

City of Dublin

Historic Resource Survey Report

December 2013

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENT + DESIGN
CE+D



Figure 1. Mid-century Commercial Structure

Report Submitted to:
The City of Dublin, Georgia
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Figure 2. Early 20th Century Advertisement

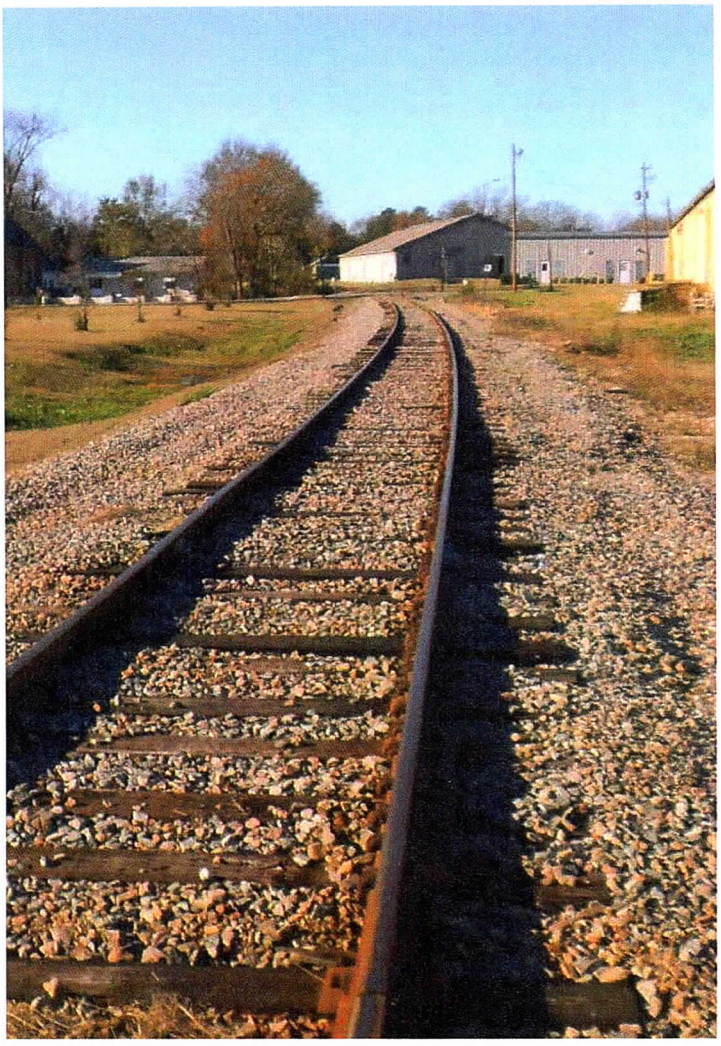


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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The Center for Community Design and Preservation (CCDP) located within the College of Environment and Design (CED) at the University of Georgia was contracted by the City of Dublin, Georgia to conduct a Phase One Historic Resource Survey update of the locally designated Bellevue Avenue Historic District and the National Register Dublin Commercial District in December 2013. The overall survey area included two distinct subsections: the residential locally designated Bellevue Avenue Historic District, and the Dublin Commercial Historic District. In order to gauge the possibility of expanding either district, CCDP expanded the study area to include all parcels in the Bellevue Avenue Historic District from S. Lancaster St in the west, Highland Ave on the north, all parcel fronting Bellevue Ave on the south, to North Church Street at Academy Ave in the east. Also included in the residential survey area were the two blocks immediately south of Academy Ave, west of Church St, north of the train tracks and east of Rowe St. The boundary for the commercial survey area included parcels which fronted Madison Ave, to those fronting Washington St and Gaines St to S. Decatur St the east, Columbia St and Mincey St set the northern boundary, and Church St. delineated the western boundary.

The study was performed to resurvey and analyze the extant local and national historic districts in Dublin to assess sustained integrity and identify possible areas for district expansion. The study began with a search of Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic GIS (GNAHRGIS) database to identify any NRHP-listed properties or districts. Research revealed three listings in Dublin: the Carnegie Library (NRHP listing 75000599), the Dublin Commercial Historic District (NRHP listing 02000540), and the Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District (NHRP listing 02001293), which contains the locally designated Bellevue Avenue Historic District.

Historical research was conducted with an emphasis on Sanborn maps, tax records, and an analysis of the 1977 Dublin historic resource survey. Prior to fieldwork, GIS information helped to establish parcel boundaries in the survey area, identify GPS coordinates of building footprints (when applicable), and distinguish street names and locations. In addition, county tax data helped to accurately date buildings, assign building types, and in designation evaluations.

The intensive field survey was conducted by graduate students in the Masters of Historic Preservation program (MHP) and the Master of Landscape Architecture program (MLA) at the CED. The area was surveyed over the course of several days with systematic coverage of the project area. Each parcel within the assigned boundaries was documented, and any extant building, structure, or site, was assessed for historic significance, age, and architectural integrity. A Georgia Historic Resources survey form was completed for each parcel. The information collected by the field survey was entered into GNAHRGIS under survey ID 2233, "City of Dublin, Ga," and can be accessed at: https://www.gnahrgis.org/.

The survey identified 370 parcels within the assigned boundaries; 191 parcels contain a historic or potentially historic building, and one parcel contains a site that meets the minimum criteria for age, architectural integrity, and historic significance to be considered historic. The survey data is summarized in this report in tabular form and a map keyed to individual parcels GNAHRGIS identification number is available; full descriptions and photographs for all historic resources can be found in Appendix C.



Figure 5. High Style Neoclassical Structure



Figure 6. Residential Structure with Folk Victorian Detailing

Project Description

Project Description

In December 2013, the Findit program housed at the Center for Community Design and Preservation (CCDP) at the College of Environment and Design (CED) at the University of Georgia conducted a Phase I Historic Resource Survey in Dublin, Georgia. The survey consisted of parcel-by-parcel documentation of the existing locally designated Bellevue Avenue Historic District and the National Register Dublin Commercial Historic District including non-contributing and potentially historic resources within the defined boundaries. The project was financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, though the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Survey boundaries included two distinct character areas: the locally designated Bellevue Avenue Historic District, and the Dublin Commercial Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. In order to gauge the possibility of expanding either district, the team looked outside existing boundaries and documented all parcels from S. Lancaster St in the west, Highland Ave on the north, all parcels fronting Bellevue Ave on the south, to North Church Street at Academy Ave in the east. Also included in the residential district were the two blocks immediately south of Academy Ave, west of Church St, north of the train tracks and east of Rowe St. The boundaries for the Dublin Commercial survey area included parcels which fronted Madison Ave, to those fronting Washington St and Gaines St to S. Decatur St the east, Columbia St and Mincey St set the northern boundary, and Church St. delineated the western boundary.

The resource survey was conducted by graduate students in the Historic Preservation program (MHP) and the Masters of Landscape Architecture program (MLA) at the CED. The survey consisted of historical and developmental research of the project area, windshield and pedestrian field work, and data collection and analysis.

The survey area consisted of 370 individual parcels; 191 of which contained a building, structure, or site that retained architectural integrity, historic significance, and minimum age to be considered historic. The information collected by the field survey was entered into Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Information System (GNAHRGIS), a web-based geographical system designed to store and display information about Georgia's cultural resources. The survey information was entered under ID 2233, "City of Dublin, Ga," and can be accessed at: https://www.gnahrgis.org/.

1. A map with GNAHRGIS IDs of all identified historic properties is attached as supplemental material.

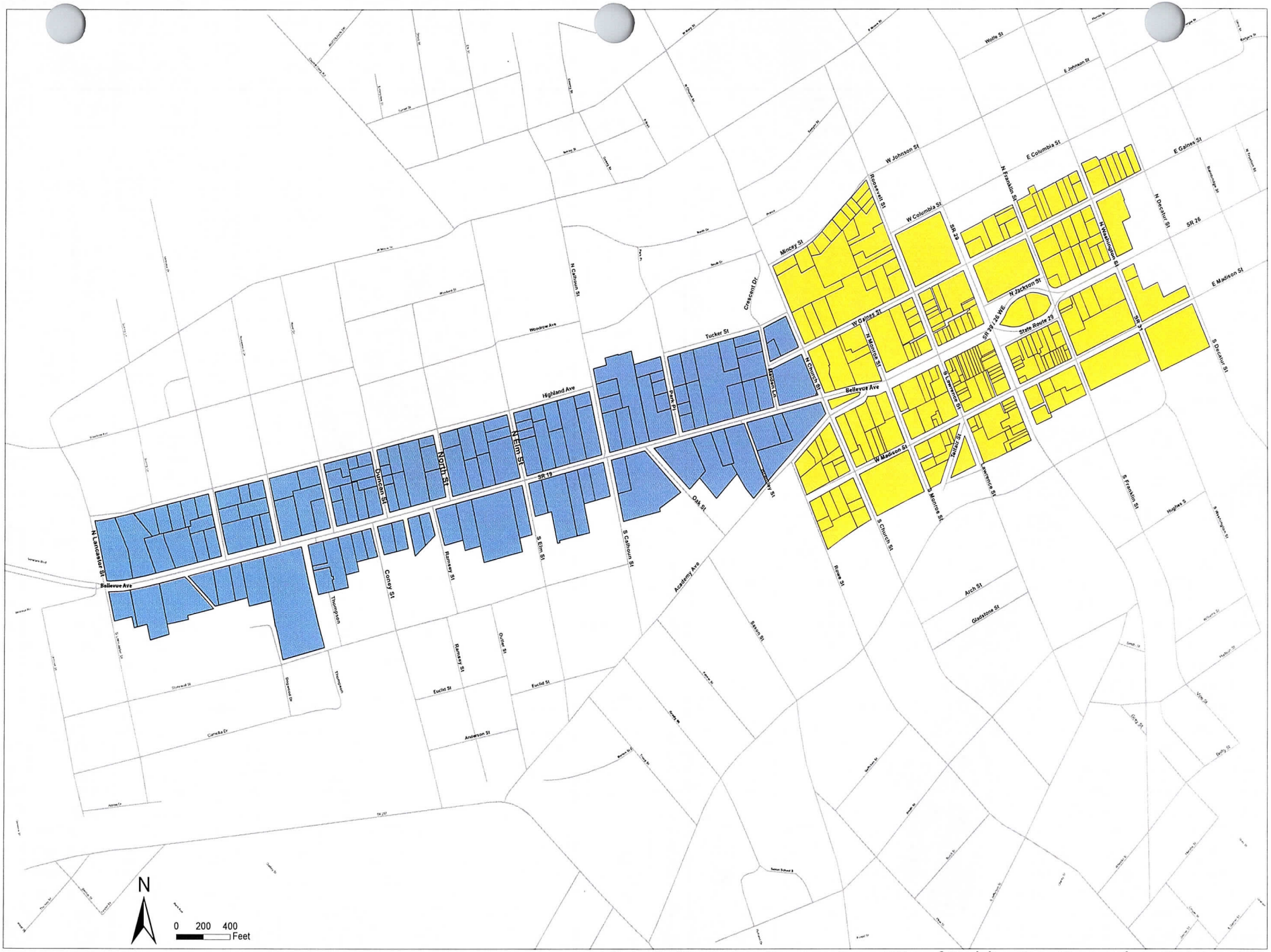


Figure 7. Overall Study Area



Figure 8. Locally Designated Bellevue Avenue Historic District Surveyed Parcels

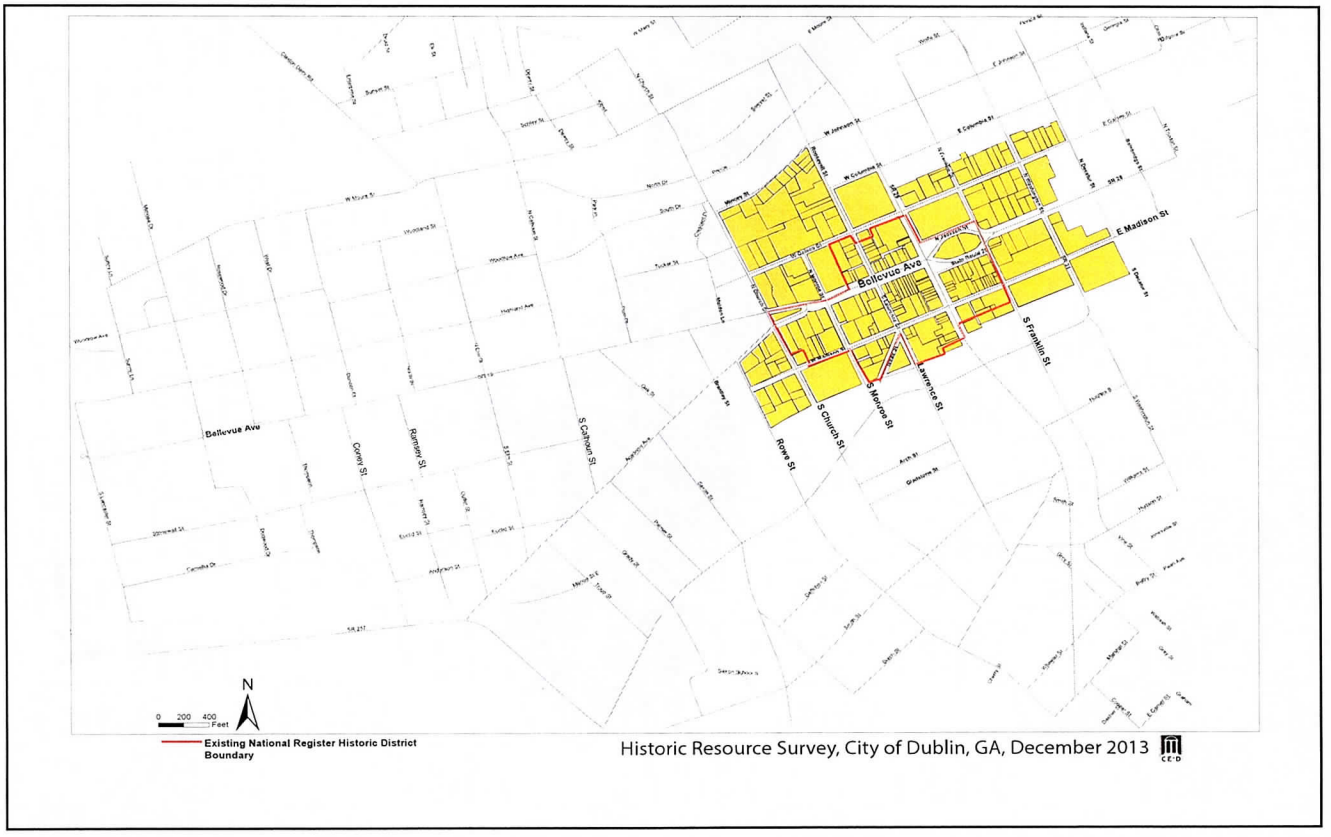


Figure 9. National Register Downtown Dublin Commercial District Surveyed Parcels

Previous Preservation Activity

Previous Preservation Activity

Dublin has a long history of successful preservation activities. One of the first preservation accomplishments was the formation of the Laurens County Historical Society, Inc. Founded in 1967, this organization was instrumental in protecting the 1907 Carnegie Library (GNAHRGIS ID: 244559), one of the city's most recognizable and significant buildings. Listed in the National Register on May 30, 1975, the Carnegie Library was the first resource listed in the city.

