# Historic Resources Survey

for the

## Dalton Commercial,
## Crown Mill
## Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill,
## McCarty Subdivision
## National Register Historic Districts
## 2014 - 2015

Sponsored by the

## Historic Preservation Division
## Georgia Department of Natural Resources

and the

## City of Dalton

prepared by

Greenhouse CONSULTANTS incorporated
6110 River Chase Circle
Atlanta, Georgia 30328
(770) 988-9091, Fax (770) 988-9093

August 2015




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**Statement of Acknowledgment of NPS/DNR Support for Projects**

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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Dalton, Georgia Historic Resource Survey of 2014-2015 covers the four current National Register Historic Districts. Boundaries for the survey are delineated by the official boundaries of each historic district. These districts include the: Dalton Commercial Historic District registered in 1988, boundary increase in 2006; Crown Mill Historic District registered in 1979; Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District registered in 1992; McCarty Subdivision Historic District registered in 2002.

The purpose of this 2014-2015 survey is to evaluate the resources within the four historic districts dating to 1974 and before to assess their current integrity and to evaluate properties that have become historic since the original National Register Nominations. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and sites. Survey fieldwork and report have been completed by Catherine Wilson-Martin, historic preservation planner and principal surveyor for Greenhouse Consultants Inc.

The City of Dalton, Georgia and the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources are the survey sponsors. This Survey of Historic Resources has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, through the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The survey follows the standards set forth by the Historic Preservation Division in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources Geographical Information Systems (GNARHIGS) on line database has been used to document and record the historic resources.

## SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

Survey work began in September 2014 with each resource evaluated during a comprehensive field survey. A minimum of two photographs was taken of each resource. Descriptive and historic information and photographs were entered into the GNAHRGIS on line data base of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources. The GNAHRGIS resource identification numbers are keyed to maps to show the location of each surveyed historic resource.

Further study of survey information has been used to provide an architectural analysis of the historic resources and the historic districts. Historic research was undertaken to provide a developmental history of the historic districts. This historic research was used to show how each historic district has developed over time and how it reflects aspects of Georgia history and the history of the United States. Sources used for this survey and report included the: Dalton Public Library, Crown Garden and Archives, Whitfield County Board of Assessors property records, Historic Preservation Division library files, and interviews with residents and owners.

## PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Previous surveys conducted for the City of Dalton:

1975 - Whitfield County Historic Survey including Crown Mill and Crown Mill Village

1986 - Downtown Dalton Survey

1986-1988 - Thornton Avenue

1988 - Commercial District of the City of Dalton

1986-1988 - McCarty Subdivision

1988 - Commercial District of the City of Dalton

1989-1990 - Dalton Historic Resources Survey

In addition to the above, the City of Dalton had Rehabilitation Guidelines prepared by Jennings-King Partnership, Architect, date unknown, Residential Design Review Guidelines Dalton, Georgia in 2007, and Dalton, Georgia — Commercial Design Review Guidelines, designed by MACTEC in November 2009. These design guide- lines were prepared to help educate property owners on the history and architectural styles and types present within the Historic Districts and to provide guidelines for any construction, rehabilitation or preservation of buildings in the locally designated districts.

Within the four historic districts there are two individual buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Ainsworth E. Blunt House, 506 South Thornton Avenue, listed in 1980, and Western and Atlantic Depot, 305 South Depot Street, listed in 1978. Outside the historic districts, and not included in this survey project, are the Thomas A. Berry House, 506 Hawthorne Street, listed 1984, the William C. Martin House, 101 South Selvidge Street, listed 1982, and the Masonic Lodge, 600 South Hamilton Street, listed 1996.

## HISTORY OF WHITFIELD COUNTY

There are four major forces in history that have guided the development of Whitfield County. First is the removal of the Cherokee people from North Georgia, second is the development of the Western and Atlantic Railroad and tunnel, third is the Civil War, and fourth the development of the tufting industry.

The discovery of gold in Dahlonega in 1828 caused a fever that nearly destroyed the Cherokee people. The gold fever that swept through the area attracted many new prospectors and settlers. The flood of settlers into the northeast Georgia mountains encouraged the United States government to enter into a treaty with the Cherokee to purchase remaining territory east of the Mississippi River. Once they relinquished their land, the Cherokee were forced to move west.

Before the removal of the Cherokee, they held numerous council meetings at the Red Clay council grounds at the Georgia-Tennessee state line. The Cherokee had several meetings before 1835 to protest the treaty but to no avail. The treaty was signed in 1835 and the "Trail of Tears" began in 1838.

In anticipation of the Cherokee land purchase the State of Georgia surveyed and divided the territory into land lots in 1832. Some white settlers had even entered the area before this time. What is now known as Whitfield County was part of Cherokee County, which was later subdivided to create Murray County, among others. In 1851 the Georgia General Assembly created Whitfield County from part of Murray County and Dalton become its county seat. Whitfield was named for Reverend George Whitefield, a Church of England Clergyman who arrived in Georgia shortly after the colony's establishment in 1733, founded an orphanage in Savannah, and went on to play a major role in the religious life of pre-Revolutionary America by helping to stimulate and sustain the widespread revival movement known as the "Great Awakening".

In 1836, before the creation of Whitfield County, the Georgia Legislature created the Western and Atlantic Railroad by legislative act. Construction began during 1838 at a southern terminus, now Atlanta, and was to connect to a line in Tennessee. The railroad line included the construction of a tunnel through Chetogeeta Mountain in northwest Georgia, leading to the establishment of the village of Tunnel Hill. Thirteen years later the railroad and tunnel were completed providing the first rail link between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi Valley. Many new railroad communities developed along the line in Whitfield County.

Several major events of the Civil War occurred in Whitfield County. The first was in 1862 when James Andrews and twenty-two volunteers acting as Union spies commandeered a Confederate locomotive and destroy tracks and bridges between Big Shanty, Georgia and Chattanooga, Tennessee. The engine procured was called the "General." Andrews and his raiders did not get away unnoticed and an eighty- seven mile chase began. The conductor of the "General" locomotive and train, William A. Fuller, and a few volunteers pursued the stolen train first on foot, then by platform car and finally by locomotive. Fuller had to use three different locomotives due to destruction Andrews caused to tracks, using the "Texas" to catch the Raiders. The chase went through Tilton, Dalton and Tunnel Hill in Whitfield County until the "General" was captured in neighboring Catoosa County, two miles north of Ringold.

The beginning of the end of the Civil War was also staged in Whitfield County. After losing Chattanooga in November 1863, the Confederate Army of Tennessee went into winter quarters around Dalton. In the Spring of 1864 Union forces under General William T. Sherman pushed south to Tunnel Hill, and while there Sherman planned his campaign to capture Atlanta and march through the heart of Georgia to Savannah and the coast. The Confederate troops created good defenses at Dug Gap, Crow Valley, Rocky Face and Mill Creek Gap, but they were greatly outnumbered and Sherman finally succeeded in bypassing them, subsequently engaging in thirteen fierce battles and causing massive destruction as he worked his way southward.

Rebuilding after the Civil War was a monumental task because of the vast destruction caused by Sherman's Army. The buildings that most often survived were those used as hospitals or headquarters by one or both armies. Since few land owners or farmers had slaves before the war farming practices and lifestyles changed little in Whitfield County. A few years after the Civil War many buildings were built or reconstructed and Whitfield County began to grow again. In 1917 the Dixie Highway, later to become US Highway 41, was constructed through the Whitfield County and the shift from rail to road transportation began. Some of the county's railroad towns, such as Tilton, began a slow decline, while other towns connected to the new highway, such as Tunnel Hill and Dalton, prospered.

While the Great Depression devastated the rest of the country, Whitfield County was in the process of establishing an industry that would become world renowned. In 1895 Catherine Evans (later Whitener) took a folk craft known as candlewick embroidery and expanded it into a cabin industry that later evolved into Dalton's world famous carpet industry. Mrs. Whitener has been credited with innovating and expanding the hand-tufted bedspread industry in Whitfield County.

It is said that Whitfield County did not feel the Depression because much of the county's population was busy tufting bedspreads to meet the growing demand in the southern states. In 1936 the industry became mechanized. The supply and demand for the bedspreads increased and soon they were shipped all over the country. From the 1920s to the 1970s US Highway 41 was known as Peacock Alley, derived from the long line of peacock designed bedspread displayed for sale along the road. In the 1950s - 1960s the industry began to expand into other products, such as bathrobes, bath mats and bath accessories, rugs and eventually carpets. By the 1970s Dalton had a carpet industry that was supplying an international market.

While the bedspread and carpet industries have had the greatest influence on the development of the City of Dalton, the industries also affected the surrounding rural areas. Cotton became a major crop for farms during the 1950s to supply the demand created by the bedspread industry. The living standard for citizens rose above those of most of Georgia and was even higher than much of the country in the 1950s. In the 1990s the industry drew in a work force that is greater than the population of Dalton. Much of the rural area of the County became a bedroom community for Dalton and the carpet industry. The result has been the construction of many new homes from the 1970s to the 1990s, and an economy that now has a broader base.

Farming was still fairly important in Whitfield County until the 1970s. Livestock, poultry, cotton and corn were some of the more important crops. Now most of the farms lie fallow. In the eastern area along the Conasauga River there is evidence of livestock production, and there are still a few large poultry and feed plants near Varnell, Cohutta and Tunnel Hill.

Whitfield County was predominately settled as a collection of rural farms and crossroad communities. Except for Dalton, the County has no large towns and only three small incorporated towns. The remainder of Whitfield County is now covered with a few crossroad communities and the remains of many early rural villages. The following is more detailed history of the City of Dalton with a focus on the four National Register Historic Districts.

## HISTORY of the CITY of DALTON

The earliest development, in what is now Dalton, was at the junction of four Indian trails. As early European settlers moved into the territory this junction became a trading place between the Cherokee and the settlers. A small community developed and became known as Cross Plains. The Cross Plains village was incorporated circa 1836 and a post office established there in 1837. The center of Cross Plains was approximately in the area of Thornton Avenue, Morris Street and Selvidge Street. Thornton Avenue is part of one of those early trade routes.

After the Cherokee land purchase, the State of Georgia surveyed and divided the territory into land lots in 1832. Land lotteries were held later in 1832. The building of the Western and Atlantic Railroad began in 1838, and slowly progressed northward to Dalton and Tennessee. In 1846 a group of Massachusetts businessmen bought most of Cross Plains and more land east of the village, from lottery winners.

One of the businessmen, Captain Edward White, laid out the plan for Dalton in 1847 and named the new town for his wife Mary (maiden name Dalton) and her father, Tristram Dalton, who served as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The new town was incorporated in 1847. The town included a one mile radius around the proposed railroad depot. Dalton was laid out in a grid plan with 100 foot wide streets and had designated lots for parks schools, homes and churches.

Circa 1850 railroad construction finally reached Dalton and the Western and Atlantic Depot was built in 1852. The Georgia General Assembly created Whitfield County out of part of Murray County in 1851. Dalton was designated the county seat. Dalton soon becomes a bustling trade town. Two railroad lines pass through the town and two passenger depots and one freight depot were constructed.

Dalton thrived and grew until the "Winds of War" swept through the South. As General Sherman pushed southward he launched an attack on Dalton. General Joseph E. Johnston fortified the city and blocked General Sherman, however, in 1864 union troops destroyed much of Dalton. No actual battles were fought in Dalton but after the citizens evacuated, the Union Troops destroyed nearly every building on Hamilton Street and most of the early homes. The few buildings that survived, such as the Chester Hotel and the National Hotel (now gone), were used as commissaries, headquarters, hospitals prisons, or horse stables. Both the Hamilton House, 701 Chattanooga Avenue, and the Blunt House, 506 South Thornton Avenue, served as medical hospitals for both armies.

Rebuilding after the War began immediately but was a slow process. The commercial area was redeveloped primarily on North Hamilton Street between Waugh Street and Crawford Street. Industries sprang up along the railroad both north and south.

Major industries such as the Crown Cotton Mill and the Cherokee Manufacturing Company added to development of the town. New churches and schools were built outside the downtown area. From the 1880s to the 1940s commercial development spread southward along South Hamilton Street, and westward to Pentz Street. Residential development moved beyond the immediate downtown area, especially along Thornton Avenue.

Catherine Evans Whitener's bedspread industry ignited more growth during the early 1900s, with many barns, garages, and the back rooms of stores housing small processing facilities. Dalton continued to prosper through the Great Depression. New supporting industries grew from the demand for materials to make the bedspreads. Cotton mills, dye houses, and distribution systems also developed to support the bedspread industry. Road haulers transported bedspreads marked with the tufting design as far as fifty miles from town to farm women and men who were paid to tuft the spreads, that the hauler later picked up and sold.

After World War II development in Dalton expanded outward into the suburbs. The bedspread industry evolved into a tufted-carpet industry and eventually into an international carpet industry. The construction of I-75 during the 1960s provided another avenue of development for the carpet industry that soon became lined with stores and factories.

In 2015, Dalton still lays claim to being the "Carpet Capital of the World". The carpet industry draws in a work force form the entire county including a large number of incoming Hispanic immigrants. "By 2000, more than 40% of the town's residences were Hispanic" *(Dalton: New Georgia Encyclopedia. Thomas M. Deaton, http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org 1-11-2015).*

## HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Since all the historic districts are already on the National Register of Historic Places, histories have been researched extensively. Below is a brief review of the histories of these districts predominately derived from the National Register Of Historic Places Registration Forms. To read the complete histories of these districts, please see the National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms available at the DNR Historic Preservation Division, Jewett Center for Historic Preservation, 2610 Georgia Highway 155 SW, Stockbridge, Georgia 30281.

