each side ℄ thru Land Lot 43 - 15TH Dist. — See No. 26 —
		E		" "	S. W. R. R. Co.	H. W. Taylor	5-31-1893	425.00	0.05	D	28	6-22-1882	Part of parcel "B"
		G		QUIT CLAIM	S. W. R. R. CO.	MACO GRAIN CO.	11-22-1960	750.00					BRICK COMBINATION PASSENGER AND FREIGHT DEPOT
		H											
		J											
		K											
		L											

Central of Georgia Railway Company
Resurvey Map, 1914-1943
Built as the South Western Rail Road, Central of Georgia Railway Resurvey