In 1977, a historic resource survey was conducted along Bellevue Avenue and in the downtown area. The data gathered from this survey aided the city in drafting and adopting of its historic preservation ordinance in 1979. These actions led to creation of the first local historic district in Dublin, the Bellevue Avenue Historic District, in 1986. Many historic structures in Downtown Dublin underwent renovations in the 1990s including the Theater Dublin (former Martin Theater), the Fred Roberts Hotel, and the 1902 Dublin High School (City Hall.)

Dublin's two National Register Historic Districts were both listed in 2002, the Dublin Commercial District, and the Stubbs-Park Stonewall Street Historic District (which contains the local district of Bellevue Avenue). Additional funding was obtained the same year for the completion of the Fred Roberts Hotel renovation. More recently, the city completed the renovation of the 1911 Colonial Revival 'Old Post Office,' in 2012.

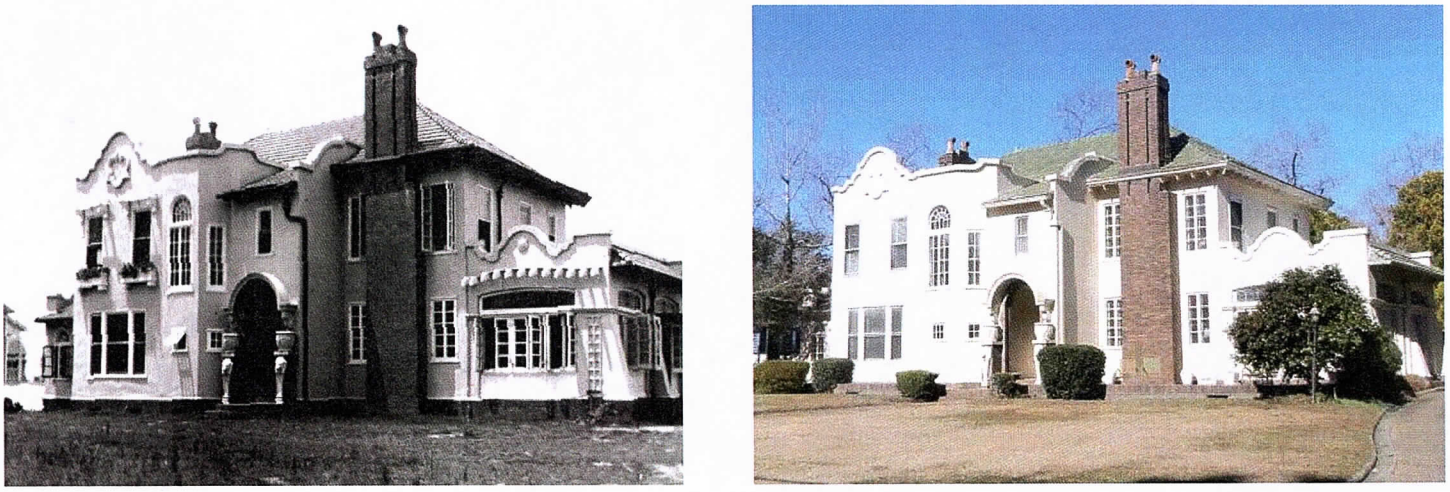


Figure 10. GNARHGIS ID 223344 in Historic Photograph and Current Survey

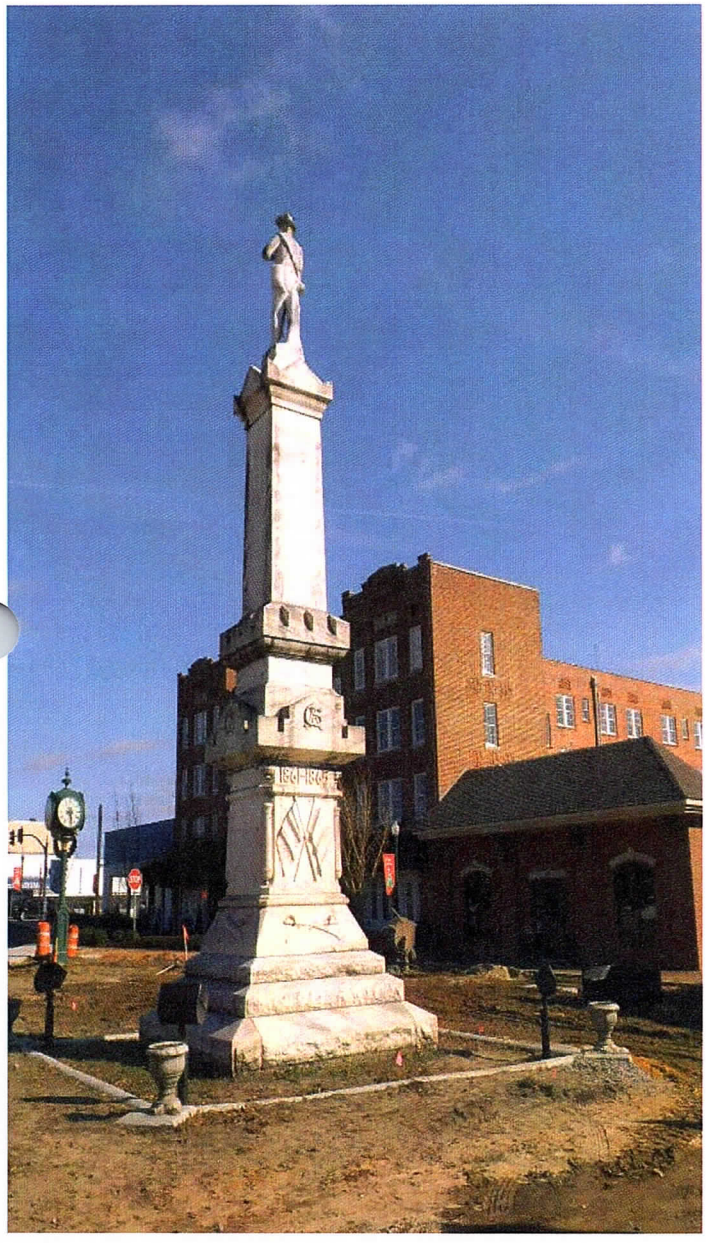


Figure 11. Memorial in Downtown Dublin

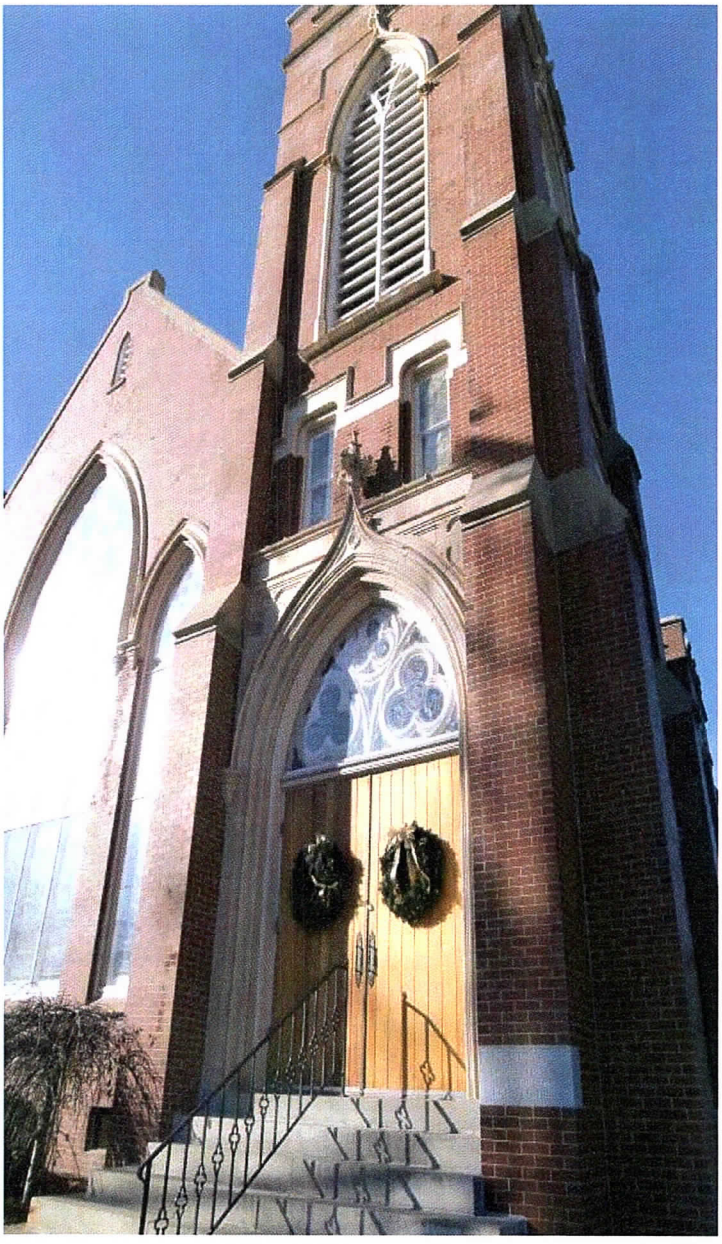


Figure 12. GNAHRGIS ID 244541, First Baptist Church

Methodology & Survey Results

Methodology

The survey was conducted in accordance with the National Park Services standards outlined in "National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Local Survey: A Basis for Preservation Planning"[1] and the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual .

The study began with a search of the GNAHRGIS database to identify any National Register of Historic Places-listed properties or districts. Research revealed three listings in Dublin: the Carnegie Library (NRHP listing 75000599), the Dublin Commercial Historic District (NRHP listing 02000540), and the Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District (NHRP listing 02001293), which contains the local Bellevue Avenue Historic District.

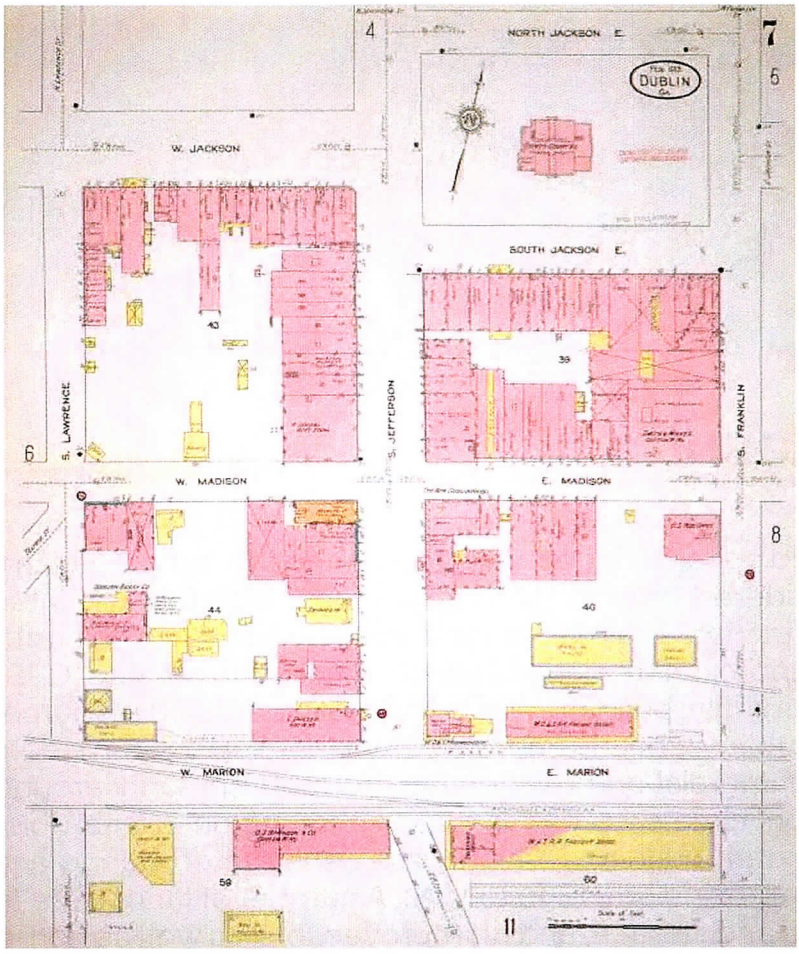
Historical research was conducted with an emphasis on Sanborn maps, tax records, and an analysis of the 1977 Dublin survey. These maps and documentation provided a context and developmental history of the area. Prior to fieldwork, current GIS information was obtained to establish parcel boundaries in the survey area, identify GPS coordinates of building footprints (when applicable), and distinguish street names and locations. In addition, county tax data was retrieved to help accurately date buildings, assign building types, and in evaluations.

The intensive field survey was conducted by graduate students in the Historic Preservation program (MHP) and the Masters of Landscape Architecture program (MLA) at the CED. The area was surveyed over the course of several days with systematic coverage of the project area. Each parcel within the assigned boundaries was documented, and any extant building, structure, or site, was assessed for historic significance, age, and architectural integrity. All parcels surveyed were assigned an identification number then documented with the completion of a Georgia Historic Resources Survey Form, as well as photo documentation and corresponding georeferencing data. The survey form includes information about the use, style, floor plan, materials, context, physical description and an accurate approximation of the date of construction and additions. Dates of construction are given in approximations or 'circa,' dates, unless explicitly identified by markers or other documentation. Sources utilized for age determination, architectural style, and type included Lee and Virginia McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses, the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual, Georgia's Living Places, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division's publication, The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation, and A Visual Guide to Architecture by Francis D.K. Ching.