### Dalton Commercial Historic District

The oldest building in the district is the Atlantic Railroad Depot, built 1852. Most of the commercial buildings are along Hamilton Street. Some buildings, such as the Wink movie theater and Dalton City Hall, were built during the Depression.

During the 1940s the population of Dalton increased from 10,448 to 15,968 and the town had 21 chenille bedspread manufacturers listed in the city directory. In the early years bedspreads were made and sold by the piece. When the Wage and Hour Law passed in the 1930s more efficient production became necessary. As a result, a multi-needle tufting machine was developed. Because the machines required a large space to operate, bedspread businesses were moved out of stores and homes and off of front porches to commercial facilities in and around the downtown district. By the 1940s Dalton was known as "the Bedspread Center of the World." During World War II the bedspread industry shifted to making war-related materials such as canteen covers, knapsacks, and bomb parachutes. After the war some manufactures diversified to other tufted products including carpets.

During the 1950s the population of Dalton continued to grow, reaching 17,868 in 1960. Downtown business expanded to a greater variety of products and services. The town became a wholesale center for groceries, plumbing, auto parts, lumber, concrete, brick and tile. The largest wholesale market, however remained tufted textiles that was shipping $75,000,000 annually, as carpet production began emerging as the most profitable industry in Dalton.

*Update*: The Dalton Commercial Historic District is no longer the center of the tufted textile industry. These industries have moved to the outskirts of Dalton along the I-75 corridor. The historic district is still a vibrant commercial district with specialty shops, offices, restaurants, banks, auto parts stores, as well as a large church, lodge, and activity center. The railroad lines are still very active but no longer stop at the depots.

Although the historic district has suffered the loss of some its historic fabric, it is generally still intact and is a good representation of Historic Dalton. Recent Historic Preservation Activity has made great progress in reversing some of the earlier inappropriate alterations to buildings.

**Crown Mill Historic District**

The Crown Cotton Mill was built during 1884. Carding, weaving and spinning took place in this first mill building. Approximately ten years later the mill doubled in size. Between 1897 and 1900 the building was again enlarged. In 1903 a separate building known as the garnet room was built east of the main building. Mill No. 2 was built circa 1906-07 and enlarged circa 1915-16. A two-story warehouse was built north of this mill in 1923. A one-story building was built east of the north mill in circa 1925. Spanning the mid 19th century into the mid 20th century a group of warehouses were added to the mill complex. A mill office building was built in 1894, south of the first mill building. A brick-lined reservoir and spring house were build circa 1884 on the grounds of the office building. The grounds around the original mill and the office building were casually landscaped from the time the mill was built. The gardens include lawns, shrubs, trees, paved walks, and stairways and fences. These gardens served as a recreational area for employees.

Just east of the mill is the Crown Mill village with houses built at approximately the same time as the mill. These mill houses were prefabricated buildings produced by the Farrar Lumber Company of Dalton. Five basic plans were used for these houses with a few variations. The houses were simple wood framed buildings built for either single families or as duplexes to house multiple mill workers. The houses were built on an irregular gridiron street pattern.

The first group of houses were south of West Matilda Street, north of Tyler Street, west of Luckie Street and east of Chattanooga Avenue. Approximately 42 houses were built in this area. A second group of houses were built in the early 1900s north of West Matilda Street, south of Edgewood Avenue (now Gin Street), west of Staten Street (now Gin Street), and east of Chattanooga Avenue. A third section was also added during the early 1900s. This area included Mountain View Street (now Factory Street), Judson Street, Julian Street and part of Moore Street. This area included approximately 40 houses.

Also in the Crown Mill Historic District is a Company Store built in 1886. The Mill School, built in 1899, is outside the boundaries of the historic district but historically related to the mill and the village. The oldest building in the district is the Hamilton House, built during the 1840s. It was constructed by one of Dalton's earliest settlers, John Hamilton. After the Civil War it was the home of George W. Hamilton one of the founders, and President of the Crown Cotton Mill from 1894 to 1919.

*Update*: Most of Crown Cotton Mill has been demolished. The first mill has been renovated and part of the building is now an apartment building. The two mill office buildings are still intact; one is a professional office building and the older mill office is the current office of the Whitfield-Murray Historical Society. The reservoir has survived but is not used and nor is it in good condition. The spring house is in ruins. One warehouse has survived. Two circa 1970s warehouses were built along Chattanooga Avenue as well as an office building built during 1999. New steel warehouses have replaced the No. 2 Mill.

Chattanooga Avenue has been extended through the mill complex and now separates the mill from the mill village. Many of the east to west cross streets that connected the village to the mill have been severed and the housing community is now more connected to the surrounding neighborhood than to the mill complex. The houses were sold by the mill to private owners in 1953 and have been remodeled many times since then.

**Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District**

Thornton Avenue was part of the earliest settled area of Dalton when the town was still known as Cross Plains. The oldest house on the street is the Ainsworth E. Blunt House built in 1848. There were few other houses in this are at that time. All but the Blunt house were destroyed during the Civil War. After the Civil War Thornton Avenue became the fashionable, high-class part of town. Large high-style homes were built in this area by bankers, mill owners and other business leaders. By 1925 the Thornton Avenue corridor was lined with fine upscale homes. Beginning during the 1940s many of these houses on the east side of Thornton Avenue were torn down or converted for commercial use.

"The Acme Lumber and Supply Company, owned by W. H. Lumpkin, initially developed the houses within the Murray Hill area." *(Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District. National Register Nomination Form, April 6, 1992. National Register Nomination Form: Thomas, Kenneth H. Jr. on file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, p. 16.).* "In 1936 and 1937, W. H. Lumpkin and the Acme Lumber Company bought tracts of land west of Thornton Avenue in what was then known as the 'Red Clay Hill' from various owners. Each of the areas were surveyed as part of a greater whole and were named Williamsburg, Emery (aka Emory) Murray Hill, Hamilton Heights, and Fairview." *("Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District." National Register Nomination Form, April 6, 1992. National Register Nomination Form: Thomas, Kenneth H. Jr. on file at Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, p. 16.).* Following its subdivision, the area began to be more densely populated, and eventually Mr. Lumpkin renamed the entire area 'Murray Hill'" *("Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District." National Register Nomination Form, April 6, 1992. National Register Nomination Form: Thomas, Kenneth H. Jr. on file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, p. 16.)* in honor of his son Murray. The new streets were laid out in a gridiron pattern and lots were made available to the public in 1937, with most of the houses being built by the Acme Lumber Company.

*Update*: The Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District is a very intact historic district with few intrusions, destroyed properties, or vacant lots. Some of the large homes on Thornton Avenue are used as professional offices, but retain their historic character.

**McCarty Subdivision Historic District**

At the time the McCarty Subdivision was created Thornton Avenue was completely developed. This new subdivision, created south of Walnut Avenue, was in essence an extension of the popular Thornton Avenue. A large home on the corner of South Thornton and Walnut Avenue was built by Col. Leander Newton Trammel in 1885. During the 1920s this house was moved south to the end of what is now Thornton Place. In 1927-28 the adjacent land was subdivided by Frances Brown McCarty and her husband, William Scott McCarty to create the first planned subdivision in the city.

Construction began immediately and continued through the 1930s. The Streets are linear and curvilinear and a landscaped median separates East and West Willow Park Drives. The neighborhood became the home of many pioneers and leaders of the textile and carpet industry in Dalton, including several members of the McCarty family. During the 1940s three apartment buildings were added to the community, one of these has been destroyed.

*Update*: The McCarty Subdivision Historic District is an intact historic district, with very few intrusions, vacant lots or altered properties.

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

Buildings and houses can be classified into two categories: styles or types. Architectural style is the artistic and academic designing of a building. The design reflects the art and culture of the period of construction, the trends and fashions of the society, and even the technology of the time. Styles are often "designed by a professional architect or master builder or reproduced from architectural pattern books" *(Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual. Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, p. 17. ).* Architectural styles are more often decorated, ornamented, and detailed with special building materials applied in a systemic pattern or arrangement. Style is also the design of the overall form of a building: proportion, scale, massing, symmetry or asymmetry, and the relationships among parts such as solids and voids, or height, depth and width.

Architectural types are influenced by the building traditions of people constructing them as well as the geography and climate of the area where they are built. Building type refers to the overall form of building. Types are defined by their basic overall physical characteristics, such as floor plan, height, roof shape, the location of doors or chimneys, or the kind of porch on the building. These features are generally applied to the core or main body of the building. Later additions, or wings, are excluded when determining a building type. Most houses can be defined as a general type; not all exhibit a defined style.

The following is an assessment of the historic architecture found in the four historic districts of the City of Dalton. The districts have many of the current styles and types recognized by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Each district will be addressed separately due to diversity of architectural character of each district. The descriptions will begin with the Dalton Commercial Historic District followed by the Crown Mill Historic District, the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District and the McCarty Subdivision Historic District. The assessment starts with the most frequently found types and progresses in descending order. A description of building styles follows, also divided into the four historic districts and beginning with the most common and going to the least common.

## Dalton Commercial Historic District

Building types in the Commercial District are those primarily related to commerce. Stores, shops and office space predominate. The building types in this historic district include single retail store, commercial block, multiple retail, corner entrance store, and modern office complex. In addition to commerce, the downtown area has buildings to accommodate entertainment, recreation, cultural activities, clubs, government and transportation needs. Among these building types are included movie theaters, a lodge, city hall, post office, fire halls, and depots. House types are rare in the Dalton Commercial Historic District, but there are a few examples representing the architectural character of Dalton in its earlier years. Among these are the bungalow and the Georgian House. Additional elements of the built environment in the Commercial District are structures, objects and sites. These are represented by an overpass, train car, statue, and ruins of historic buildings.

### Commercial Building (Retail and Office)

This building type is found in small towns and large cities. It includes the sub-types of shopping center/arcade/strip mall, commercial block, ($2^+$ story), community store, corner entrance store, multiple retail (one story), Quonset hut, single retail (one story), tall office building, and warehouse. The Dalton Commercial Historic District has examples of single retail, commercial block, multiple retail, and corner entrance store.

**Single Retail**

This building type was been built from the 1880s through the 1950s. The **single retail** store is found in both small and large towns. The buildings can be stand-alone or multiple units built next to each other, usually covering a city block in downtown areas. The single retail store typically has a three-bay façade with a flat or sloping roof. These buildings facilitate a variety of uses including general stores, restaurants, specialty and clothing shops, commercial and professional offices (see photo #1).

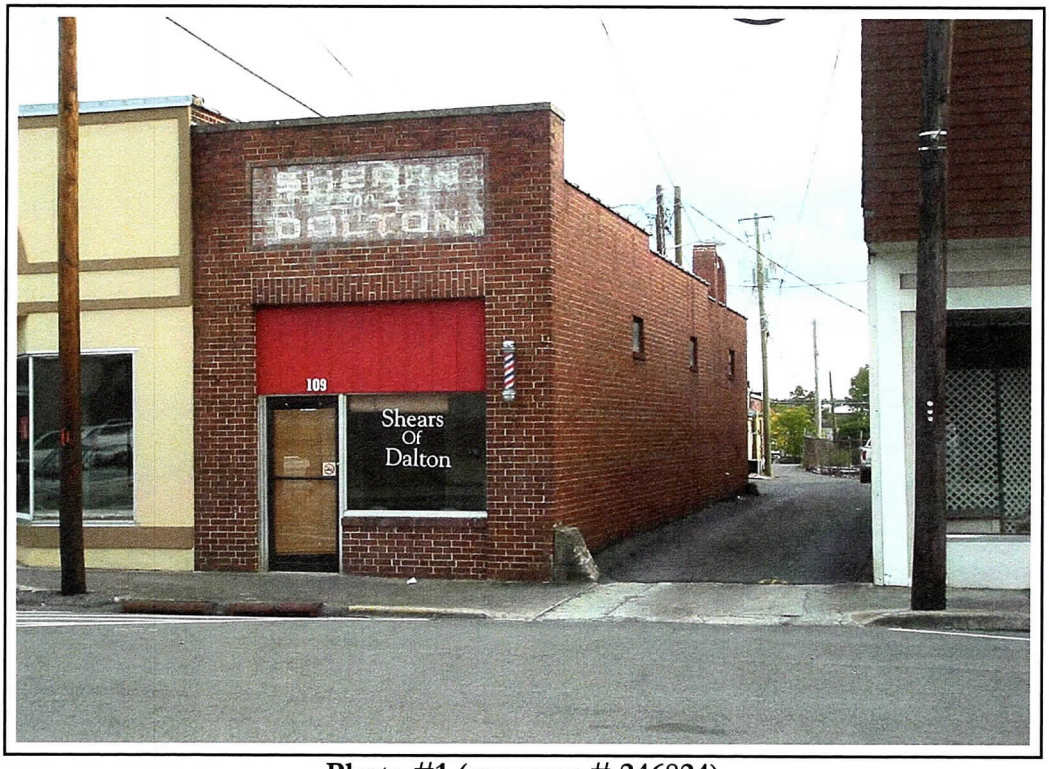



**Photo #1 (resource # 246824)**

**Commercial Block**

This building was built mostly between the 1880s through the 1930s. It is commonly found in small towns and urban settings. The building may be single units standing alone or multiple units with party walls, usually on city blocks in towns. It is typically two to four stories high with a flat or sloped roof. The street level space is most often used for retail stores, commercial or professional offices, or shops. While the upper levels of the building are usually offices, often with outside entrances and stairs to the upper level (see photo #2).



**Photo #2 (resource #246635)**

### Multiple Retail

The 1910s through the 1950s are the common years of construction for this **multiple retail** store type. These building are often found in small towns or urban settings. A variety of retail businesses utilize this type of building. Multiple retail buildings are built as two or more rental units attached together. They are typically one-story high with identical façades and storefronts. There are usually three bays for each building. Flat or parapet gable roofs are the most common (see photo #3)




**Photo #3 (resource 246579)**

### Corner Entrance Store

This type is most often found in small towns and urban neighborhoods, the **corner entrance store** was built mostly during the 1900s through the 1940s. The building is usually a general merchandise or grocery store. As the name implies, it has a corner oriented entrance and is most often located on a corner lot. The building may be one or two stories tall (see photo #4).




**Photo #4 (resource # 246750)**

## Other/Commercial Building Types

The following building type has not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since this building is significant in the history of Dalton, a description of the building type is presented to record it for further study.

### Modern Office Complex

The early **modern office complex** buildings are found in small towns. Later versions are common in suburban areas of small towns as well as larger cities. Developed in the mid-twentieth century, the modern office complex is a one to two story building often built for a single company. The building has multiple offices with a system of corridors providing access to the offices. Following the spatial order of the popular ranch house of the time, the modern office complex is spread out horizontally often covering a complete block. The building has multiple entries on all sides, a flat roof and few windows (see photo #5).



**Photo #5 (resource #246820)**

## Entertainment/Recreation/Cultural Building Types

This building type is most often found in small towns and larger cities. This type is includes sub-types of auditorium, baseball stadium, football stadium, gymnasium, movie theater, opera house, playhouse and symphony hall. In the Dalton Commercial historic District this building type is represented by movie theaters.

### Movie Theater

Early twentieth century theaters were shops converted for use as theaters (see photo #6). In the 1930s and 1940s a more specific building design was developed to accommodate the screen and projector room. Some evidence suggest that the design evolved from Opera Houses *(American Vernacular Design:1870-1940. Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. Iowa State University, p.6).* The **movie theater** is typically two stories high with few windows and one central door. Later versions have a promenade, separate ticket booth, large marquee, and multiple sets of double doors.



**Photo #6 (resource # 246831)**

## Railroad Related Building

**Railroad related buildings** began to be built in the early 1800s with the development of railroads, and continued into the middle of the 1900s when the automobile became the dominant mode of transportation. They are found in towns and cities of varying sizes. Among the subtypes are coal tipple, combination passenger/freight depot, freight depot, passenger depot, office building, passenger terminal (urban), railway express agency building, repair/maintenance facility, switching/ interlocking station, roundhouse and warehouse. Dalton has a **passenger depot, freight depot and switching/interlocking station.**

### Passenger Depot

P**assenger depots** were designed building commissioned by the individual railroad companies (*American Vernacular Design:1870-1940. Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. Iowa State University, p. 12).* They were built with bays so the size could be adjusted according to community needs. The **passenger depot** typically has a low roof, multiple entries, waiting room, ticket office, loading platform (see photo #7).



**Photo #7 (resource #246771)**

### Freight Depot

The **freight depot** is very similar in design and form to the passenger depot, but is spatially arranged for the movement of freight rather than passengers (see photo # 8). Both types of depots were built with modest stylistic features.



**Photo #8 (resource #246769)**

### Switching/Interlocking Station

In the early 1900s the use of electricity pushed railroad development into another era. Automatic signals made operations more efficient and safer. Train cars became lighter and faster and the rails became heavier to withstand faster traffic. The **switching/interlocking station** became essential for the smooth operation of the early twentieth century railroads.. These railroad related buildings may have stylistic features added but the size shape and form vary to meet the function of the building such as the switching/interlocking station in Dalton (see photo # 9).

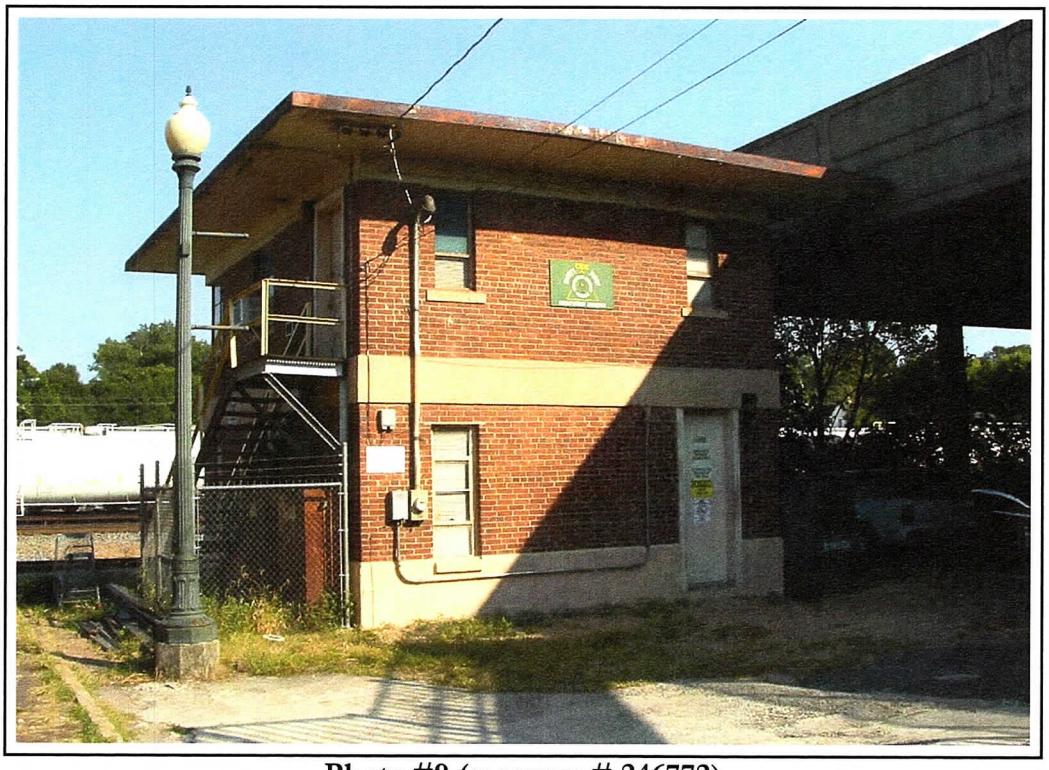


**Photo #9 (resource # 246772)**

## Public/Government Building

**Public/government buildings** have been built throughout the history of this country primarily in towns and urban areas, but buildings such as post offices, have also been built in rural areas. The building can have a variety of stylistic features built in a variety of forms, sizes and shapes. Most often the public/government building is in a prominent, central location. The surrounding site may be formerly landscaped and include monuments, statues or other works of art commemorating or reflecting the history of the community. The building type includes the sub-types of auditoriaum/ gymnasium, calaboose (local/community jail), county courthouse, civic center, city hall, county jail and post office. The Dalton Commercial Historic District has a city hall and a post office

### City Hall

The **city hall** or town hall is the chief administrative building for a city or town. It usually houses the city or town council its associated departments and employees. The term "hall" has European origins and refers to a large chamber or room. The hall could be used for council meetings and other significant events, such as art shows, exhibits and festivals. *(Wikipedia contributors. "Seat of Local government." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 21 Jun. 2015, Web. 1 Jul. 2015).* A prominent public/government building of the Dalton Commercial Historic District, is the historic city hall (see photo #10).

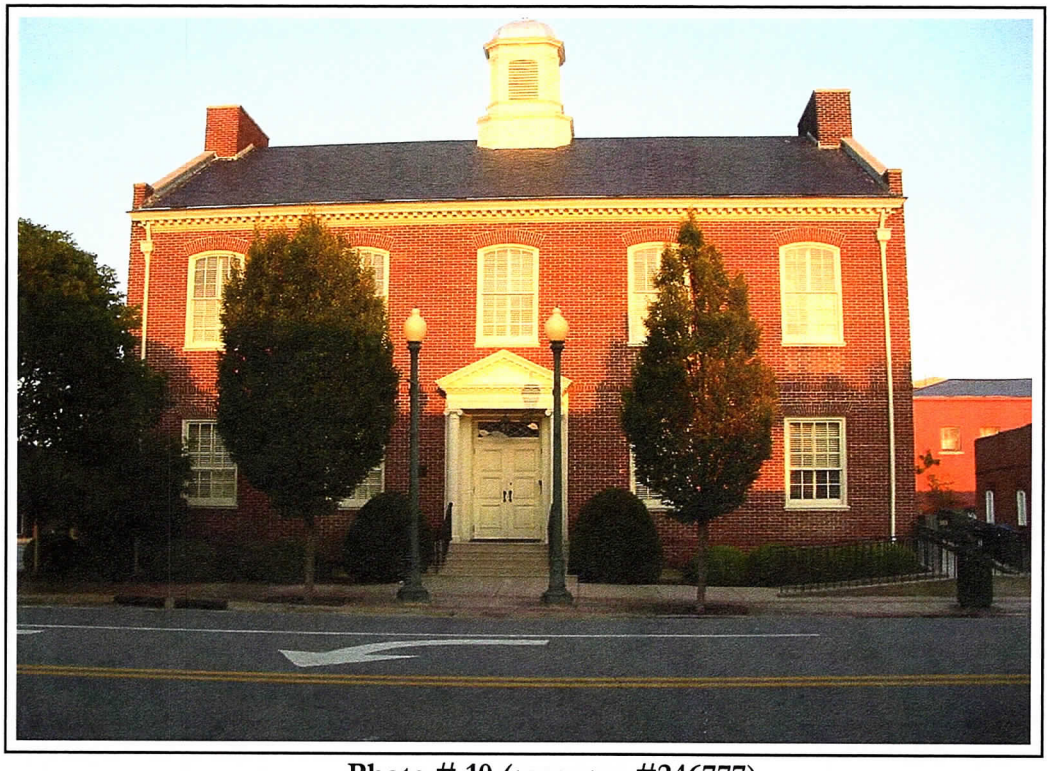


**Photo # 10 (resource #246777)**

**Post Office**

The US postal service began with the creation of the United States. The government assumed control over mail service by constitutionally placing the power to establish post offices and post roads in the hands of Congress. *(Boland, Beth M. National Register Bulletin 13: How to Apply The National Register Criteria To Post Offices. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 1984, Revised 1994. p. 2).* At the time the Dalton **Post Office** was constructed in 1909 (see photo #11) "the Federal government promoted the concept that government buildings should be monumental and beautiful, and should represent the ideals of democracy and high standards of architectural sophistication in their communities." *(10 Boland, Beth M. National Register Bulletin 13: How to Apply The National Register Criteria To Post Offices. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. 1984, Revised 1994, p.3).* At that time many private architects were responsible for the design of post offices. Soon afterwards a more standardized floor plan and guidelines were developed but not consistently implemented until the 1930s.



**Photo #11 (resource # 246671)**

## Road Related Building Types

This building type is found in rural areas, small towns, larger cities. The type includes the sub-types of bus station/depot, gas/service station; motel; parking, restaurant, sales and service, sales and service/dealership, truck freight depot/transfer depot, truck stop, and welcome center/rest area. In the Dalton Commercial Historic District this building type is represented by gas/service stations.

### Gas/Service Stations

**Gas/service stations** began to emerge around 1915 and continue to the present. The first gas stations were mostly located in urban areas and along major roads in small communities. Early gas stations began as small community stores that had a gas pump installed in front of the store. By the 1930s a more functional design was developed with flat roof, a pump island, and a two-post canopy. In the 1950s two side bays were often added to provide a service area for oil and tire changes and automobile repairs (see photo #12). The typical gas/service station in rural areas also had a store that sold food and general merchandise, and in urban areas focused on selling automotive items. With the expansion of the interstate highway system in the 1950s and 1960s, the gas/service station evolved into large travel plazas providing a variety of services for travelers



**Photo #12 (resource #246815)**

## Lodge Hall

Various lodge organizations date from the Colonial period. By the early 1800s lodges, such as the Masons, were very popular over all the United States. It is possible the design and form of **lodge halls** began during this period. Lodge halls have been built in rural areas, small towns and large cities. Masonic Lodges or Temples are often located in multi-story, commercial buildings. The building typically follows the stylistic trends of the community with a flat roof and most often a brick exterior. The ground floor is occupied by shops or business offices and the upper floor houses a meeting hall. The hall us usually rectangular with platforms along the length to provide a seating area for the participants. The ends also have platforms for ceremonial activities. A secondary exterior entrance opens to a stairwell to provide direct access to the hall. This entrance is often on the side of the building (see photo # 13).




**Photo #13 (resource # 246895)**

## Places of Accommodation

This building type is found in rural areas, small towns and large cities. It includes the sub-types of boarding house, hotel, motel and tavern/inn. In the Dalton Commercial Historic District this building type is represented by a hotel.

### Hotel

The history of the **hotel** coincides with the history of the railroad. Hotels were often built near rail lines or town centers to accommodate business travelers. In addition to providing temporary living places, hotels also served as places for commerce and social events. The first floor might have shops and banquet halls, with sleeping accommodations on upper floors. The shape, size and style of a hotel can vary according to the needs of the community. The example in Dalton is an unusual community landmark building because it is the first "skyscraper' in the town (see photo #14).