All data collected during the field survey which met the minimum criteria for age, historic significance and integrity was entered into GNAHRGIS, and assigned a GNAHRGIS resource ID. The attributes of each resource were analyzed for date, architectural style, resource type, and National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

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1. Derry, Anne, Jandal, H. Ward, Shull, Carol D., and Thorman, Jan. *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. National Register Bulletin 24*, Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985.) http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb24.pdf



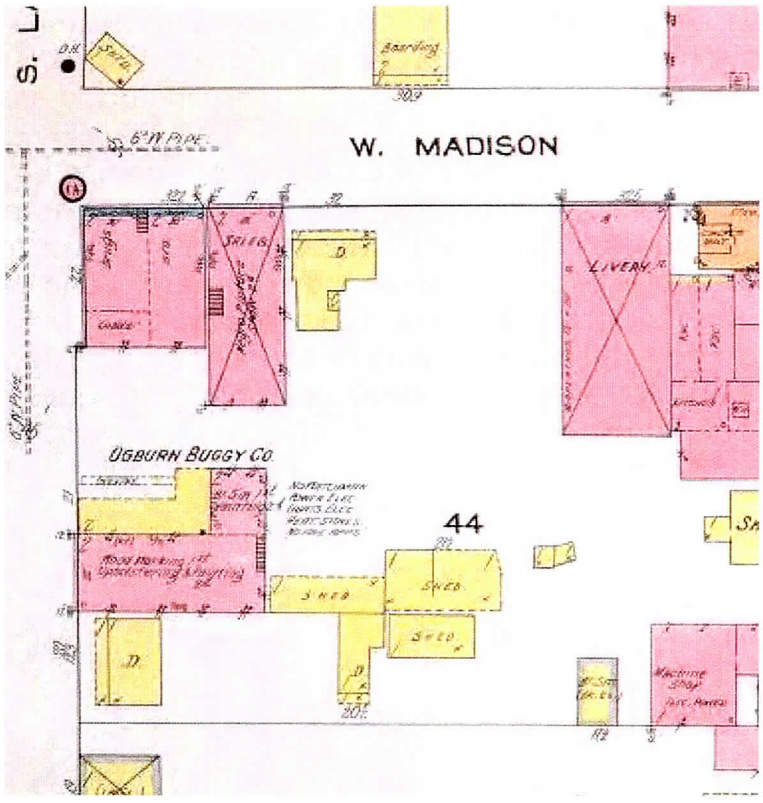


Figure 13. Examples of Downtown Dublin Sanborn Maps

Survey Results

191 buildings and 1 site were documented during this survey which met the minimum criteria to be considered historic (appropriate age, architectural integrity, and historic significance) are attached as a master table in Appendix B which contains the attributes of GNAHRGIS ID, approximate date of construction, current use, GPS coordinates, and address. Overwhelmingly, buildings were the most identified resource type (99.5%); one site, the original Dublin Public Cemetery (GNAHRGIS ID 244821), dates to 1818. These buildings, both commercial and residential, grouped primarily around an approximate date of construction, circa 1910, with 53 (22.7%) falling on or near this date. The survey documented 131 extant buildings which were constructed during a period of extreme growth in Dublin, approximately 1890 to 1920. A number of landscape features including: automobile parking and storage, and unimproved lots, as well as non-historic structures were identified within the survey area. These parcels are attached as Appendix D which includes their addresses and GIS coordinates. These parcels are not included in the overall survey analysis, but were documented for future land use purposes for the City of Dublin. Descriptions of each non-historic building are included as Appendix E.

Detached single family residential is the most common use with 65 properties, or 34% of total documented historic structures. The second most noted use in the study area is "Commercial: Business/Office," which accounted for 51 properties, or 26.7% of all resources. This distribution is expected given the commercial and residential nature of the project area. 16 of the 191 (8.4%) documented properties are currently vacant. Vacant properties are considered highly endangered because they are more susceptible to fire and vandalism. Additionally, repairs and weatherproofing are not carried out in timely manner, which could affect the overall integrity and stability of the building.

1. A map with GNAHRGIS IDs of all identified historic properties is attached as supplemental material.

Type	Count	Percentage of Total Surveyed Resources
Building	191	99.5%
Site	1	0.5%

Table 1. Distribution of Resource Types

Approximate Date of Construction	Count	Percentage
1815	1	0.5%
1870	1	0.5%
1885	2	1.0%
1890	2	1.0%
1895	1	0.5%
1900	16	8.3%
1905	14	7.3%
1910	53	27.6%
1915	19	9.9%
1920	26	13.5%
1925	6	3.1%
1930	7	3.6%
1935	5	2.6%
1940	8	4.2%
1945	7	3.6%
1950	9	4.7%
1955	3	1.6%
1960	8	4.2%
1965	3	1.6%

Table 2. Age Distribution of All Documented Parcels

Use	Count	Percent
Animal Facility	1	0.5%
Automobile/Truck Services	1	0.5%
Civic: Social Hall/ Recreational	1	0.5%
Commercial: Business/Office	51	26.6%
Commercial: Commercial: Food Services	6	3.1%
Commercial: Financial Institution	4	2.1%
Commercial: Hotel	1	0.5%
Commercial: Storage	4	2.1%
Commercial: Store	17	8.9%
Domestic: Multiple Dwelling	4	2.1%
Domestic: Single Dwelling	65	33.9%
Funerary: Cemetery	1	0.5%
Government: City Hall	1	0.5%
Government: County Court House	1	0.5%
Government: Federal Courthouse	1	0.5%
Government: Government Office	1	0.5%
Government: Library	1	0.5%
Government: Post Office	1	0.5%
Industrial: Mill	1	0.5%
Medical: Medical Office	1	0.5%
Medical: Support Services	1	0.5%
Recreation and Leisure: Theater	1	0.5%
Religious: Religious Facility	8	4.2%
Vacant/Not in Use	16	8.3%
Work in Progress	1	0.5%

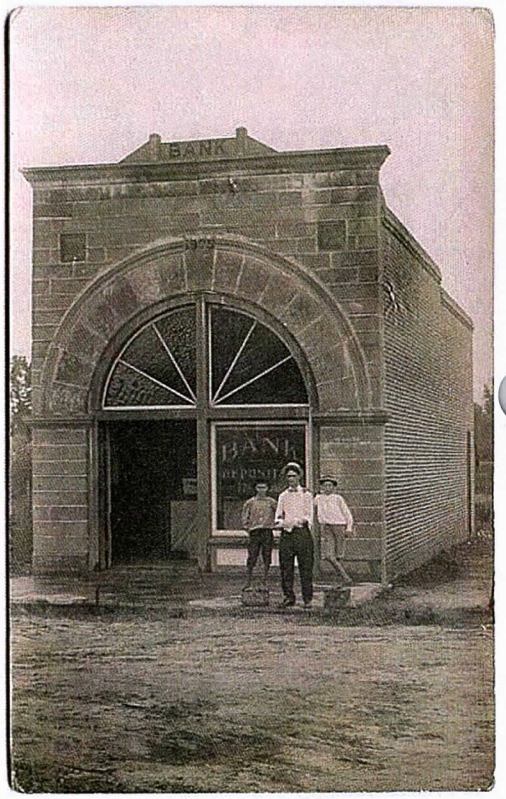
Table 3. Current Use of all Documented Resources

Developmental History

Developmental History

Laurens County was created by an act of Legislature on December 10, 1807 out of land of Washington, Baldwin, and Wilkinson Counties. Sumpterville was chosen by the state as the original county seat, and is located 8 miles west of what is now Dublin. In 1811 there was a change in the county boundaries and Sumpterville was no longer centrally located within the county, therefore, a new site, Dublin (previously referred to as Sand Bar) was chosen. The Town of Dublin was designated the county seat in 1811, and was incorporated on December 9, 1812. The town plan was laid out in 1812 in a gridiron pattern, with streets named for American Presidents predating the War of 1812.

The Creek Indians originally inhabited the area of Laurens County where Dublin is located, and made homes along the banks of the Oconee River. Dublin is built on or near an Indian village called Ocute. In 1803, the State of Georgia acquired property from the Creek Indians which would become Laurens County. After several treaties and the creation of Laurens County in 1807, early white settlers began moving into this territory and took it over for their own purposes.

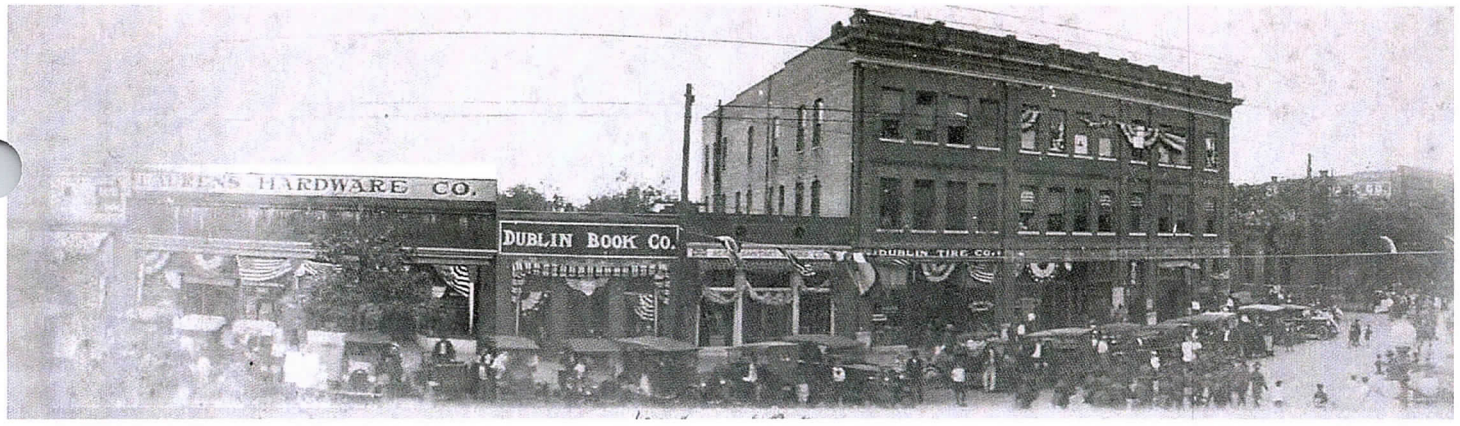


Laurens County shared in years of prosperity following the War of 1812 as waves of population swept from the east and southeast to the northwest. By 1821, the town of Dublin was larger than Macon. Many of the earliest settlers were Revolutionary War veterans from the Carolinas and Virginia, drawn to this region by land grants. Many of the early settlers were of Scottish and Irish decent, with few Huguenots.

By 1845 Dublin had a courthouse, several stores, 65 houses and 180 residents. Dublin experienced rapid growth following the Civil War; steamboat operations began on the Altamaha River by the late 1870s. Despite this transportation improvement and the creation of a new state network of roads, Dublin remained primarily isolated. The River often did not provide adequate transportation was mainly unnavigable and sandy during droughts. However, despite this isolation, Dublin continued to grow in the 1870s, and had a population increase from 200 residents to 800 by 1880. The town's population increase is attributed to its ability to remain an agricultural market town for the surrounding rural farmers and merchants, and as the county seat and political center of Laurens County. The 1880s experienced increasing outside investment, immigration and industrialization along the railroads.

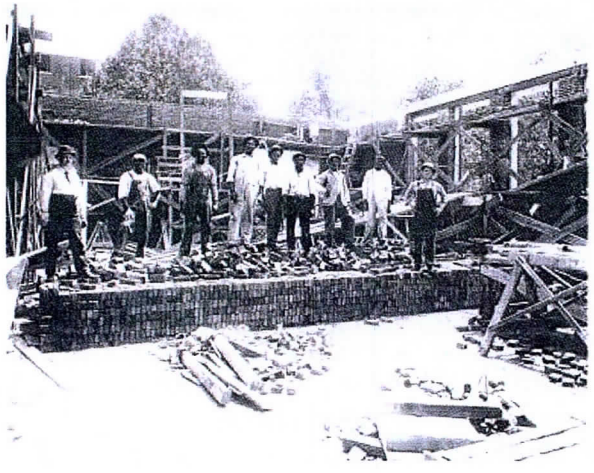
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1. City of Dublin, NRHP Nomination Dublin Commercial Historic District, DNR/HPD, 2002, 4.
2. Ibid, 2
3. Dorothy M. Collins. Historic District Information Form. June 1999, On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 10.
4. Dublin Commercial Historic District,. 5.
5. Collins, 11.
6. Collins, 11.
7. Collins, 11.
8. Collins, 11.
9. Ibid. 5.



Dublin grew to become an important passenger and freight stop for the vicinity. Railroad facilities, warehouses, and freight agencies were joined to retail goods-and-services outlets and hotels. Houses were built nearby to accommodate the new residents of Dublin, and along with the houses came churches, schools, and parks. Industry then took advantage of the developmental opportunities afforded by this track-side and riverside community; unfortunately, little of the historic industrial development has survived. Not until the post-World War II period, with its construction of major highways to the south of Dublin, did this pattern of community development change significantly.

By 1850 Dublin was the marketplace for a large agricultural economy; cotton was the main agricultural product. Raising sheep and the lumber business were also important to the economy. The agricultural products that were raised in this area were hauled to Dublin by a team of horses or mules and shipped by boat Darien and Savannah on the Oconee River.