**Photo #14 (resource #246669)**

## Other Building Types

The following two building types have not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since these buildings are significant in the history of the City of Dalton, a description of building types are presented to record them for further study. These two buildings are the community activity center and the fire hall/station.

### Community Activity Center

The community activity center is a unique building type in the Dalton Commercial Historic District. Trevitt Hall was constructed for the express purpose of being a "center for community activities" (building plaque). The hall opened in 1871 with a "hop dance" and has continued to serve as a meeting place for social activities. The building was constructed in the basic commercial block type, but had a different interior design to accommodate social rather than mercantile activities (see photo #15). The interior of the building burned in 2001. The façade was preserved and the interior rebuilt. It now continues to be a community and social activity center.

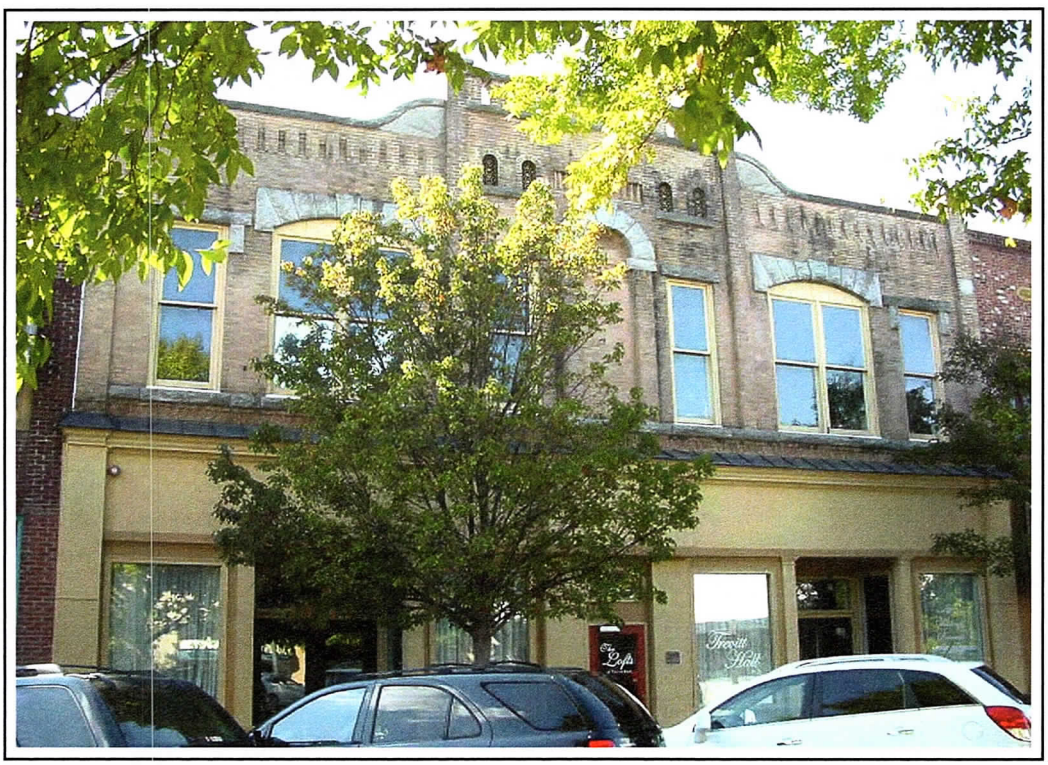


**Photo #15 (resource #246666)**

## Fire Hall/Station

Fire brigades predate the history of this country. The first publicly paid fire department was created in the late 1670s. By the early 1800s fire departments were well established but most were private companies. This building type dates from the late 1700s or early 1800s and continues into the present. Government-run fire departments began in the 1860s. **Fire halls/stations** are used to house fire fighting equipment, and in some cases temporary living dormitories and work spaces for personal. They are located in small towns and large cities. The building is typically two-stories tall, with two bays, a garage door and a personnel entry. One bay houses the truck or fire engine and the other is for work space. The second floor usually has temporary living quarters often with a "fireman's pole" to provide a quick exit during an alarm call. This fire hall/station in Dalton was municipally owned and operated (see photo #16). It no longer serves this purpose.



**Photo #16 (resource #246774)**

## House Types

The Historic Preservation Division has identified approximately 31 one-story house types, and 11 two-story house types in Georgia. There are two examples of these house types in the Dalton Commercial Historic District, the bungalow and the Georgian house.

## Bungalow

The **bungalow** type was popular in all regions of Georgia between 1900 and 1930, rural areas, towns and cities. The bungalow type is a long, low, one-story building with irregular floor plans. The bungalow house type is distinguished by the following architectural features: a low-pitched, usually gabled roof, exposed roof rafters are common, full-width or partial-width (usually front) porches supported by post, or columns on piers or pedestals. The floor plan is irregular. There are four sub-types of the bungalow: side-gabled roof, hipped roof, front-gabled roof and crossed-gabled roof. In the Dalton Commercial Historic District there is one example of this house type.

### Hipped Roof Bungalow

**Hipped roof** versions have the most varied floor formations and porch placements. The roof varies from a near-pyramidal shape to one with a long hip, that reaches the exterior walls. The hip may appear small in front but extend fully to the rear of the house. Porches under the hipped roof tend to be equally varied. Porches may be full or partial front, corner porches on the front of the house (see photo # 17), or there may simply be a front "stoop" under an integral roof, a shed roof, or no roof at all. Occasionally the hipped roof of the house has small gables on the top at the end of the hip. The example in the Commercial District has Craftsman style features.

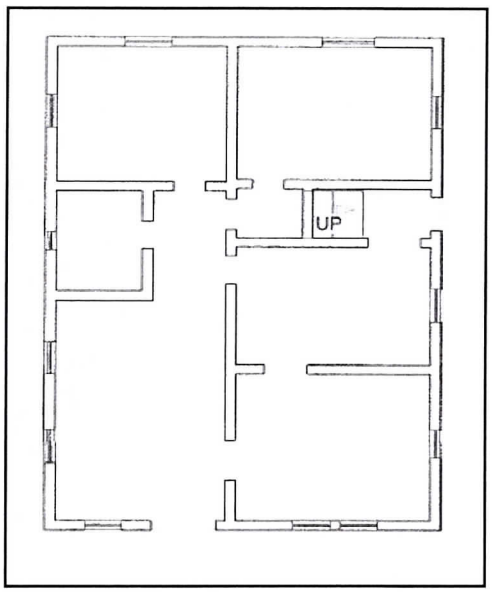



**Figure #1 Example of a Floor Plan**



**Photo #17 (resource #246823)**

## Georgian House

True **Georgian houses** date from the eighteenth century and very early nineteenth century. The house type, named for its association with the earlier English Georgian architecture, was most popular in the state of Georgia from 1850 to 1890, but has continued to be built through the early twentieth century and even later revivals exist. The Georgian house is two stories high. It is usually two rooms deep with a central hallway and is nearly square, typically with a hipped roof. Two usually interior chimneys are a distinctive feature of this house type (see photo #18). There is only one example of this house type in the Dalton Commercial Historic District.

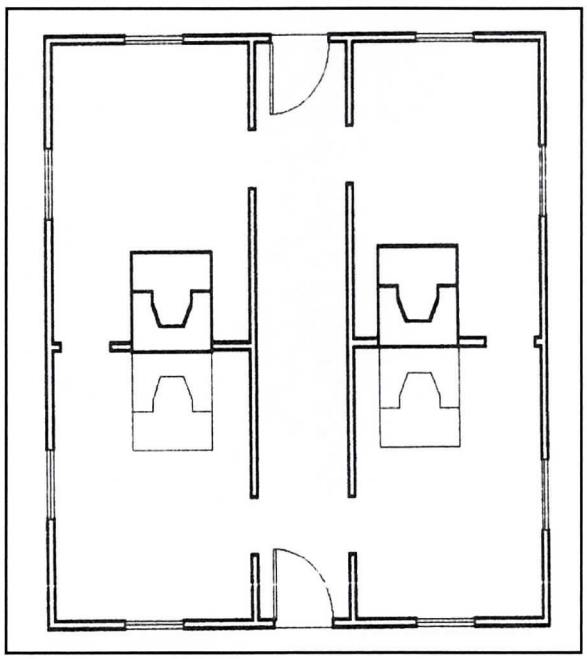


**Figure #2 Example of a Floor Plan**



**Photo #18 (resource #246838)**

## Commercial Building Styles

The Georgia Historic Preservation Division has recognized forty-seven styles that are common in Georgia. The Dalton Commercial Historic District has nine of these styles for commercial and public buildings. Styles in this historic district are: Commercial Plain, Italian Renaissance Revival, Italianate, International, Romanesque Revival, Georgian/Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Chicago School, and Stripped Classical.

### Commercial Plain

The **Commercial Plain** building style is common in small towns and large cities. This building style dates from the early twentieth century into the 1940s. The Commercial Plain building is typically a one to two-story building with a flat roof, flat brick piers, walls, and parapets. There are often shallow recessed panels with decorative brick surrounds. Simple stone or terra cotta details may be set in the brick. The windows are usually large plate glass, storefront windows or paneled windows (see photo #19).




**Photo #19 (resource # 246574)**

### Italian Renaissance Revival

The **Italian Renaissance Revival** style in Georgia is more often used for public rather than residential buildings. The style developed during the revival of interest in classical architecture brought about by the 1893 Columbian Exposition. The Italian Renaissance Revival building is a symmetrical building with a low-pitched usually hipped roof. Generally buildings of this style date from 1890 to 1930. Second floor windows are often smaller and less elaborate than on the lower floor. Lower floor doors, windows and porches are often arched. Small classical columns or pilasters usually accent the entrances. There are four sub-types: hipped roof, hipped roof with projecting wings, asymmetrical, and flat roof. Commercial versions typically have flat roofs (see photo #20).

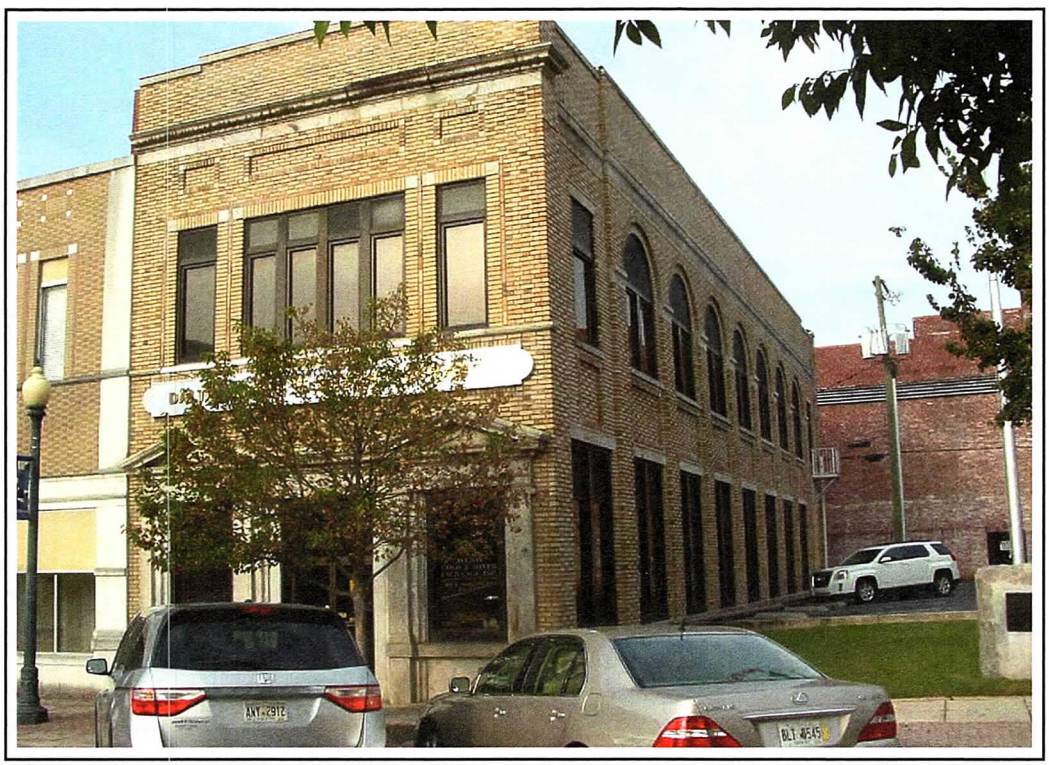


**Photo #20 (resource #246681)**

### Italianate

The **Italianate** style is not common in Georgia. It was mainly built in cities during the 1850s and 1870s. This style was modeled on the informal farmhouses or villas of the Italian countryside and on formal townhouses of the Italian cities. The Italianate building is tall, usually two or three stories with a low pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves and very often decorative brackets. The windows are commonly arched and have elaborate moldings. The hipped version is a square or rectangular building and often has a central cupola. The commercial Italianate often has a highly decorated parapet. Porches are one-story, and usually small, although full-width porches are also present. The passenger depot in Dalton is the earliest example of this style in this survey area (see photo #21).



**Photo #21 (resource #246771)**

**International**

Emerging in the 1920s and 1930s the "**International** style is based on modern structural principles and materials." *(John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers Jr., and Nancy B. Shwartz, What Style Is It? The Preservation Press, Washington, D. C., 1983, p. 92).* The International style building consist of simple geometric shapes that reflect the structural skeleton underneath exterior wall material. This style is stripped of decorative features. Most often this style has a flat roof with no eaves. Ribbon windows, corner windows, ceiling to floor plate glass windows and sliding windows are the only design features separated by bands of undecorated wall giving the building a very horizontal feeling. Cantilever and ground floor piers offered visual interest and the style is asymmetrical but displays a balance known as "regularity". Common building materials of this style are concrete, glass and steel (see photo #22).



**Photo #22 (resource #246637)**

**Romanesque Revival**

This style was popular in the late Victorian era from 1870 to 1890. The **Romanesque Revival** is not a common style in Georgia. The Romanesque Revival has brick or stone finishes on the walls and the decorative features. The building may be built of rock-faced stone or colored brick, most often with a heavy appearance. This style may have a mixture of different colored and textured stone, brick or terra cotta tiles for window trim, arches, quoins, capitals and belt courses. Round arch windows supported by short stone columns are prominent features. Curvilinear parapet walls, gables, or towers may also be a distinguishing features (see photo #23).



**Photo #23 (resource #246666)**

### Georgian/Colonial Revival

The **Georgian Revival** and **Colonial Revival** style names are sometimes used interchangeably. This style evolved after 1870 and has been so popular that versions have continued to be built through the present. The inspiration for it was the Centennial of 1876 that brought back English-inspired styles common during the Colonial era in the United States. This style, when applied to residential buildings, is often called "Cape Cod" by Realtors or "Colonial Bungalow". In Georgia this style was most popular from the 1890s to the 1940s. The features for this style include an accented front door with decorated entry portico (this is perhaps the signature architectural element and will occur when no other elements are present), and fanlights and sidelights around the doorway. Windows are frequently paired, shuttered, and show multiple panes. The façade is usually symmetrical, but may show side wings on one or both sides (see photo #24).



**Photo #24 (resource #246671)**

### Art Deco

The **Art Deco** style was most popular from 1920 to 1940. This style was the first to break with the revival styles common throughout the country. It is often referred to as "machine age" architecture. It has a streamline effect with smooth wall surfaces, usually stucco. There are generally vertical stylistic decorative lines such as zigzags, chevrons, and geometric motifs. This style is not common in the southern United States. The Dalton Commercial Historic District has one example (see photo #25).




**Photo #25 (resource #246850)**

### Chicago School

The **Chicago School** style evolved from tall building designs popular in Chicago in the late 1800s. This new style was made possible due to technological advances of the steel industry. These extra tall buildings, that became known as "skyscrapers", were made possible with the development of skeleton frames comprised of iron and steel. This style is usually more than six stories high, rectangular, with a flat roof, minimal ornamentation, and many windows. Some of the best known examples of this style represent a classic column. The first floor of the building, often with more massive materials or a heavier appearance, represents the base of the column. The middle floors, usually with a vertical window emphasis, represents the staff of the column. The top floor has more ornamentation and usually a cornice demarking the top of the building and represents the capital of the column (see photo #26).




**Photo #26 (resource # 246669)**

**Stripped Classical**

This style was part of the Modern architectural movement of the 1930s and 1940s and was also know as PWA Moderne or WPA Moderne. *(Wikipedia contributors. "Modern Architecture." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, Web. 17 November. 2014).* This style is not popular in Georgia. The term "**Stripped Classical**" indicates that architectural details of this style are classical but they have been minimized. Brick corbelling, recessed brick panels and decorative cornices are some of the features commonly found on this style. The doors may be double doors with transoms, and the windows are usually plate glass and cover the width of the building front on either side of the doors. Awnings are often present (see photo #27).

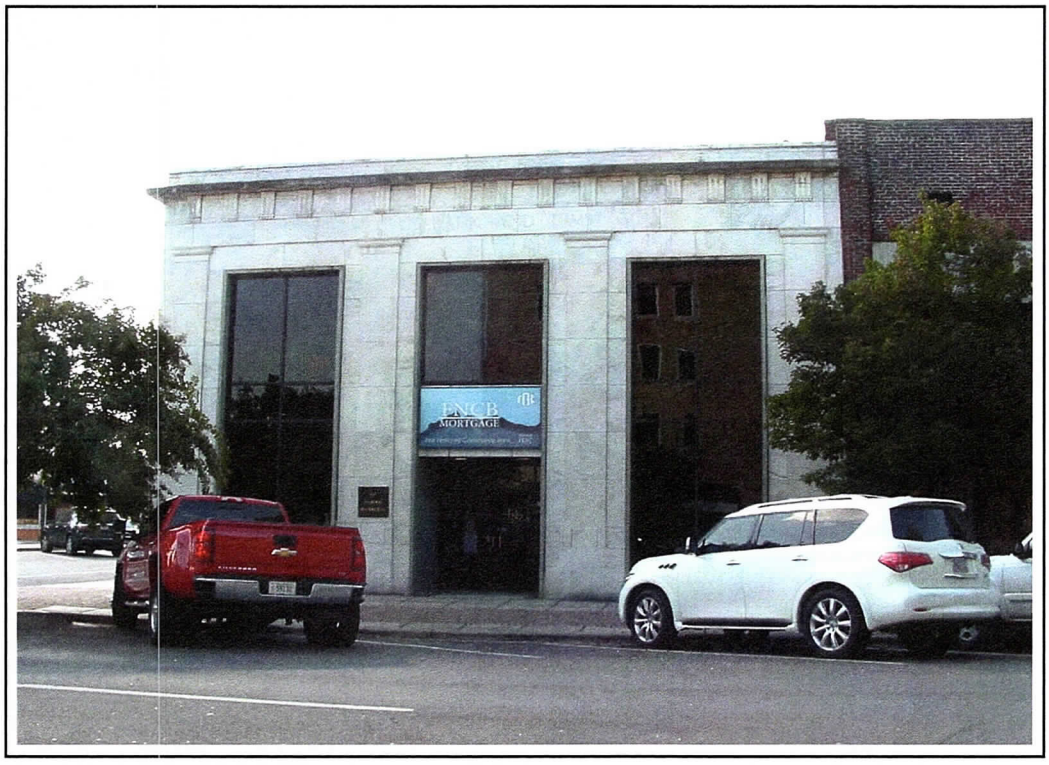



**Photo #27 (resource #246668)**

## House Styles

The Georgia Historic Preservation Division has recognized forty-seven styles common in Georgia. In the Dalton Commercial Historic District one of these styles has been recognized for residential architecture. Present in this historic district is the Georgia/Colonial Revival.

### Georgian/Colonial Revival

**Georgian Revival** and **Colonial Revival** style names are sometimes used interchangeably. This house style evolved after 1870 and has been so popular that versions continue to be built. Its inspiration was the Centennial of 1876 that brought back English-inspired styles common during the Colonial era in the United States. This style, when applied to residential buildings, is often called a "Cape Cod" by Realtors or a "Colonial" Bungalow". In Georgia this style was most popular from the 1890s to the 1940s. Features for this style include an accented front door with a decorated entry porch (this is perhaps the signature architectural element and will occur when no other elements are present), and fanlights and sidelights around doorways. Windows are frequently paired, shuttered, and show multiple panes. The façade is usually symmetrical but may show side porches on one or both sides. Often the side porch is screened or enclosed in some way (see photo #28).



**Photo #28 (resource #246838)**

## Structures

In addition to commercial buildings, **structures** are man-made entities constructed for a purpose other than human habitation. Examples of structures include bridges, canals, dams, wind mills, lighthouses and pergolas. In this survey area there is an overpass (see photo #29).



**Photo #29 (resource #247127)**

## Objects

**Objects** are built items constructed for artistic purposes or they can be small in scale and simply constructed. They are usually stationary and associated with a specific type of setting, such as a freight depot. Monuments, statutes, boats, locomotives, streetcars and skiffs are typical items recognized as **objects**. Examples in Dalton include a Pullman train car (see photo #30) and a statue of General Johnston (see photo #31).

### Train car




**Photo #30 (resource #247595)**

**Statuary**

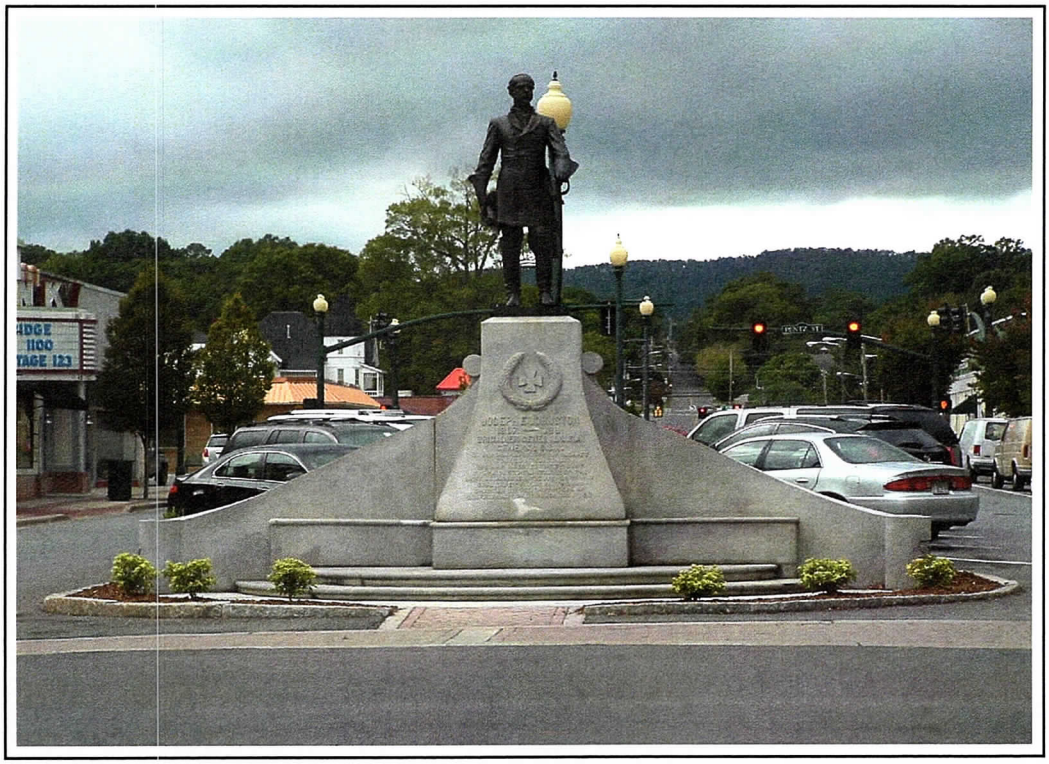


**Photo #31 (resource 246845)**

## Sites

A historic **site** is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure (see photo #32). This example is the ruins of the Fraker Hardware Store that was destroyed by fire circa 2005. A portion of the rear of the building and the façade remain. The site is being reinstated as a courtyard space to be known as Peacock Alley.



**Photo #32 (resource #246762)**

## Crown Mill Historic District

## House Types

The Historic Preservation Division has identified approximately 31 one-story house types and 11 two-story house types in Georgia. There are twelve of these house type and six sub-type examples in the Crown Mill Historic District. These house types include saddlebag, side gabled cottage, double pen, Queen Anne cottage, ranch (with three sub-types), bungalow (with three sub-types), hall parlor, gabled wing, American small house, central hallway, shotgun, and single pen.

### Saddlebag

The **saddlebag** has been built during three different periods and three different settings. In the 1830s and 1840s this house type was popular in rural agricultural areas. During the late 1800s the saddlebag house was popular in outlying fringes of towns and cities. From about 1910 to 1930 this house type was very popular for mill village housing. The saddlebag house type has a central ridge chimney that separates two typically square rooms. The house usually has a side gable roof, but some examples have a hipped roof. There are two subtypes, one with two exterior doors leading into each room and the other with one door leading into a vestibule beside the chimney (see photo #33).

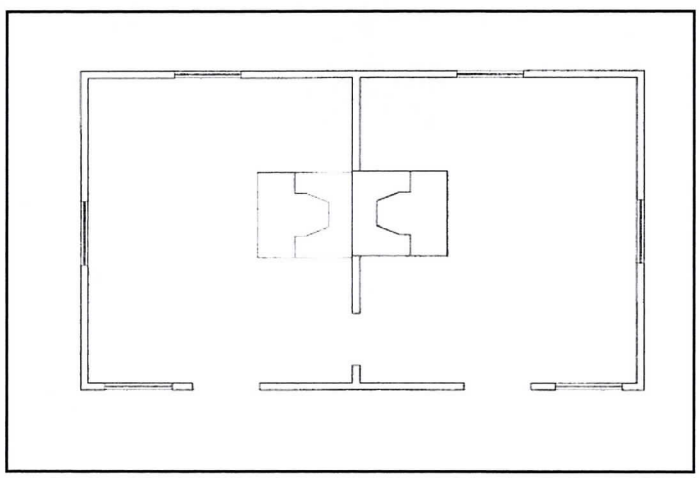


**Figure #3 Example of a Floor Plan**



**Photo #33 (resource # 247168)**

### Side-Gabled Cottage

The **side-gabled cottage** was most popular from 1895 to 1930. This house type was popular in small towns and mill villages because it was economical to build. The side-gabled cottage has a square mass consisting of four rooms. The roof is broad with the gables at the side ends. Occasionally the gable ends are clipped or Jerkin head gables. Rarely a hip roof may be used instead of the side-gable roof. The floor plan may be one of two possible forms, a hall-parlor plan with two unequal rooms or gable end chimney and a central doorway, or a foursquare plan with equal sized rooms and two front doors (see photo #34). Many of the side gabled cottages in the Crown Mill Historic District are variations of this house type designed by the Farrar Lumber Company.