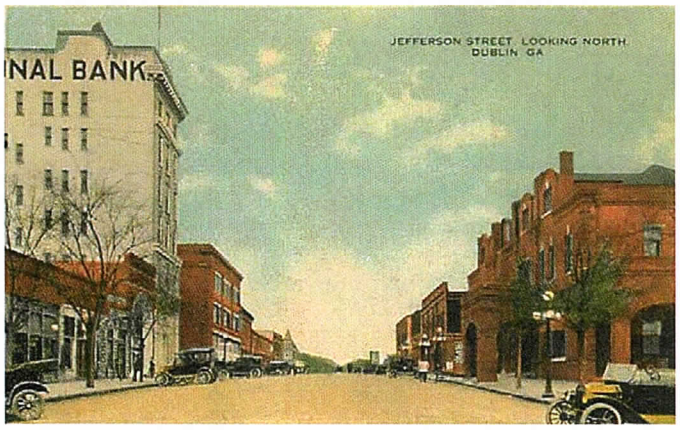
Dublin also assumed a physical shape or development from that is characteristic of the small towns that experienced growth along railroad tracks in the second half of the nineteenth century. Characteristic forms of late nineteenth century railroad towns in Georgia include the gridiron (Downtown Dublin), centered around the railroad depot, and the cross-axial, formed where a new railroad line intersected a historic highway at right angles. This linear form, like that of Dublin, is most typical of the new small towns established along the railroad tracks in a rural area.

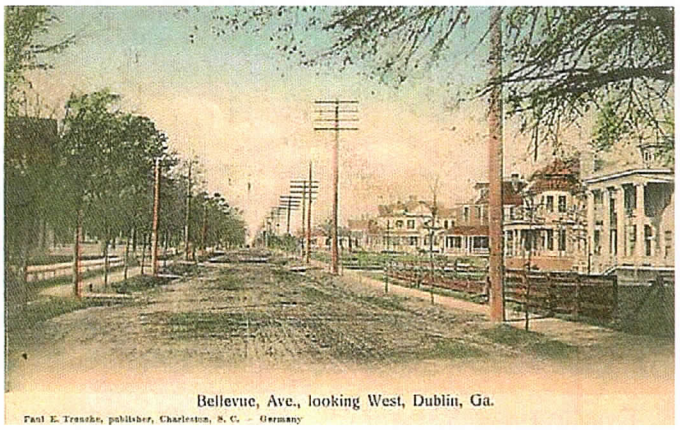
The role played by the railroad in Dublin is typical of that in other small communities across the state. In 1883 the state granted a charter to the Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad Company. About the time this line was completed, the Dublin and Wrightsville Railroad Company was created, with a line built from Tennille to the Oconee River at Dublin, finally being completed in 1886. The two railroad were merged as "The Wrightsville and Tennille," and all traffic was moved to Dublin. In 1891, the first trains from Macon came into Dublin.

Dublin grew to be the sixth largest city in Georgia by 1900. As the city grew, a need for educational facilities and cultural activities became crucial to the residents. Initially, a large brick school, now City Hall,

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10. Bellevue Ave NRHP nomination, 2.
11. Ibid, 3.
12. Ibid. 5.
13. Collins, 12.
14. Collins, 13.





was constructed in 1902, and is located at the eastern end of the Bellevue Avenue Historic District. A grant from Andrew Carnegie allowed for the creation of the Carnegie Library which was constructed in 1904 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places and restored by the Laurens County Historical Society in the 1970s.

Dublin reached its peak growth by the end of the first decade of the 1900s. Dublin's thoroughfares were paved with brick as burgeoning buggy and automobile dealers began emerging. By 1912, the cotton market was at its peak when Laurens County produced the most cotton ever produced by a county in Georgia.

By 1916, the heavily cotton reliant Dublin experienced a catastrophic cotton market collapse due to the boll weevil. The population of Dublin experienced a number of blows during this period in addition to the boll weevil; the outbreak of World War I drew citizens to larger cities, and the influenza epidemic took its toll on a number of residents.

World War II brought challenges to Dublin similar to other agrarian communities in the nation; many of the male residents enlisted and a shortage of farm workers ensued. In an effort to ease this shortage, a temporary Prisoner of War camp was established in Dublin. In 1943, the first Italian prisoners arrived, soon followed by Germans, whom were sent to harvest peanuts and other agricultural products. The camp remained open until January 1946.

Before 1945, jobs outside agricultural production were scarce. Following World War II, several organizations including manufacturing companies, and a Naval Hospital brought prospective employment opportunities to the people of this region. The creation of the modern highway system just south of Dublin also increased the city's population and promoted agricultural and commercial growth; this development is evident in the number of mid-century and contemporary structures which surround the historic districts.

The extant railroad facilities, commercial architecture and residences, all dating from the late 1800s to the early 1900s reflect Dublin's development during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as a new railroad town in a previously sparsely settled part of the state.





Figure 14. Extant Historic Structures in the Bellevue Avenue Historic District

Architectural Analysis

Architectural Analysis

Overview in Georgia After the 20th Century

The architecture of Dublin, both residential and commercial, is comparable to other Georgia railroad communities which experienced rapid growth during the late 19th- and early 20th centuries. Both districts insularly exhibit architectural continuity, and transition with few interruptions. The prevalent architectural styles extant in the study area are exemplary of popular style during the early 20th century.

Building Types

The Dublin Commercial District is typical of late 19th century urban architecture in Georgia. The majority of the buildings are 1 to 2 stories, with wood or brick construction. The exterior of these buildings was originally clad in wood, brick or stone; however, many have undergone extensive material replacement since the 1960s and contain vinyl siding, contemporary ribbon windows, stucco, and faux stone sheeting. The one- and two-story individual retail buildings within commercial blocks are indicative of turn-of-the-20th-century commercial structures in Georgia railroad towns. Primarily, the documented resources in the Dublin Commercial District were single retail buildings, constructed individually or attached to neighboring single retail buildings. Most of these building have a flat roof and a 3-bay façade. Few instances of multiple retail within a single commercial block 119,119 1/2, 121 E Madison St (GNAHRGIS ID 244689), and 115 S Jefferson St. (GNAHRGIS ID 245097) serve as examples of single and multi-story turn of the century variances in commercial architecture.

Architecture in the local Bellevue Avenue Historic District is comprised primarily of single family dwellings with few commercial, religious, educational, and governmental buildings. The buildings identified in the local Bellevue Avenue Historic District exhibited a fairly even distribution of residential house types as defined in the context Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings. Bungalows account for 22.4% of all residential types, followed by the Georgian House (16.3%), and the mid-century Ranch House (12.2%). These house types show the evolution of the development along Bellevue Avenue from the early 1900s to the 1950s.

Architectural Styles

The survey identified a number of architectural styles which were popular nationwide at the beginning of the 20th century. These styles, namely Colonial Revival (10.5%), Folk Victorian (6.8%) and Craftsman (7.3%) were primarily documented in the local Bellevue Avenue Historic District.

60.7% of all documented structures exhibited no academic style. A building with no academic style may be historic, but does not have any characteristics of high styles, or classical architecture. Mostly, the commercial structures did not exhibit any academic styles, and those that did were primarily large scale, or capstone buildings. Most of the single retail commercial structures, mid-century residential structures, and contemporary infill contained indiscernible historic architectural features.

Residential Building Type	Count	Percentage
American Small House	9	9.2%
Bungalow: Cross Gable	10	10.2%
Bungalow: Front Gable	5	5.1%
Bungalow: Hipped	6	6.1%
Bungalow: Side Gable	1	1.0%
Central Hallway Cottage	2	2.0%
English Cottage	2	2.0%
Gabled Ell Cottage	11	11.2%
Gabled Ell House	5	5.1%
Georgian Cottage	14	14.3%
Georgian House	16	16.3%
I-House: Hall-parlor	1	1.0%
New South Cottage	2	2.0%
Queen Anne House	1	1.0%
Ranch	12	12.2%
Side Hallway	1	1.0%

Table 4. Identified Residential Building Types

Commercial Building Type	Count	Percentage
Chicago Tall Building	1	1.09%
Church: Corner Tower	1	1.09%
Church: Double Tower	1	1.09%
Church: Front Gable	3	3.26%
City Hall	1	1.09%
Courthouse	2	2.17%
Hotel	1	1.09%
Library	1	1.09%
Multiple Retail	20	21.74%
Post Office	1	1.09%
Single Retail	54	58.70%
Theatre	1	1.09%
Unknown	2	2.17%
Warehouse	3	3.26%

Table 5. Identified Commercial Building Types

Style	Count	Percentage
Colonial Revival	20	10.5%
Craftsman	14	7.3%
English Revival	1	0.5%
Folk Victorian	13	6.8%
Gothic Revival	5	2.6%
Greek Revival	3	1.6%
Italianate	6	3.1%
Mediterranean Revival	1	0.5%
Moderne	1	0.5%
Neoclassical Revival	5	2.6%
No Academic Style	116	60.7%
Queen Anne	4	2.1%
Spanish Colonial Revival	2	1.0%

Table 6. Identified Architectural Styles

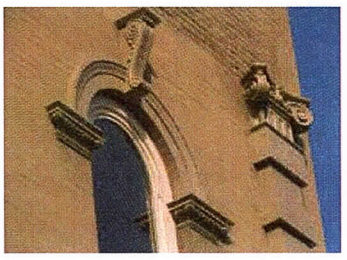
Architectural Styles in Georgia

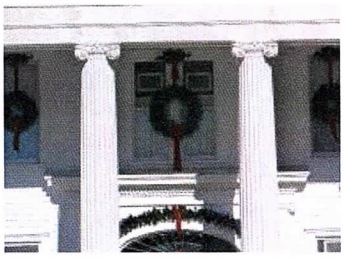
The architecture of a house, its overall form and ornamentation, is classified as a style. Style is the decoration or ornamentation that has been put on a house in a systematic pattern or arrangement. Style has long been an important tool for describing, analyzing, and evaluating historic buildings; a style often reflects the needs and tastes of a particular time and a place in which it appears. Styles used during a particular time and in a particular location may contribute to an understanding of the culture of that period.















Adapted from Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in the Landscaped Settings, (1991), http://georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/NR15arch_20080521100904_optimized.pdf .

Folk Victorian 1870-1920

Folk Victorian houses were built across Georgia in very large numbers. They were simple house forms, or house types, with Victorian-era decorative detailing such as jigsaw woodworks including brackets, spindlework and gingerbread trim. This detailing generally was taken from the elaborate styles, such as Queen Anne or Italianate, that were popular during the mid to late 19th century. Features were borrowed and added onto such places as porches and roof gables. This provided some hint of stylistic detailing on what was otherwise an unadorned traditional house form. This style is actually more a way of decorating a house than a precise stylistic category; however, the Folk Victorian house is so widespread that it demands a name.



Figure 15. Folk Victorian Example



Figure 16. Folk Victorian Example

Colonial Revival 1890-1955

Most Colonial Revival houses are symmetrical. A central entranceway is elaborated with a pediment supported by pilasters or columns. The use of broken pediments, fanlights and sidelights is common. Classical cornices with dentils or modillions are usually present. These features tend to be larger than original colonial details. The roof may be hipped or side-gabled with dormers. Windows have double-hung sashes, usually with six-over-six or nine-over-nine panes and may be paired. Walls are of masonry, masonry-veneer or wood.



Figure 17. Colonial Revival Example



Figure 18. Colonial Revival Example

English Vernacular Revival 1900-1940

Characteristics of English Vernacular Revival houses are a steeply pitched gabled roof with dominant front-facing gable and decorative half-timbering in the gables. Almost all have masonry walls. Most are masonry-veneered, a recently developed technique for applying a thin layer of masonry to a wall. Some houses have patterned brickwork, while others may be completely stuccoed. Often a variety of materials are used, such as brick walls with stone trim, wood half-timbering, and stuccoed gables. Massive masonry chimneys with decorative tops are common. Windows are generally tall and narrow, grouped together, multi-paned, and casements rather than double-hung. Some openings, particularly the entrance, may be emphasized by a round arch. Houses of this style are generally asymmetrical.

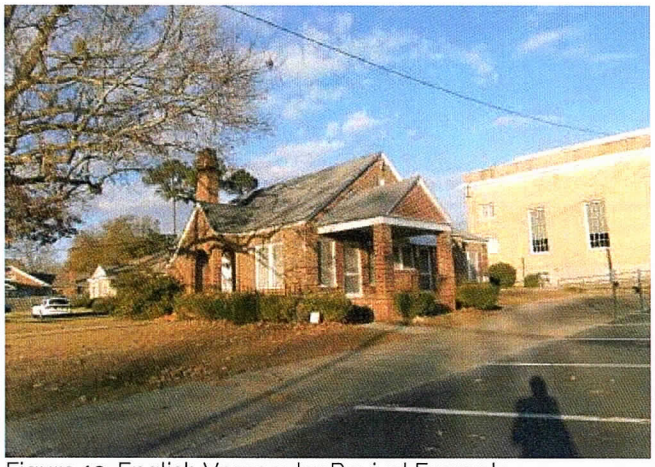


Figure 19. English Vernacular Revival Example



Figure 20. English Vernacular Revival Example

Craftsman 1910-1930

The Craftsman house uses a wide variety of materials both for its structure and decorative detailing. It has a low-pitched roof that is usually gabled but may also be hipped, giving a generally horizontal effect. The widely overhanging eaves are open with exposed rafters. Large gables have decorative brackets or braces at the eaves and may be covered with half-timbering. Roof dormers are sometimes found. Walls are most often wood but may also be covered with shingles or a masonry veneer of stone or brick. Porches have short square columns set on heavy masonry piers extending to the ground. Windows may have a multi-paned sash over a large one-pane sash. Craftsman houses are most often asymmetrical with a generally open and functional plan.



Figure 21. Craftsman Example



Figure 22. Craftsman Example

Gothic Revival 1850-1890

Gothic Revival houses typically have steeply pitched gabled roofs with both front-and side-facing gables. Decoratively sawn bargeboards are commonly found along the eaves. Window and door openings often have either pointed arched tops or heavily molded or pointed hoods. Porches are usually supported by slender posts with sawn woodwork forming flattened arches or brackets. Some houses have vertical board-and-batten siding. This style emphasized picturesqueness, verticality, and varied use of materials.