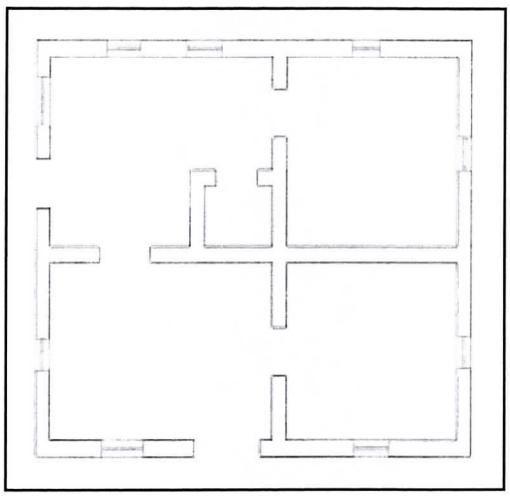


**Figure #4 Example of a Floor Plan**



**Photo #34 (resource #247132)**

### Double Pen

This is a relatively common type of house in Georgia. It is a pre-industrial folk form that usually dates from the mid-nineteenth century, though examples continued to be built into the twentieth century. The **double pen** house is a one-story structure with one or two exterior gable end chimneys, two interior rooms, and often two exterior doors on the main façade. The house is one room deep. The first houses of this type were built of logs, but later frame versions were built to house industrial workers and tenant farmers in rural areas (see photo # 35). One of the doors on this example has been covered.

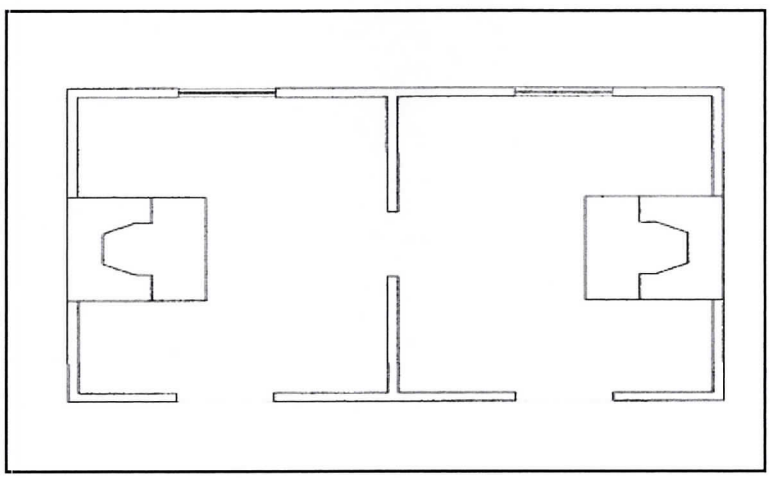


**Figure #5 Example of a floor plan**




**Photo #35 (resource #247192)**

### Queen Anne Cottage

The **Queen Anne cottage** type was popular in the South as middle-class housing in the 1880s and 1890s. It is popular in both urban and rural areas. The Queen Anne cottage type has a square main mass with projecting gables on the front and side. It usually has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof with gables facing front or both front and side, and it has interior chimneys. There is no central hallway and the floor plan is irregular. The cottage may be one or one-and-a-half stories tall (see photo #36).

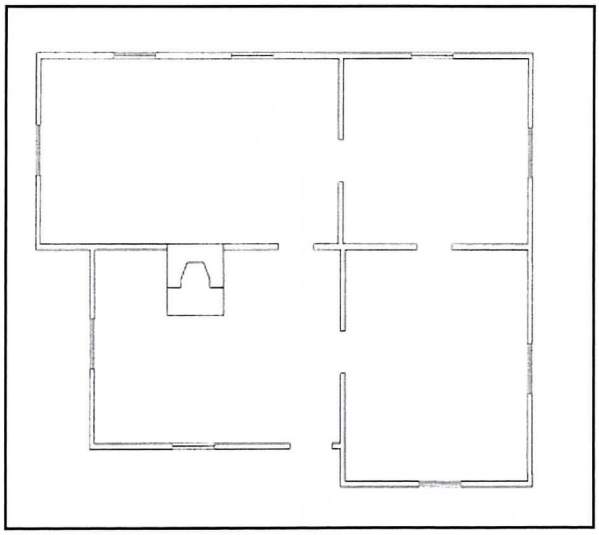


**Figure #6 Example of a floor plan**




**Photo #36 (resource #247212)**

### Ranch

The **ranch** house type developed in the mid-1930s but reached its popularity in the post World War II 1950s and 1960s. The type was originally based on the early Spanish Colonial style with elements borrowed from the Craftsman and Prairie styles. The **ranch** house typically has a wider façade facing the street and is usually on a larger lot. The house often has a built-in garage. The **ranch** type is usually a one-story, asymmetrical building with a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof. Wood and brick are common claddings and in urban areas asbestos siding is common. Porches are small with iron or wood trim. Picture windows and ribbon windows are common with shutters.

Sub-types of the **ranch** house include, compact, linear, transverse linear, linear with clusters, courtyard, half courtyard (L), bungalow ranch, rambling ranch, and "alphabet" ranch. The ranch house sub-types in the Crown Mill Historic District include linear ranch, compact ranch, and half-courtyard ranch. The side gabled roof is most common.

### Linear Ranch

The **linear ranch** type house has a front that is at least twice as long as its sides. It may have projections that slightly disrupt the linear appearance of the front, but the overall effect is a clear linear, narrow form (see photo #37). Later versions of the linear ranch type became longer, reflecting increasing prosperity and rising expectations.

### Compact Ranch

The **compact ranch** is among the earliest of the ranch types. These houses are barely rectangular and some are almost square. The front is less that two times the length of the sides of the house (see photo #38). Some may have an attached carport giving them a longer appearance.

### Half Courtyard Ranch

While a courtyard ranch type house has two wings that provide a space for an exterior courtyard, the **half courtyard ranch** has one wing creating an L-shape and a more limited courtyard. The Crown Mill Historic District example is more of a mock half courtyard ranch because the front wing is created by the carport rather than living space as in the true half courtyard ranch (see photo #39).

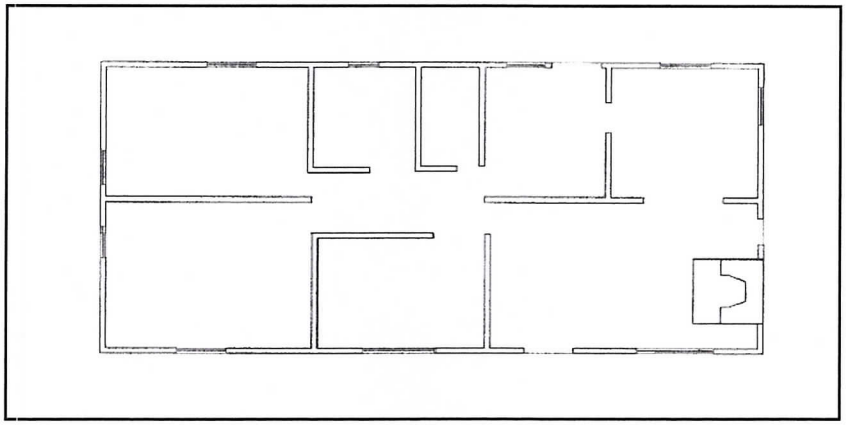


**Figure #7 Example of a floor plan linear ranch**




**Photo #37 (resource #247184) linear ranch**

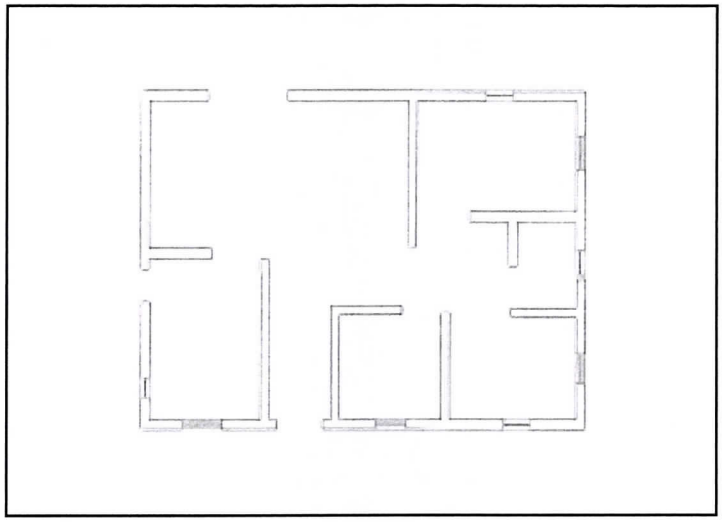


**Figure #8 Example of a floor plan compact ranch**

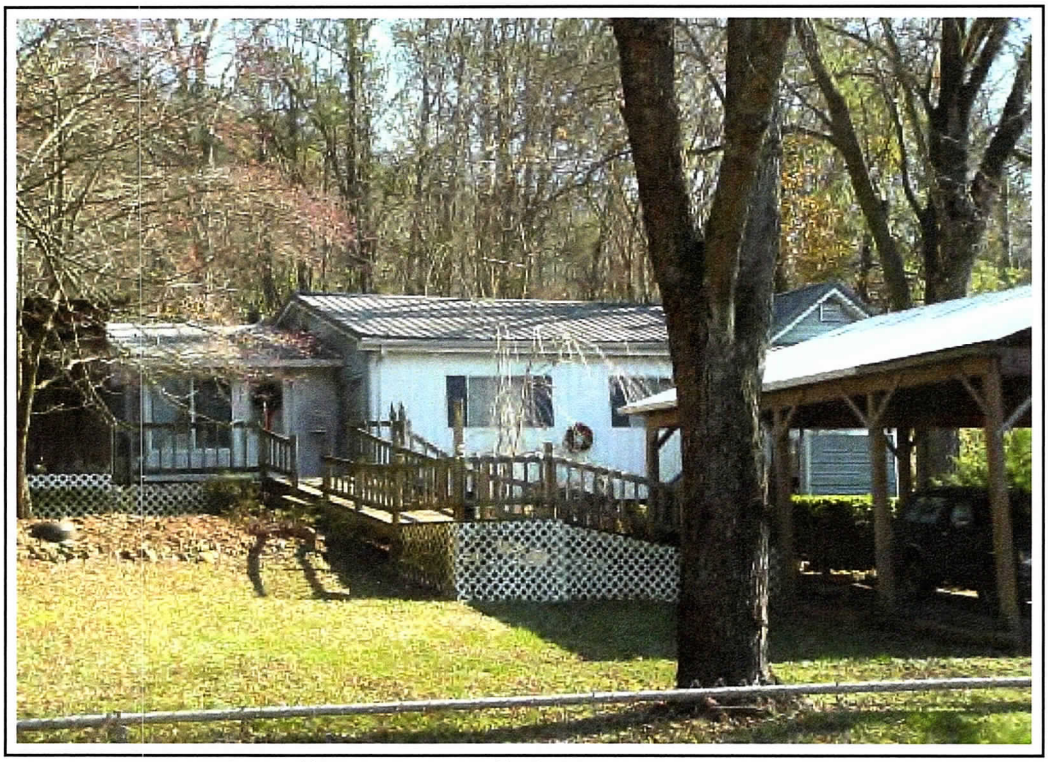


**Photo #38 (resource #247203) compact ranch**

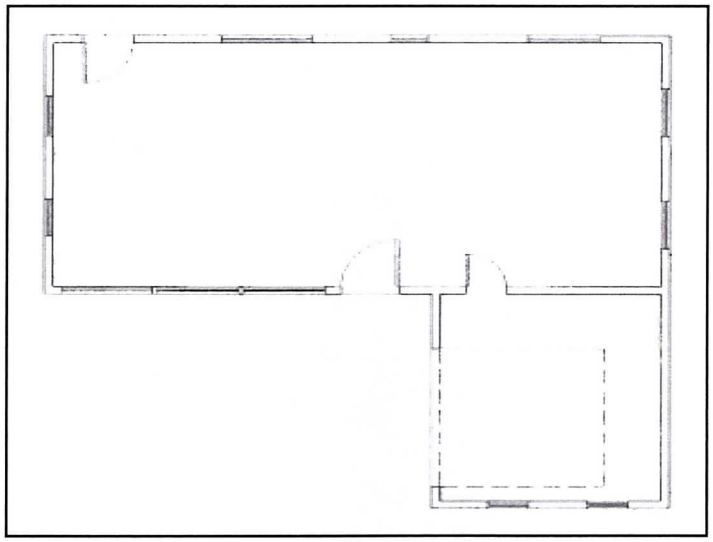


**Figure #9 Example of a floor plan half-courtyard ranch**




**Photo #39 (resource # 247191) half-courtyard ranch**

### Bungalow

The **bungalow** type was popular in all regions of Georgia between 1900 and 1930, in rural areas, towns and cities. The **bungalow** type is a long, low, one-story building with irregular floor plan. The bungalow house type is distinguished by the following architectural features: a low pitched, usually gabled roof, exposed roof rafters are common, and full-width or partial width (usually front) porches supported by post, and columns on piers or pedestals. There are four sub-types of the bungalow, front gable roof, side gable roof, hipped roof and cross gabled roof. The Crown Mill Historic District has examples of the hipped roof, front gable roof, side gable roof sub-types.

### Hipped Roof Bungalow

The **hipped roof** version has the most varied floor formations and porch placements. The roof varies from a near-pyramidal shape to one with a long hip that reaches the exterior walls. The hip may appear small in front but extend fully to the rear of the house. Porches under the hipped roof tend to be equally varied. Porches may be full or partial front, corner porches on the front of the house (see photo #40), or there may simply be a front "stoop" under an integral roof, a shed roof, or no roof at all. Occasionally the hipped roof of the house has small gables on the top at the end of the hip. Most of the examples in the survey area are simple with no stylistic features.

### Front Gable Bungalow

This survey area has examples of the **front gable bungalow**. The roof has one or two front gables facing the street (see photo # 41). Porches may also have a front facing gable. The front gable bungalows are mostly simple homes. This example has been renovated and has a side addition.

### Side Gable Bungalow

The **side gable bungalow** version often carries shed dormers or gable dormers in the roof and may have exceptionally deep overhanging eaves. The examples in the survey area are simple with few stylistic features (see photo #42).

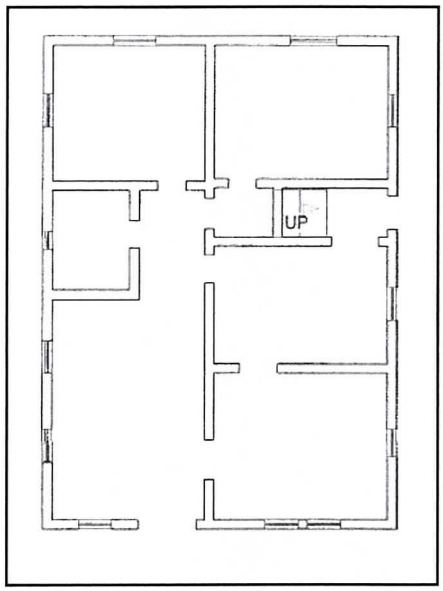



**Figure #10 Example of a floor plan hipped roof bungalow**



**Photo #40 (resource #247157) hipped roof bungalow**

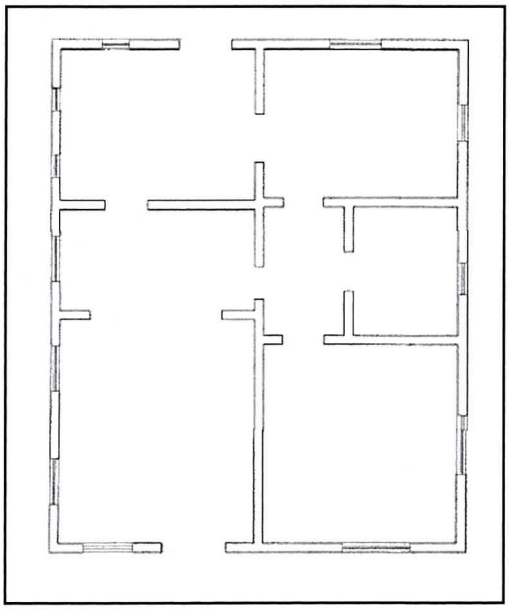


**Figure #11 Example of a floor plan front gable bungalow**



**Photo #41 (resource #247202) front gable bungalow**

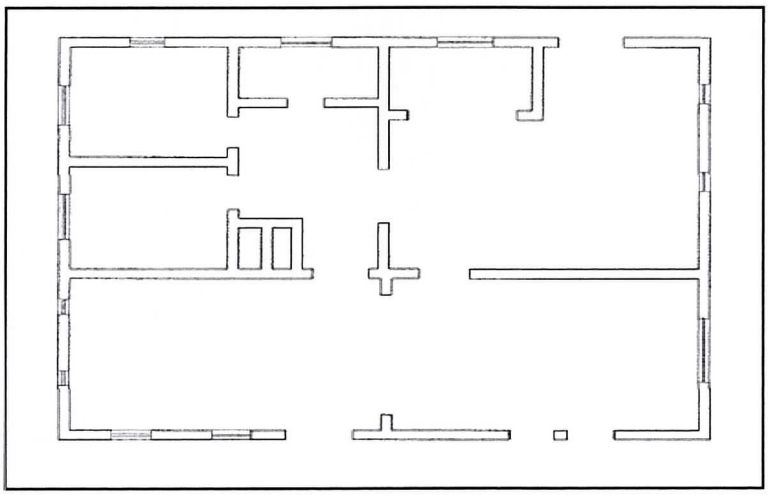


**Figure 12 Example of a floor plan side gable bungalow**




**Photo #42 (resource # 247209) side gable bungalow**

### Hall-Parlor

This simple vernacular form originated in traditional British architecture. Variations of the **hall-parlor type** dominated rural southeastern architecture for most of the nineteenth century. The hall-parlor house consists of two unequal sized rooms side by side, sometimes separated by a central hallway. The house is usually one room deep and one story tall. It was the general practice to add rooms to the rear and sides of the house, and sometimes, second stories (see photo #43).

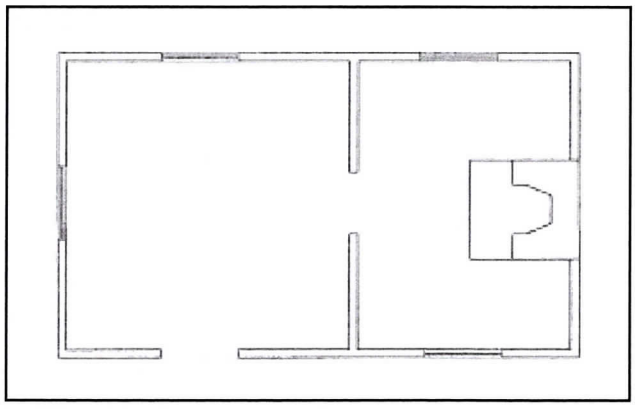


**Figure 13 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #43 (resource #247136)**

### Gabled Wing

The **gabled wing** cottage evolved by adding a wing onto a hall and parlor form. The front facing gabled wing was added to the front of the house. The form developed in the pre-railroad era and is thus identified as a pre-industrial vernacular form. It became more popular with the standardization of building technologies in the last half of the nineteenth century. Railroad transportation also made building materials more widely availability. This house type was popular in rural and urban areas throughout Georgia primarily from 1875-1915. The plan is either T- or L- shaped, usually with two cross-angle end gables. The entry is usually recessed into the ell with a porch often found in the same ell space. The chimneys may be located in the interior. (see photo #44).

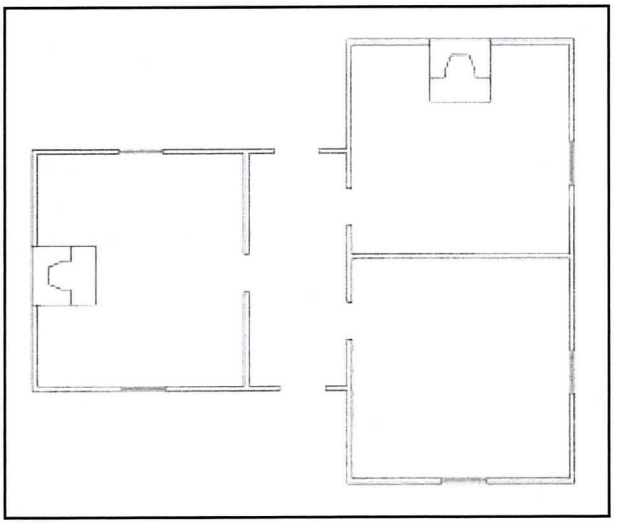


**Figure #14 Example of a floor plan**




**Photo #44 (resource #247193)**

### American Small House

The **American small house** is unique in the history of architecture in the United States. This house type was created as a result of a desperate need for low-cost, easy to build homes for a very large sector of the population during and after World War II. A collaboration among all entities of the construction industry, federal government, architects, engineers, building code officials, and financial institutions generated a plan for a new type of small house to shelter the masses. The American small house was introduced in the late 1930s after the Federal Housing Administration established guiding principles to construct a small, economical house that much of the population could afford to purchase by way of long-term, low interest loans. This house type became very popular after World War II and its popularity continued into the 1950s.

This one-story, square or rectangular, compact house often has no notable stylistic details. The house is usually two rooms wide by two rooms deep and may have a small rear hallway. Some versions of the house have a rear wing for the bathroom and maybe a porch. There are no eaves, the entry is centered or off center and the front porch, if present, is often only a stoop. Nationwide, the most common sheathing material for this house was wood, standardized for easier and faster construction, and had concrete block for foundations.

Most of the first houses built by following the "basic" plan were acceptable for FHA guaranteed loans. This plan required a minimum of two bedrooms and usually had a living room, and a combination kitchen and dining area, a bathroom, and storage areas. The house type is primarily side-gabled (see photo #45), but there are some hip roof examples.

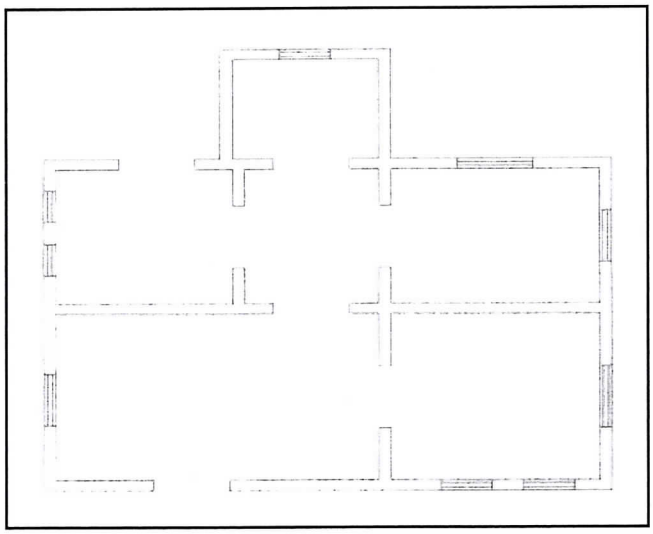


**Figure #15 Example of a floor plan**

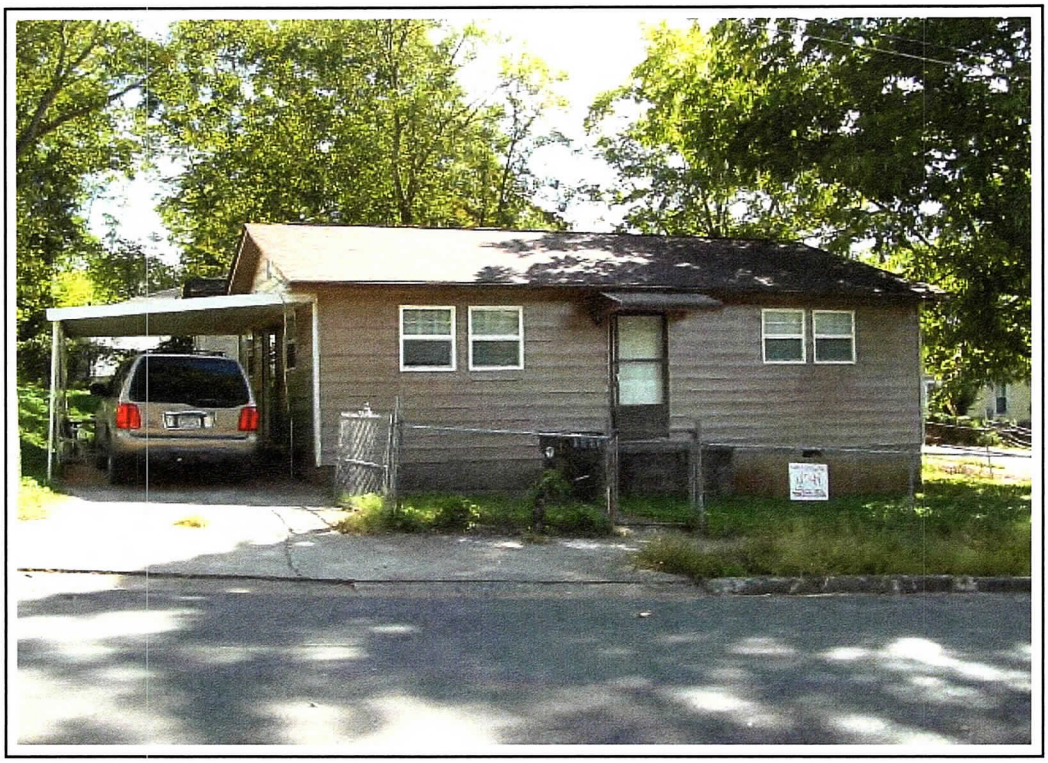


**Photo #45 resource #247138)**

### Central Hallway

The **central hallway** is one of the oldest and basic house types popular throughout the nineteenth century. It appears fairly evenly distributed across the state, but is mainly found on average-sized farmsteads and on principal residential streets in Georgia's town and cities. It has a central hallway between two rooms and is usually one room deep, although some examples may have rear wings. The house usually has side gables, but there are a few examples with hipped roofs. There are one or two exterior gable end chimneys. Porches are often full width with hipped or shed roofs. The example in the Crown Mill Historic District has a large side addition (see photo #46

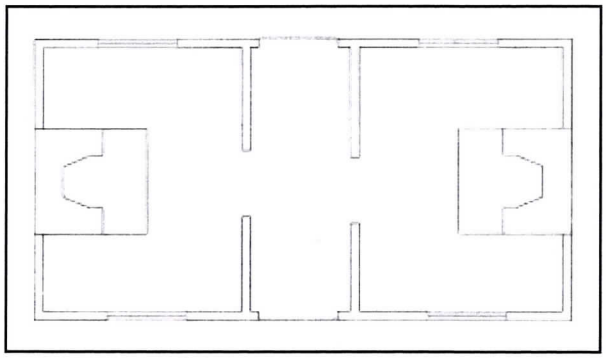


**Figure #16 Example of a floor plan**




**Photo #46 (resource #247225)**

### Shotgun

The **shotgun** house is an industrial house form common throughout the Southeast in industrial areas, especially mill towns and low income workers neighborhoods. The origins of the form have not been exactly determined, but some have conjectured that it originates in the West Indies, Haiti, or Africa. One room wide and two or more rooms deep, the **shotgun** house has no hallway and all doors typically line up front to back. The form persisted between the 1880s and the 1930s. Thus, Craftsman, Eastlake, Victorian, or Classical design features may all be found on this house type. The most common forms have a gable end at the front façade and a full front porch. This house type is common in Georgia. The example in this survey area has a side addition (see photo #47).