Figure 23. Gothic Revival Example

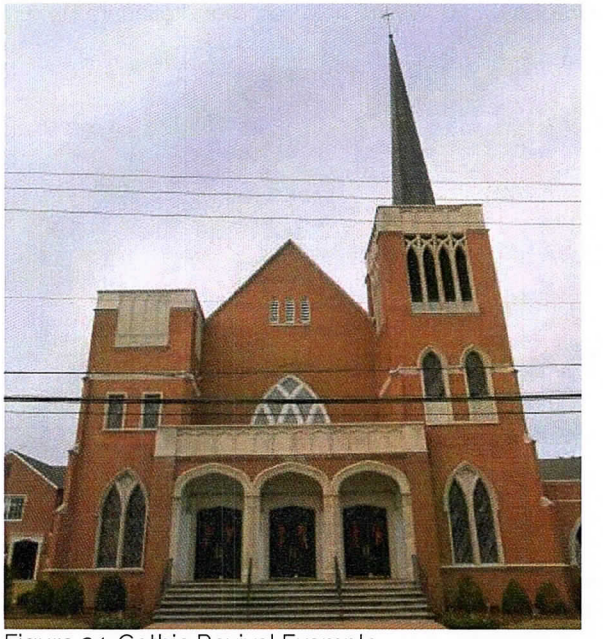


Figure 24. Gothic Revival Example

Greek Revival 1825-1860

The Greek Revival style is characterized by details such as prominent columns, pilasters, and wide plain entablatures that encircle a house. Proportions are large and heavy. A symmetrical, rectangular block has a symmetrical front facade with a central entrance. An elaborate door surround contains a rectangular transom, sidelights and pilasters. A typical expression of the Greek Revival in Georgia is a low-pitched, hipped roof supported by columns to form a full-width porch. Porticoes with triangular pediments are also found. Vernacular interpretations with simplified details, such as square rather than round columns, are common. Double-hung windows generally have six-over-six panes.

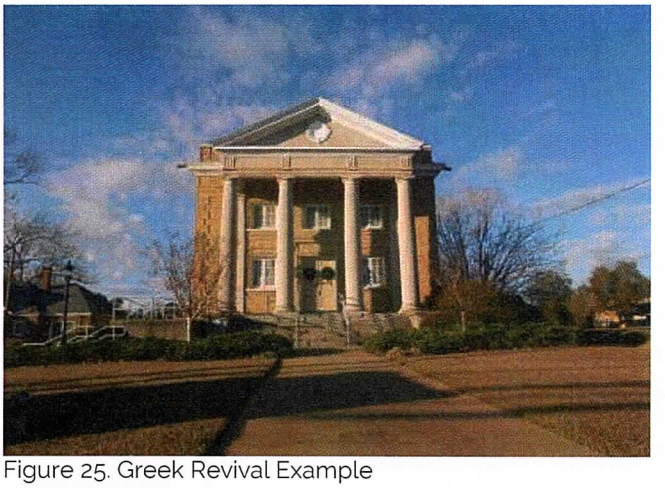


Figure 25. Greek Revival Example



Figure 26. Greek Revival Example

Italianate 1840-1885

Italianate houses are generally asymmetrical with an L-shaped or other irregularly shaped plan and gabled roof. Distinguishing features are the widely overhanging eaves with decorative brackets that emphasize the cornice. Typically tall narrow windows with large two-over-two or one-over-one panes are often paired, arched, and topped with elaborate hoods. Bay windows are also common. Italianate style residential architecture faded out during the 1880s; however, many Italianate style commercial blocks were constructed until the 1890s. The flat topped blocks with brackets and decorative window moldings were two or more stories tall and featured large storefront windows. Brackets beneath eaves are the most distinguishing characteristic of the Italianate commercial block.

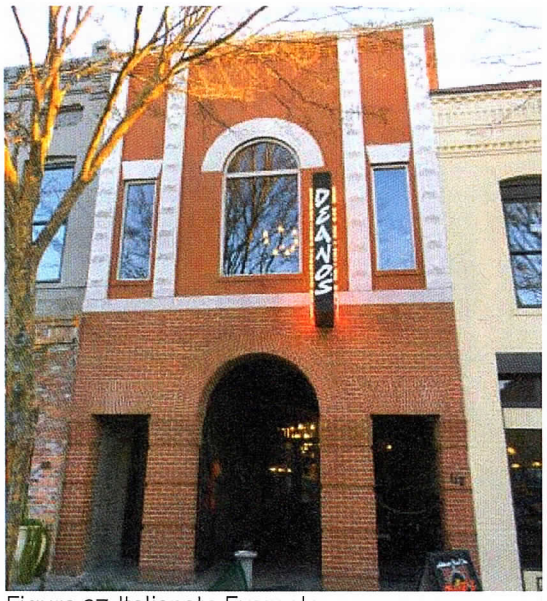
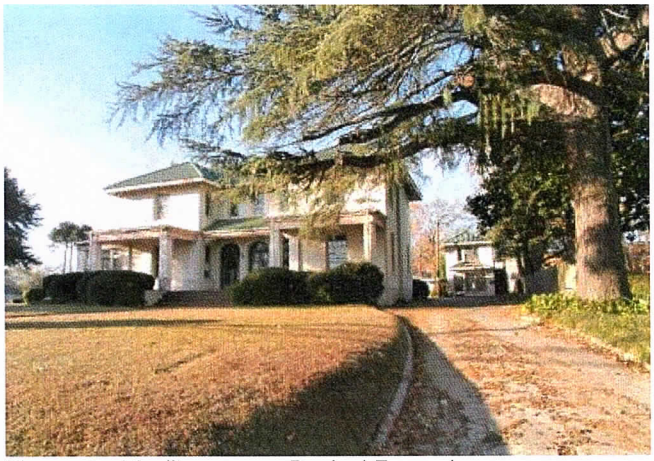


Figure 27. Italianate Example


Figure 28. Italianate Example

Mediterranean Revival 1890-1910

A Mediterranean Revival house has smooth stuccoed or masonry walls and is usually asymmetrical. The roof is covered with clay tile, is low-pitched, and may be either hipped or gabled. Houses following the Spanish tradition will have little or no eave overhang, while those following the Italian influence will have widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Recessed and arcaded loggias, or open porches, are common. Windows are generally arched and may be grouped together. Sometimes columns and pilasters are used to elaborate openings.


Figure 29. Mediterranean Revival Example

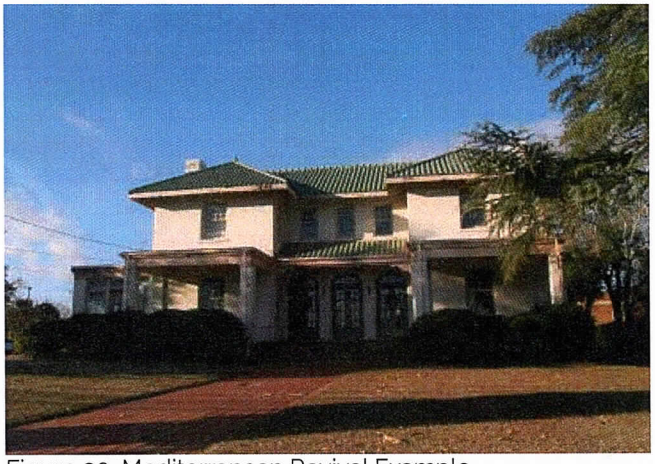

Figure 30. Mediterranean Revival Example



Figure 31.. Neoclassical Revival Example



Figure 32. Neoclassical Revival Example

Neoclassical Revival 1895-1940

The most common feature of the Neoclassical Revival style is a dominant full-height front portico with classical columns. The portico may be at the entry or may cover the full facade; it may have a triangular pediment or be part of the overall roof. A full-height entry portico is often coupled with a one-story full-facade porch. The facade is more or less symmetrical, and the central entrance, surrounded with pilasters and columns, is elaborated with fanlights, sidelights, and transoms. There is almost always a classical cornice with dentils or modillions. The roof is usually low-pitched and hipped and may have a balustrade. A porte-cochere and side porches supported by columns are common.

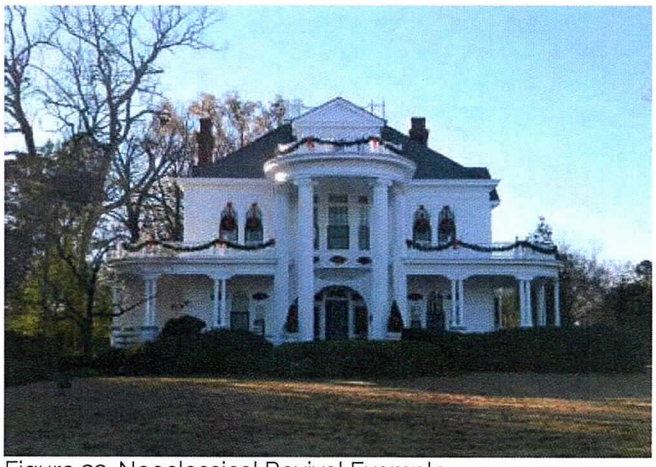


Figure 33. Neoclassical Revival Example

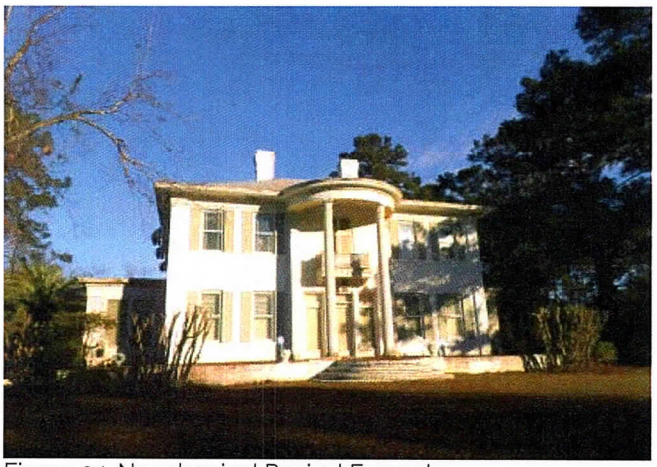


Figure 34. Neoclassical Revival Example

Queen Anne 1880-1915

A Queen Anne style house is asymmetrical with complex roof and wall shapes. It displays a variety of textures, materials, and detailing. The asymmetrical shape results from a floor plan that is open and flowing. The roof is often steeply pitched and hipped with both front-and side-facing, or cross, gables. Wall surfaces avoid a smooth appearance through the use of projecting bays and materials such as patterned shingles that provide texture. The porch is usually asymmetrical and often wraps around two sides of the house. It is supported with slender turned posts and often decorated with sawn brackets and spindlework friezes. Roof gables may also be decorated with sawn ornamentation or spindlework and covered with patterned shingles. There are often prominent and elaborate brick chimneys with patterned and corbeled brickwork. A round or multi-sided tower may be found at a comer.



Figure 35. Queen Anne Example



Figure 36. Queen Anne Example

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1940

A Spanish Colonial Revival house has a clay tile roof that is usually gabled with little eave overhang. Walls are of smooth stucco. Arched openings and arcaded loggias, or open porches, are common. Windows are generally casement and grouped together. The roof may be elaborated with curvilinear gables or parapets from the mission tradition. Exposed roof beams may protrude from the walls to emphasize construction methods.

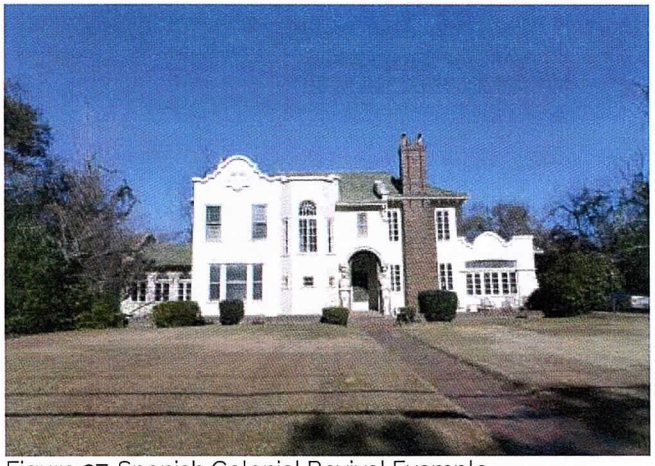
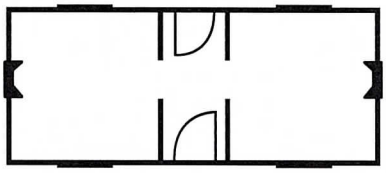


Figure 37. Spanish Colonial Revival Example



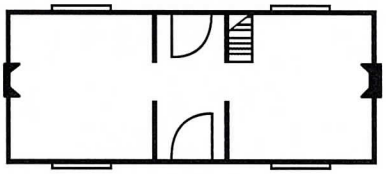
Figure 38. Spanish Colonial Revival Example

Residential Building Types in Georgia



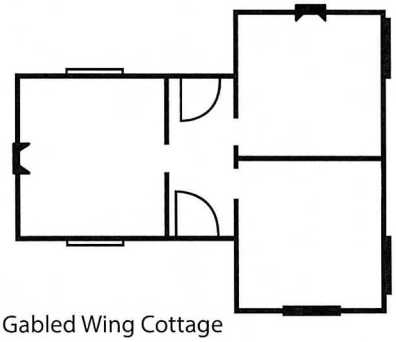
Central Hallway

Single story: One room deep by two wide with central hallway



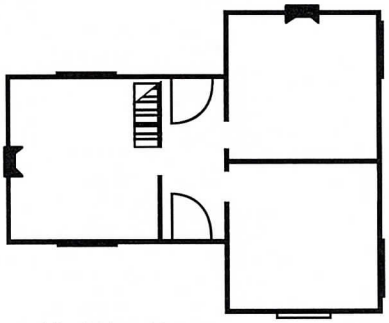
I-House

Multi-story: One room deep by two wide with central hallway



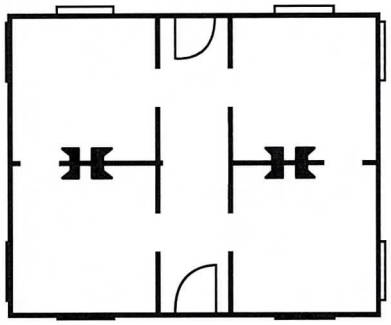
Gabled Wing Cottage

Single story: Asymmetrical massing with central hallway



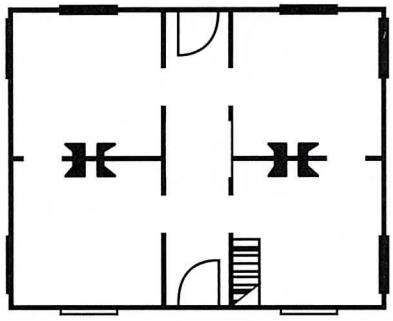
Gabled Wing House

Multi-story: Asymmetrical massing with central hallway



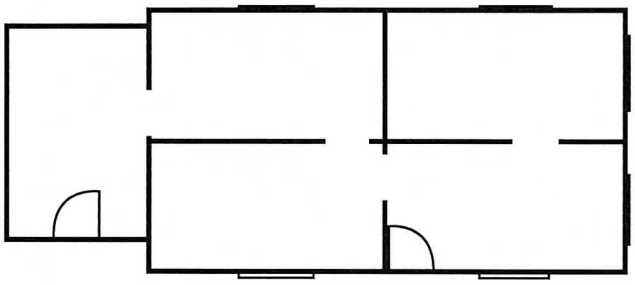
Georgian Cottage

Single story: Two rooms deep by two rooms wide with central hallway



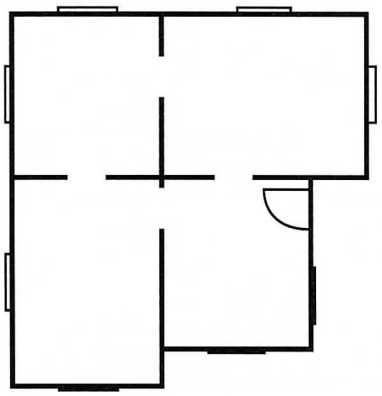
Georgian House

Multi-story: Two rooms deep by two rooms wide with central hallway



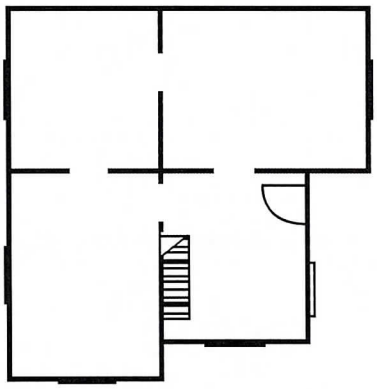
Side-Gabled Cottage

Single story: Tightly massed rooms with side projecting gables



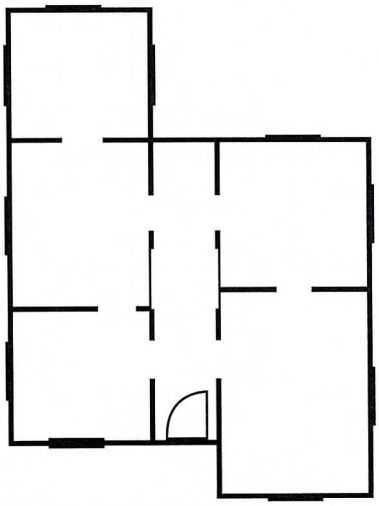
Queen Anne Cottage

Single story: Asymmetrical massing with no central hallway



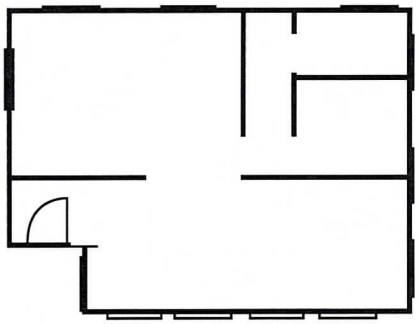
Queen Anne House

Multi-story: Asymmetrical massing with no central hallway



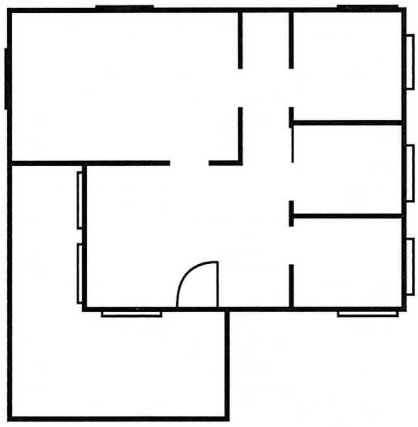
New South Cottage

Single story: Asymmetrical massing with central hallway



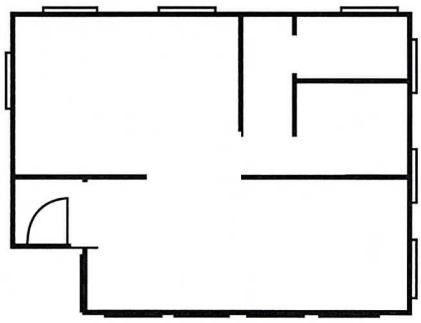
Bungalow (Front Gabled)

Single story: Irregular floor plans; one of four subtypes identified by a front gable roof shape



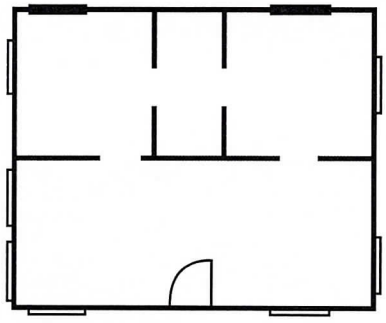
Bungalow (Cross Gabled)

Single story: Irregular floor plans; one of four subtypes identified by a cross gable roof shape



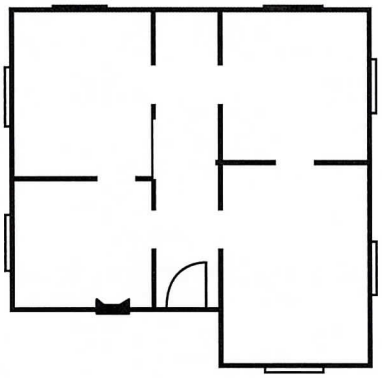
Bungalow (Hipped)

Single story: Irregular floor plans; one of four subtypes identified by a hipped roof shape



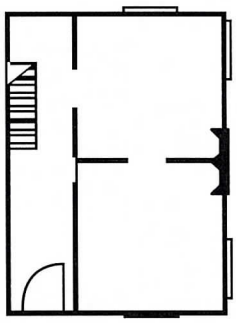
Bungalow (Side Gabled)

Single story: Irregular floor plans; one of four subtypes identified by a side gable roof shape



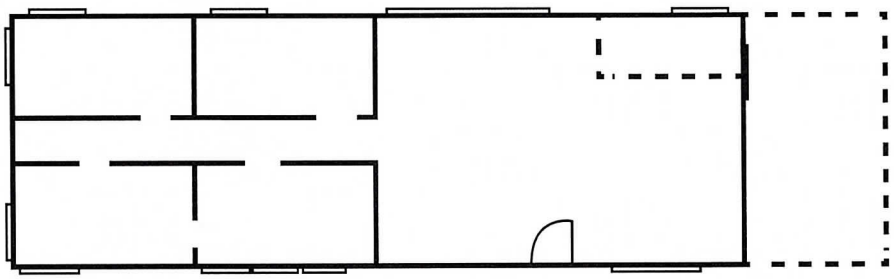
English Cottage

Single story: Irregular room placement with pronounced gable entry and chimney



Side Hallway

Multi-story: Two rooms deep by one wide with side hallway



Ranch House

Single story: Multiple rooms wide by two rooms deep; few hallways with interior zoning

Local Character

There are structures in Dublin that have individually received notoriety at the National Level, primarily the Carnegie Library, but many notable structures exist which give Dublin a unique architectural quality. Two impressive buildings in the Dublin Commercial District, the Fred Roberts Hotel (GNAHRGIS ID 244764, 306 Academy Avenue), and the First National Bank Building (GNAHRGIS ID 245891, 208 S. Jefferson Street), stand three to five stories higher than all other surrounding buildings, and both embody high styles of architecture that were prevalent in the early 20th century. The currently vacant First National Bank Building (1911), exhibits a number of Colonial Revival elements including: a full entablature, Tabernacle framing, one-and-a-half story engaged Doric pilasters, and dentils and triglyphs. The Fred Roberts Hotel (1927) incorporates unique Egyptian Revival details popular in the 1920s. The architectural styles exhibited in the local Bellevue Avenue Historic District are exhibited on a grand scale and often incorporate elements of more than one style. The vernacular expressions of these high styles is typical of heavily agrarian railroad-reliant communities at the turn-of-the-20th century. There are also many examples of very detailed Folk Victorian Gingerbread details, specifically on GNAHRGIS IDs 244481 (901 Bellevue Avenue), 244496 (707 Bellevue Avenue), 244632 (712 Bellevue Avenue), and 244571 (702 Bellevue Avenue). Most of the extant historic buildings in the local Bellevue Avenue Historic District maintain excellent integrity and have undergone few material changes or alterations. Many buildings in the Dublin Commercial District experienced facade alterations and material changes during the mid-20th century; however, these alterations do not detract from the overall architectural visual unity of the area.

The architectural continuity of the Dublin Commercial District remains largely intact. Material alterations made mid-20th century including: storefront windows, exterior cladding, porch or entryway configurations, or removal of original historic ornamentation, are present within the existing district boundaries. Many of these materials can be altered and more sensitive features like brick, stuccoed masonry, wooden windows, and accurate architectural detailing can be incorporated on these buildings with proper research. Footprints and building scales have not been altered on most of the extant structures within the Dublin Commercial District.

Many of the contemporary infill buildings lack an academic style and often borrow historic architectural detailing from "High styles," most often elements of Colonial Revival (or 'Traditionalism'), or Greek Revival. Details can include fanlights, emphasis on symmetry, flat arches, and columns. These structures are noncontributing to the district, but do not detract from the overall architectural unity.



Figure 39. First National Bank Building



Figure 40. Fred Roberts Hotel



Figure 41. Example of Contemporary Structure with Historic Detailing

Proposed Changes to Existing National Register and Local Historic District Boundaries

Proposed Changes to Existing National Register and Local Historic District Boundaries

Local district criteria and National Register Criteria are different. HPD's publication, "What's the Difference Between a National Register Historic District and a Local Historic District?" (http://georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/NR_vs_local_fs.pdf), explains their relationship.

The following recommendations do not change the Bellevue Avenue Local Historic District boundary or the Dublin Commercial Historic District as listed in the National Register of Historic Places (listed 2002) in any way, including: existing eligibility status, period of significance, or existing boundaries. Any amendments, additional information, increase or decrease of National Register district boundary must be made through the formal National Register of Historic Places nomination process, as outlined in 36 CFR 60, as amended (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part60.pdf).

The current boundary of the locally designated Bellevue Avenue Historic District, is located entirely within the National Register of Historic Places Stubbs Park- Stonewall Street Historic District (listed 2002), and adequately represent an area with a cohesive architectural identity and common history. Chapter 9 of the Dublin Zoning Code (the Historic Preservation Ordinance) requires that designated properties be identified as 'historic' or 'contemporary.' (Ord. No. 79-22, § 1, 8-6-79) and that locally designated districts shall "possess identified historical or architectural merit of a degree warranting their preservation." Properties identified during this survey, not included in the existing local Bellevue Avenue Historic District are primarily mid-century residential structures, including bungalows and ranch houses which do possess these attributes.

The expansion of the local district is a local decision based on a variety of factors that are unique to each community. Decisions about expanding the local district, as stated in the Dublin Historic Preservation Ordinance (Ord. No. 79-22, § 1, 8-6-79), should include:

A. Ability to effectively conduct design review for properties in the expanded district

B. Overall design goals and redevelopment goals of the City of Dublin

C. Condition, ownership, and current future







Figures 42-44. Examples of Non-Contributing Buildings Surrounding District

zoning of the expanded district

The survey was conducted using the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual, and did not classify identified buildings and structures in the study area into the two classes, "historic," or "contemporary," as defined in Dublin's local ordinance. However, the information gathered can be used to make informed decisions about the expansion of the local district and eventual classification of properties as "historic" or "contemporary."

The survey area outside the Dublin Commercial District National Register boundary, adjacent to the northeast portion of the district (from State Route 29 to North Decatur Street), do not meet minimum criteria to be considered 'contributing' to the current National Register Historic District under its period of significance as written. Many of the parcels contain contemporary structures or unimproved lots which create an area without enough contiguous resources to qualify for the National Register. The current boundary for the National Register-listed Dublin Commercial Historic District is based on a period of significance and historic development related to 1892-1951; the additional surveyed properties are not "contributing" to the district as it is currently written. However, these properties might be considered contributing to the district under an amended period of significance. The City of Dublin may wish to pursue a revised listing project for evaluation of those properties under a revised period of significance in and expanded National Register district.



Figure 45. Historic Advertisement in the Downtown Commercial District

Recommendations for Further Study

Recommendations For Further Study

National Register and Local District Update:

The City of Dublin should update the National Register listing for the Dublin Commercial District and the locally designated Bellevue Avenue Historic District to reflect properties which have lost architectural integrity since original designation, as identified in this survey. This survey can also be used to update any material changes or addition which occurred since the original listing. However, two substantial churches "(GNAHRGIS ID: 245497, First African Baptist Church, 405 Telfair St., and GNAHRGIS ID: 245496, Saint Pail African Methodist Episcopal Church, 308 Rowe St.) which may meet NRHP criteria for individual listing are located adjacent to the existing National Register district, and may warrant further investigation (Appendix A).

Local Protection:

It is recommended that the City of Dublin consider listing the National Register Dublin Commercial District as a local historic district. Local districts provide the greatest level of protection for historic resources, and create standards for material changes and appearance for local properties designated as historic, and provide review authority to a preservation commission which ensures compatibility of repairs to existing buildings, additions, signs, new construction and demolition.

Preservation Ordinance:

The City of Dublin should update its preservation ordinance to reflect current terminology and degrees and methods of protection. A model ordinance can be found online through HPD's website[1], or through the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA.) These ordinance can serve as a template for the City of Dublin, and be shaped to suit the city's particular preservation needs. Additional information about updating a preservation ordinance can be found in Stephen Dennis' The Handbook of Preservation Law.[2]

Areas for Future Research:

During the survey, many mid-century residential structures were noted along Highland Avenue and Woodrow Avenue. These buildings consist of post-World War II Bungalows, American Small Houses, and Ranch Houses (See Figure 54 "Potential Areas for Future Study"). The City of Dublin should conduct a citywide survey of all mid-century buildings, as many have reached and surpassed the age minimum for listing in the National Register.

An inventory of vernacular residential architecture should also be considered. The area immediately northeast of the Dublin Commercial District, including all parcels east of North Washington Street, north of East Madison Street and south of Tennessee Street, should be documented (Figure 54) . These buildings appear to be primarily turn-of-the-20th century single family dwellings. Anecdotally, the buildings may not retain a high level of architectural integrity, but the setback, type, and layout of these buildings indicate a significant period of development in this area. An inventory of these parcels may aid the City of Dublin in future planning efforts.

1. http://georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/modelhpo.pdf
2. Duerksen, Christopher J., David Bonderman, and Stephen N. Dennis. *A Handbook on Historic Preservation Law*. Washington, D.C.: Conservation Foundation, 1983.

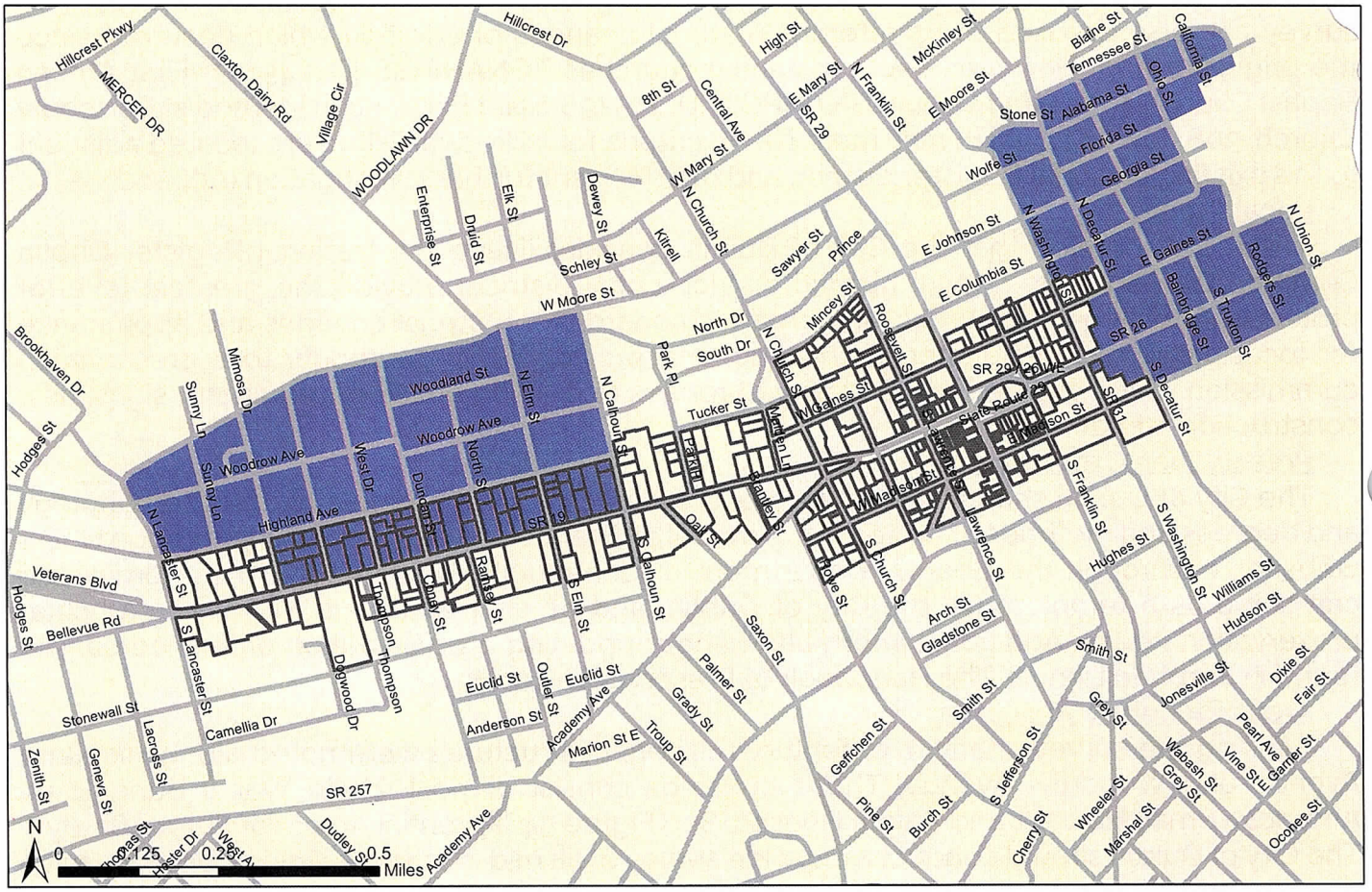


Figure 46. Potential Areas for Future Study

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Appendix A

Supplemental Survey Materials




Figure47-48, Bldg #245496,
Saint Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church




Figure 49-50, Bldg #245497,
First African Baptist Church

Following the completion of intensive level fieldwork in the original survey area, the City of Dublin requested a windshield survey of parcels near the downtown. These parcels are located east of South Rowe Street, north of Telfair Street, South of East Madison Street, and west of South Decatur Street. These parcels are not included in the overall number of documented resources in the original survey area and should be considered as an additional, stand alone portion of survey data.

Information about location and building integrity was taken from aerial imaging and Google Streetview. Two notable structures that may meet the National Register Criteria for listing are located within this supplemental study area: the First African Baptist Church (405 Telfair Street, GNAHRGIS ID 245497) and the St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church (308 Rowe Street, GNAHRGIS ID 245946). An additional 6 parcels were observed and the architectural character of the area is marked by single-story detached retail structures, railroad properties, and unimproved vacant lots.

The two identified churches may be eligible for listing individually in the NRHP; however, HPD at DNR would determine the best approach for listing individual buildings. The parcels surrounding these two structures currently do not appear to meet the minimum level of significance or integrity for inclusion in GNAHRGIS or the National Register. This is a preliminary determination made from remote analysis rather than field presence.

This supplemental survey does not affect the determination of eligibility of the original study area, or provide justification for a potential local district. However, it provides the client with the possibility of expanding current district boundaries to include the two potentially eligible churches. More intensive investigation is needed.

371	32.5353, -82.908612 308 ROWE ST	Appears to Meet
372	32.535601, -82.908616 302 ROWE ST	Appears not to Meet
373	32.535809, -82.908104 NE corner of Rowe and Telfair St.	Appears to Meet
374	32.535679, -82.907575 405 TELFAIR ST	Appears not to Meet
375	32.534892, -82.907725 311 ROWE ST	Appears not to Meet
376	32.534972, -82.90737 409 TELFAIR ST	Appears not to Meet
377	32.535777, -82.906755 317 TELFAIR ST	Appears not to Meet
378	32.536327, -82.906595 301 TELFAIR ST	Appears not to Meet
379	32.53836, -82.90118 290 S WASHINGTON ST	Appears not to Meet

Appendix B

Master List of All Identified Historic Parcels

GNAHRGIS ID	AGE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	BUILDING TYPE	RESOURCE TYPE	NRHP RECOMMENDATION	X	Y	District	Address
244549	1905	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.53776	-82.908326	Downtown Commercial	110 S Church St
244553	1935	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Bungalow: Front Gable gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.53691	-82.907784	Downtown Commercial	211 S Monroe St
244574	1950	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.537798	-82.90636	Downtown Commercial	Southeast corner of Madison and Monroe
244576	1950	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Front Gable gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.537531	-82.90614	Downtown Commercial	211 S Monroe St
245273	1915	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.5382	-82.9062	Downtown Commercial	213 W Madison St
244579	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538038	-82.905682	Downtown Commercial	212 W Madison St
244580	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538101	-82.905588	Downtown Commercial	210 W Madison St
244581	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Corner Entrance Store	Building	May meet criteria	32.538094	-82.905446	Downtown Commercial	Southwest corner of Lawrence St and W Madison St
244582	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Commercial Block	Building	May meet criteria	32.5378	-82.905577	Downtown Commercial	300 ft south of W Madison at Lawrence St
244586	1890	Commercial: Business/Office	Italianate	Commercial Block	Building	May meet criteria	32.53826	-82.905011	Downtown Commercial	126 w Madison St
244587	1890	Work in progress	Italianate	Commercial Block	Building	May meet criteria	32.538309	-82.904864	Downtown Commercial	128 W Madison St
244611	1895	Commercial: Business/Office	Colonial Revival	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538561	-82.904017	Downtown Commercial	204 S Jefferson St
244613	1905	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538522	-82.903961	Downtown Commercial	206 S Jefferson St
244619	1900	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.537195	-82.903789	Downtown Commercial	220 S Jefferson St
244665	1915	Automobile/truck services	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53839	-82.903449	Downtown Commercial	205 S Jefferson St
244668	1911	Government: Post Office	Colonial Revival	Post Office	Building	Appears to Meet	32.539059	-82.902612	Downtown Commercial	130 E Madison St
244670	1910	Commercial: Storage	No Academic Style	Warehouse	Building	May meet criteria	32.5386	-82.902945	Downtown Commercial	202 S Franklin St
244671	1905	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539219	-82.902135	Downtown Commercial	Southeast corner of E Madison and S Franklin St
244675	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539577	-82.902756	Downtown Commercial	117 S Franklin St
244678	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53945	-82.902694	Downtown Commercial	133 E Madison St
244681	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.5394	-82.902751	Downtown Commercial	131 E Madison St
244683	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539385	-82.902824	Downtown Commercial	129 E Madison St
244685	1911	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539344	-82.902861	Downtown Commercial	127 E Madison St
244687	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539324	-82.902901	Downtown Commercial	125 E Madison St

244693	1905	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539272	-82.903215	Downtown Commercial	117 E Madison St
245097	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	Colonial Revival	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539324	-82.902901	Downtown Commercial	115 S Jefferson St
244700	1905	Commercial: Business/Office	Colonial Revival	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539294	-82.903883	Downtown Commercial	111 S Jefferson St
244711	1905	Commercial: Business/Office	Queen Anne	Single Retail	Building	Appears to Meet	32.539351	-82.903921	Downtown Commercial	109 S Jefferson St
244713	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538101	-82.905588	Downtown Commercial	118 S Jefferson St
244714	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53917	-82.904298	Downtown Commercial	120 S Jefferson St
245098	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53906	-82.904259	Downtown Commercial	114 S Jefferson St
244716	1910	Commercial: Commercial: Food Services	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53876	-82.904513	Downtown Commercial	111 W Madison St
244718	1910	Commercial: Commercial: Food Services	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538737	-82.905217	Downtown Commercial	109 S Lawrence St
244719	1920	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538777	-82.90533	Downtown Commercial	111 S Lawrence St
244720	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538828	-82.905343	Downtown Commercial	113 S Lawrence St
244271	1910	Commercial: Commercial: Food Services	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538828	-82.905343	Downtown Commercial	115 S Lawrence St
244724	1920	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53829	-82.90597	Downtown Commercial	219 W Madison St
244725	1915	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538318	82.906075	Downtown Commercial	221 W Madison St
244726	1910	Commercial: Storage	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.538195	-82.906444	Downtown Commercial	223/225 W Madison St
244748	1910	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.537804	-82.90713	Downtown Commercial	301 W Madison St
244753	1900	Recreation and Leisure: Theater	No Academic Style	Playhouse	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537714	-82.907548	Downtown Commercial	314 Academy Ave
244757	1910	Religious: Religious Facility	Folk Victorian	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537637	-82.90779	Downtown Commercial	315 W Madison St
244760	1885	Religious: Religious Facility	No Academic Style	Church: Front gable	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538259	-82.908122	Downtown Commercial	316 Academy Ave
244764	1927	Domestic: Multiple Dwelling	Gothic revival	Hotel	Building	Appears to Meet	32.53868	82.9073	Downtown Commercial	306 Academy Ave
244784	1900	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	Appears to Meet	32.539049	-82.906117	Downtown Commercial	210 W Jackson St
244786	1900	Commercial: Financial Institution	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539161	-82.906047	Downtown Commercial	208 W Jackson St
244787	1900	Commercial: Financial Institution	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539175	-82.905944	Downtown Commercial	200 W Jackson St
244790	1920	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.5392	-82.90546	Downtown Commercial	111-113 Lawrence St
244793	1910	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539355	-82.905631	Downtown Commercial	132 W Jackson St

244795	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539351	-82.905509	Downtown Commercial	130 W Jackson St
244796	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539357	-82.90539	Downtown Commercial	128 W Jackson St
244838	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539404	-82.90534	Downtown Commercial	126 W Jackson St
244840	1910	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539422	-82.905182	Downtown Commercial	120/122 W Jackson St
245279	1920	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539474	-82.905103	Downtown Commercial	118 W Jackson St
244842	1900	Vacant/ not in use	Italianate	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53949	-82.905025	Downtown Commercial	116 W Jackson St
244843	1910	Commercial: Commercial: Food Services	Italianate	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539531	-82.904967	Downtown Commercial	114 W Jackson St
244844	1910	Commercial: Commercial: Food Services	Italianate	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539549	-82.904896	Downtown Commercial	112 W Jackson St
245280	1900	Commercial: Commercial: Food Services	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	Appears to Meet	32.539575	-82.90484	Downtown Commercial	110 W Jackson St
245101	1910	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53947	-82.904489	Downtown Commercial	108 S Jefferson St
245102	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539358	-82.904443	Downtown Commercial	110 S Jefferson St
244887	1900	Commerical: Store	Colonial Revival	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539498	-82.904008	Downtown Commercial	102-106 Hwy 26
244888	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539641	-82.903678	Downtown Commercial	110-112 Hwy 26
244889	1900	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539685	-82.903534	Downtown Commercial	116 Hwy 26
244890	1910	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539711	-82.903379	Downtown Commercial	118 Hwy 26
244892	1900	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53982	-82.903194	Downtown Commercial	128 Hwy 26
244893	1920	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.53989	-82.903003	Downtown Commercial	130 W Jackson St
244894	1930	Commercial: Storage	No Academic Style	Warehouse	Building	May meet criteria	32.539779	-82.902879	Downtown Commercial	112 S Franklin St
244896	1960	Commercial: Storage	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.540236	-82.902818	Downtown Commercial	101 S Franklin St
244899	1900	Animal facility	No Academic Style	nknown	Building	Appears to Meet	32.540541	-82.902205	Downtown Commercial	222 E Jackson St
244902	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	New South cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.541494	-82.901932	Downtown Commercial	245 E Jackson St
244903	1960	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.541107	-82.901991	Downtown Commercial	235 E Jackson St
244904	1960	Vacant/ not in use	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.541048	-82.90209	Downtown Commercial	223 E Jackson St
244907	1957	Medical: Medical Office	Art Deco	Multiple Retail	Building	Appears to Meet	32.540976	-82.903112	Downtown Commercial	101-109 Franklin St
244945	1936	Government: Federal Courthouse	Colonial Revival	Federal Courthouse	Building	Appears to Meet	32.540329	-82.903351	Downtown Commercial	100 N Franklin St

244946	1962	Government: County Courthouse	Colonial Revival	County Courthouse	Building	Appears to Meet	32.540132	-82.904013	Downtown Commercial	101 N Jefferson St
244947	1940	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.540381	-82.905038	Downtown Commercial	116 N Jefferson St
244948	1985	Commerical: Store	Italianate	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.540103	-82.904815	Downtown Commercial	101 W Jackson St
244950	1885	Commerical: Store	Italianate	Multiple Retail	Building	Appears to Meet	32.539985	-82.905059	Downtown Commercial	107/109 W Jackson St
245009	1920	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539863	-82.905365	Downtown Commercial	115 W Jackson St
245011	1920	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Commercial Block	Building	May meet criteria	32.539825	-82.905475	Downtown Commercial	117 W Jackson St
245019	1910	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539938	-82.905869	Downtown Commercial	.02 miles northwest of Jackson St on Roosevelt St
245060	1900	Industrial: Mill	No Academic Style	Warehouse	Building	May meet criteria	32.53997	-82.906277	Downtown Commercial	104 Roosevelt St
245071	1910	Commerical: Store	Colonial Revival	Multiple Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539601	-82.906073	Downtown Commercial	201 W Jackson St
245073	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539551	-82.906282	Downtown Commercial	207 W Jackson St
245074	1910	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.539508	-82.906349	Downtown Commercial	209 W Jackson St
244824	1900	Religious: Religious Facility	Gothic revival	Church: Double Tower	Building	May meet criteria	32.540415	-82.907807	Downtown Commercial	305 W Gaines St
244828	1873	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Gothic revival	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.540112	-82.90844	Downtown Commercial	307 W Gaines St
244920	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.541051	-82.909588	Downtown Commercial	309 N Church St.
244921	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Bungalow: Hipped	Building	May meet criteria	32.541251	-82.909138	Downtown Commercial	228 Mincey St.
244922	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Hipped	Building	May meet criteria	32.541312	-82.909007	Downtown Commercial	226 Mincey St
244923	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.541398	-82.908814	Downtown Commercial	224 Mincey St
244925	1920	Domestic: Multiple Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Hipped	Building	May meet criteria	32.541398	-82.908814	Downtown Commercial	220 Mincey St
244927	1950	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.541398	-82.908814	Downtown Commercial	218 Mincey St.
244931	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.541943	-82.908113	Downtown Commercial	210 Mincey St
244941	1960	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.541114	-82.906792	Downtown Commercial	208 Roosevelt St.
245074	1900	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.540363	-82.90653	Downtown Commercial	209 W Jackson St
245063	1900	Commercial: Financial Institution	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.540213	-82.906455	Downtown Commercial	170 Roosevelt St
245072	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.540207	-82.905591	Downtown Commercial	.03 miles northeast of Roosevelt St on Gaines St
244973	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Side Hallway	Building	May meet criteria	32.542149	-82.902668	Downtown Commercial	211 E Gaines St

244975	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.542217	-82.902528	Downtown Commercial	213 E Gaines St
244981	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.542282	-82.902332	Downtown Commercial	215 E Gaines St
244988	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.54278	-82.902166	Downtown Commercial	209 N Washington St
244992	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Hipped	Building	May meet criteria	32.542545	-82.901624	Downtown Commercial	305 E Gaines St
244994	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.542603	-82.901512	Downtown Commercial	307 E Gaines St
244997	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Central Hallway cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.542703	-82.901192	Downtown Commercial	311 E Gaines St
244998	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.542766	-82.901002	Downtown Commercial	317 E Gaines St
245001	1905	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.541638	-82.902053	Downtown Commercial	110 N Washington St
245004	1905	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Georgian Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.541823	-82.902442	Downtown Commercial	212 E Gaines St
245006	1920	Vacant/not in use	Colonial Revival	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.541755	-82.902678	Downtown Commercial	210 E Gaines St
245103	1920	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Hipped	Building	May meet criteria	32.541362	-82.903247	Downtown Commercial	125 Franklin St
244978	1955	Commercial: Business/Office	Moderne	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.537902	-82.908684	Downtown Commercial	404 Academy Ave
244982	1950	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Single Retail	Building	May meet criteria	32.537618	-82.909035	Downtown Commercial	Southeast corner of Academy Ave
244985	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Queen Anne	Gabled Ell House	Building	May meet criteria	32.537385	-82.908402	Downtown Commercial	405 W Madison St
244989	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	New South cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.536928	-82.908523	Downtown Commercial	410 W Madison Ave
244991	1925	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.536788	-82.90873	Downtown Commercial	412 W Madison
244442	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Neoclassical Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.535901	-82.925081	Bellevue	1401 Bellevue Ave
244444	1940	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.536037	-82.924666	Bellevue	1307 Bellevue Ave
244446	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.5361	-82.924261	Bellevue	1305 Bellevue Ave
244447	1930	Commercial: Business/Office	Craftsman	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	Appears to Meet	32.536295	-82.923719	Bellevue	1303 Bellevue Ave
244450	1940	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.536577	-82.923646	Bellevue	102 Mimosa Dr
244452	1935	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.536408	-82.922308	Bellevue	1203 Bellevue Ave
244453	1920	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.536421	-82.922034	Bellevue	1201 Bellevue Ave
244459	1960	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Ranch	Building	Appears to Meet	32.53688	-82.922219	Bellevue	102 Rosewood Ave
244463	1945	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.536794	-82.922979	Bellevue	103 Mimosa Dr
244465	1925	Medical: Support services	Spanish Colonial Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.536618	-82.9216	Bellevue	1111 Bellevue Ave

244468	1915	Commercial: Business/Office	Craftsman	Bungalow: Hipped	Building	Appears to Meet	32.53665	-82.920768	Bellevue	1101 Bellevue Ave
244471	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	Gothic revival	Georgian Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.536765	-82.92039	Bellevue	1009 Bellevue Ave
244472	1925	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Gabled Ell House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.536711	-82.920103	Bellevue	1007 Bellevue Ave
244473	1940	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.536842	-82.919712	Bellevue	1003 Bellevue Ave
244474	1925	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.536898	-82.919374	Bellevue	Northwest corner of Duncan and Bellevue Ave
244476	1930	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Bungalow: Side gable gable	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537152	-82.920471	Bellevue	101 West Dr
244477	1915	Commercial: Business/Office	Greek Revival	Georgian Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.536923	-82.91906	Bellevue	911 Bellevue Ave
244479	1905	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Gabled Ell House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537038	-82.91884	Bellevue	909 Bellevue Ave
244481	1915	Commercial: Business/Office	Folk Victorian	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.8537199	-82.917952	Bellevue	901 Bellevue Ave
244483	1965	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.537391	-82.917507	Bellevue	811 Bellevue Ave
244491	1954	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Ranch	Building	Appears to Meet	32.53745	-82.917118	Bellevue	809 Bellevue Ave
244494	1910	Commercial: Hotel	Neoclassical Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537812	-82.915763	Bellevue	711 Bellevue Ave
244495	1905	Commercial: Business/Office	Greek Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537855	-82.915399	Bellevue	709 Bellevue Ave
244496	1910	Commercial: Business/Office	Folk Victorian	New South cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537864	-82.915015	Bellevue	707 Bellevue Ave
244497	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	nknown	Building	May meet criteria	32.537902	-82.914677	Bellevue	705 Bellevue Ave
244499	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Queen Anne	Queen Anne House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538015	-82.914272	Bellevue	701 Bellevue Ave
244501	1905	Commercial: Business/Office	Neoclassical Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538128	-82.913773	Bellevue	617 Bellevue Ave
244527	1910	Commercial: Financial Institution	Neoclassical Revival	Georgian House	Building	May meet criteria	32.538318	-82.912749	Bellevue	605 Bellevue Ave
244530	1935	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.539162	-82.912612	Bellevue	116 Park Place
244532	1925	Civic: Social Hall/ Recreational	English Vernacular Revival	English Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538596	-82.91192	Bellevue	101 Park Place
244536	1930	Religious: Religious Facility	Greek Revival	Church: Front gable	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538499	-82.911684	Bellevue	511 Bellevue Ave
244538	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Mediterranean Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538612	-82.91067	Bellevue	505 Bellevue Ave
244539	1937	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.538696	-82.910383	Bellevue	503 Bellevue Ave
244541	1907	Religious: Religious Facility	Gothic revival	Church: Corner Tower	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538748	-82.909213	Bellevue	Northwest corner of Church St and Bellevue Ave
244559	1907	Government: Library	Beau Arts Classicism	Library	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538645	-82.908243	Bellevue	405 Bellevue Ave

244560	1902	Government: City Hall	Colonial Revival	City Hall	Building	Appears to Meet	32.538332	-82.909051	Bellevue	505 Academy Ave
244570	1910	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537434	-82.91361	Bellevue	608 Bellevue Ave
244571	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Georgian Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.53738	-82.914012	Bellevue	702 Bellevue Ave
244572	1915	Commercial: Business/Office	Folk Victorian	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.537412	-82.91434	Bellevue	706 Bellevue Ave
244573	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Georgian House	Building	May meet criteria	32.537344	-82.914624	Bellevue	710 Bellevue Ave
244632	1915	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Neoclassical Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537115	-82.914935	Bellevue	712 Bellevue Ave
244633	1905	Commercial: Business/Office	Queen Anne	Gabled Ell Cottage	Building	Appears to Meet	32.537217	-82.915536	Bellevue	714 Bellevue Ave
244634	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.536901	-82.916019	Bellevue	802 Bellevue Ave
244635	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.536787	-82.916636	Bellevue	812 Bellevue Ave
244636	1930	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Bungalow: Front Gable gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.536702	-82.917285	Bellevue	822 Bellevue Ave
244639	1920	Commercial: Business/Office	Craftsman	Bungalow: Front Gable gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.536525	-82.918521	Bellevue	904 Bellevue Ave
244642	1930	Commercial: Business/Office	Craftsman	I-house: hall-parlor	Building	May meet criteria	32.536405	-82.919245	Bellevue	912 Bellevue Ave
244645	1940	Commerical: Store	No Academic Style	English Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.536206	-82.920216	Bellevue	1008 Bellevue Ave
244649	1930	Government: Government office	No Academic Style	Georgian House	Building	May meet criteria	32.535551	-82.921589	Bellevue	1200 Bellevue Ave
244651	1950	Commercial: Business/Office	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.535718	-82.922477	Bellevue	1302 Bellevue Ave
244652	1940	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.535718	-82.922477	Bellevue	1304 Bellevue Ave
244653	1960	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.535523	-82.923595	Bellevue	1306 Bellevue Ave
244655	1950	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Georgian House	Building	May meet criteria	32.53522	-82.924781	Bellevue	1316 Bellevue Ave
244658	1940	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.536783	-82.924609	Bellevue	1308 Highland Ave
244660	1945	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.536867	-82.923993	Bellevue	1304 Highland Ave
244662	1920	Domestic: Multiple Dwelling	No Academic Style	Gabled Ell House	Building	May meet criteria	32.538026	-82.91779	Bellevue	105 North St
244677	1950	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.537224	-82.9223	Bellevue	104 Rosewood Dr
244680	1965	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.53736	-82.921675	Bellevue	101 Rosewood Dr
244821	1818	Funerary: Cemetery	No Academic Style	N/A	site	Appears to Meet	32.541042	-82.908279	Bellevue	In 300 block of N Church St and W Gaines St located behind First Methodist Church of Dublin
244686	1945	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.537424	-82.920546	Bellevue	105 West Drive
244692	1945	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.5377	-82.920014	Bellevue	1004 Highland Ave

244695	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Central Hallway cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.537801	-82.91971	Bellevue	116 Duncan St
244697	1945	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.537537	-82.919634	Bellevue	106 Duncan St
244699	1945	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.537309	-82.919585	Bellevue	104 Duncan St
244706	1965	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.537857	-82.918114	Bellevue	104 North St
244708	1940	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.538517	-82.915889	Bellevue	123 N Elm St
244709	1950	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.538338	-82.915816	Bellevue	121 N Elm St
244710	1950	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.538099	-82.915899	Bellevue	119 N Elm St
244745	1960	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Ranch	Building	May meet criteria	32.538777	-82.915264	Bellevue	706 Highland Ave
244747	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Bungalow: Front Gable gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.538803	-82.914188	Bellevue	198 Calhoun St
244749	1945	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Craftsman	Side Gabled Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.538985	-82.914041	Bellevue	199 Calhoun St
244752	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Bungalow: Cross Gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.539252	-82.912212	Bellevue	115 Park Place
244754	1920	Domestic: Single Dwelling	No Academic Style	Gabled Ell House	Building	May meet criteria	32.539633	-82.912031	Bellevue	518 Tucker St
244762	1920	Religious: Religious Facility	Colonial Revival	Georgian House	Building	Appears to Meet	32.539713	-82.912031	Bellevue	509 Bellevue Ave
244819	1915	Domestic: Multiple Dwelling	No Academic Style	Georgian House	Building	May meet criteria	32.539618	-82.909939	Bellevue	408 W Gaines St
244817	1915	Religious: Religious Facility	Craftsman	Georgian Cottage	Building	May meet criteria	32.539932	-82.909362	Bellevue	202 N Church St
244759	1911	Religious: Religious Facility	Colonial Revival	Church: Front gable	Building	May meet criteria	32.540131	-82.909508	Bellevue	202 N Church St