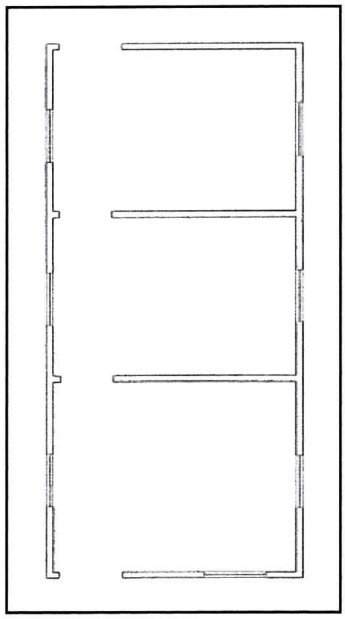


**Figure #17 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #47 (resource #247180)**

### Single Pen

The **single pen**, like the double pen house, is a folk form. Originally built of logs, the house type continued to be built with other construction techniques and materials. Most of these houses were built circa 1850 through 1900. They are most often found in North Georgia in small towns in rural areas. This house type features a single room with an exterior gable end chimney and one door on the façade. It is either square or rectangular. The location of doors and windows vary. The example in the Crown Mill Historic District has several additions. (see photo #48).

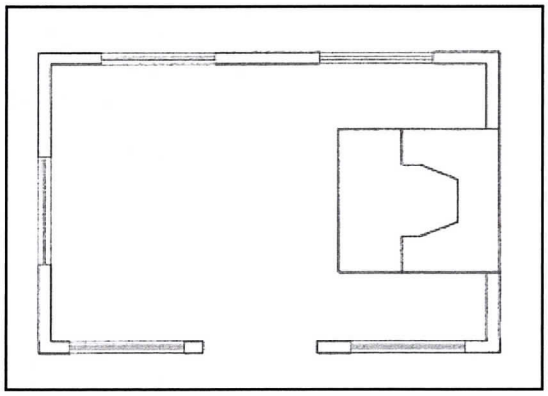


**Figure #18 Example of a floor plan**




**Photo #48 (resource #247185)**

## Apartment Building Types

Apartments have been constructed as multi-person dwellings since the colonial period of the 1750s. Georgia apartment building types have been classified as big house, garden, high rise (elevator service), modern apartment complex, modern strip/motel, other, row house/townhouse, and urban block/tenement. In the Crown Mill Historic District there are three apartment types that fall into the **other** type category. Under this **other** category are duplex apartments further classified into the sub-types, duplex apartment/side gabled cottage, duplex apartment/saddlebag and duplex apartment/double shotgun.

### Other/Multiple Unit Dwellings

The following building types have not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since this building is significant in the history of the City of Dalton, a description of the building type is presented to record it for further study.

### Duplex Apartment

**Duplex apartments** are present in the survey area. The *American Heritage Dictionary* defines duplex as *having two identical units operating in a single frame, each capable of operating independently.* Duplex apartments became popular in mill villages to houses mill workers in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In the 1940s and 1950s duplex apartments began to be built throughout urban areas for the general population. They are common in towns and cities.

### Duplex Apartment/Side Gabled Cottage

The **duplex apartment/side gabled cottage type** was most popular from 1895 to 1930. It was popular in small towns and mill villages since it was economical to build. The duplex apartment/ side-gabled cottage has a square mass consisting of four rooms. The roof is broad with the gables at the side ends. Occasionally the gable ends are clipped or Jerkin head gables. Rarely a hip roof may be used instead of the side-gable roof. The floor plan may be one of two possible forms. A hall-parlor plan with two unequal rooms, a gable end chimney and two doorways, or a foursquare plan with equal sized rooms and two front doors (see photo #49). In the Crown Mill Historic District the ***duplex apartment/side gabled cottage*** often houses multiple families. In this district the building type is a variation of side gabled cottage house type that was designed by the Farrar Lumber Company. The floor plans below were used to construct these duplex apartments in the Crown Mill Historic District.

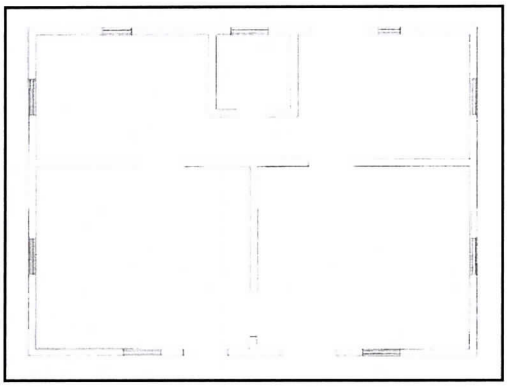


**Figure #19a Example of Crown Mill floor plan variation**

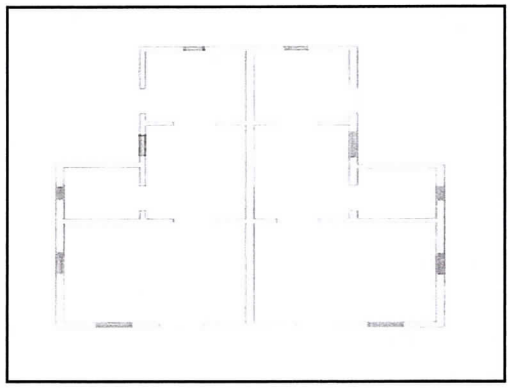


**Figure #19b Example of Crown Mill floor plan variation**



**Photo #49 (resource #247146)**

## Duplex Apartment/Saddlebag

From about 1910 to 1930 this building type was very popular for mill village housing. The **duplex apartment/saddlebag** has a central ridge chimney that separates two typically square rooms. The house usually has a side gable roof but some examples have a hipped roof. There are two sub-types, one with two exterior doors leading into each room and the other with only one door leading into a vestibule beside the chimney. When built as a duplex apartment this building type usually has two front doors and rear wings (see photo #50).

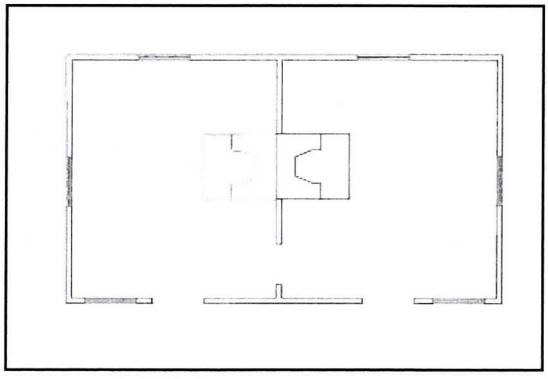


**Figure #20 Example of a floor plan**

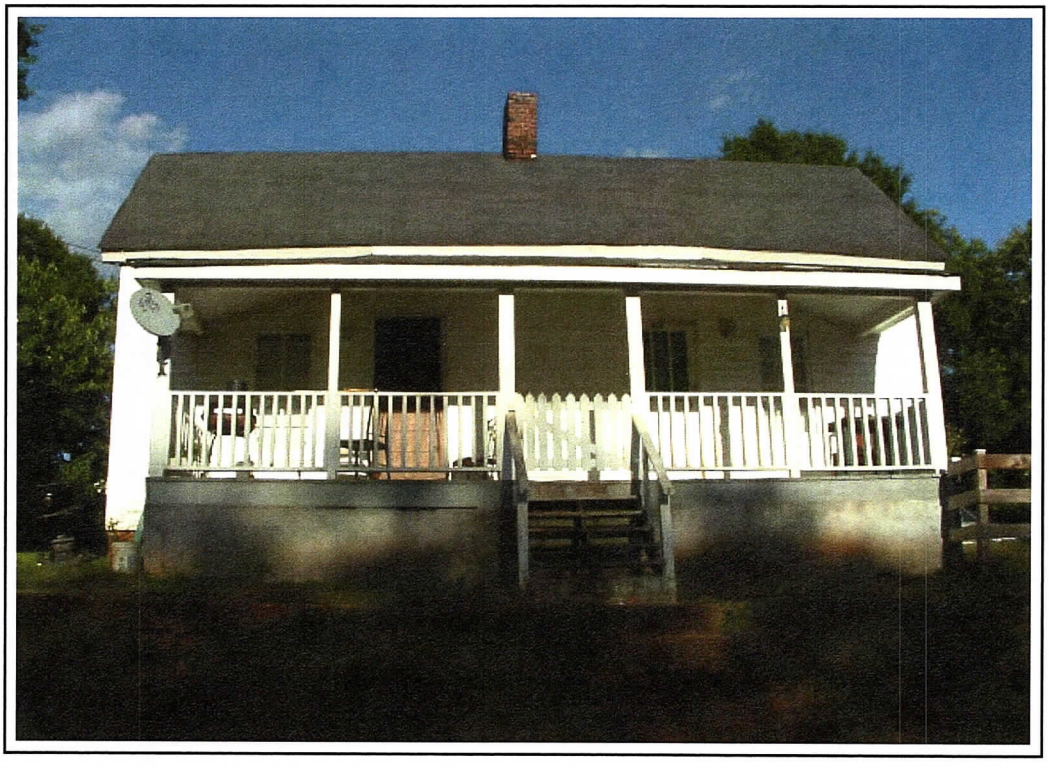


**Photo #50 (resource #247152)**

### Duplex Apartment/Double Shotgun

The **duplex apartment/double shotgun** was most popular from the late 1800s and to early 1900s. This building type was built for low-income workers in larger towns and cities. The two dwellings are under a single roof system. The building type has a hipped or gabled roof, but the duplex apartment/double shotgun roof covers both sides of a two-family house while the shotgun house type is a single family house. The building is two or more rooms deep, there is no hallway and all doors typically line up front to back. There are two separate front and rear entries, and porches. Usually, there are no interior connecting openings in the party wall (see photo #51).

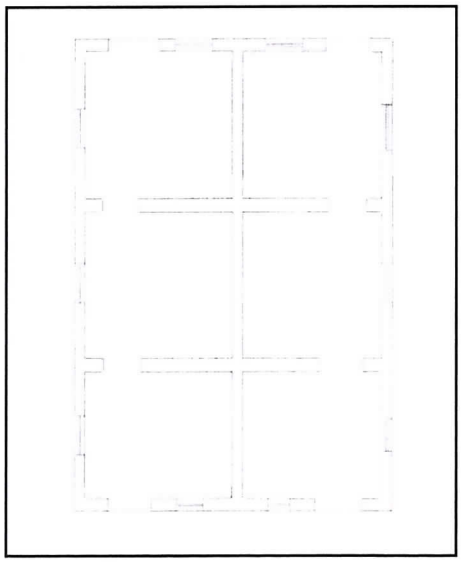


**Figure #21 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #51 (resource #247135)**

## Commercial Building (Retail and Office)

This building type is found in small towns and large cities. The type includes sub-types of shopping center/arcade/strip mall, commercial block ($2^+$ story), community store, corner entrance store, multiple retail (one story), Quonset hut, single retail (one story), tall office building, and warehouse. The Crown Mill Historic District has an example of the community store.

### Community Store

The **community store** was most popular from the 1890s through the 1930s. Rural crossroad communities and fringes of small towns are the common locations for this building type. The store stands alone most often on major roads and high traffic areas. The community store is usually a general merchandise store, often the only store in a large rural community. Typically, the store has a front-gabled or parapet roof with a covered porch. The storefront is usually symmetrical, with small windows toward the top of the side façades (see photo #52). In the Crown Mill Historic District this was the mill company story.




**Photo #52 (resource #247218)**

## Industrial Building Types

The following building type has not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since this building is significant in the history of the City of Dalton, a description of the building type is presented to record it for further study.

### Manufacturing Building

Industrial **manufacturing buildings** had their beginnings during the early 1800s in this country. European examples are much older. It was not until after the Civil War that manufacturing buildings became prominent in the southern states. The typical manufacturing building type is a narrow, rectangular, multi-story building with rows of windows, large chimneys, and belt or bell towers. Roofs are most often moderately pitched and may have multiple gables. The walls are usually load-bearing brick and the interior structure is heavy timbered columns and beams, often of a "slow burning" timber to retard fires. The floors may be thick concrete to withstand the heavy vibrations of the machinery. The interior space is a large open area with the different processing activities set up on different floors (see photo #53).




**Photo #53 (resource #247227)**

## Education Building Types

This building type includes schools and college/university buildings. Under the category of school buildings there are sub-types including one room, two room, three part, and three part with wings. The Crown Mill Historic District has a one room school building.

### One Room School

This is a common school building type found all over the state, most often in rural areas and small communities. The common period of construction is from the 1900s to the 1940s. This school is a one-room, rectangular building with a front-facing gable. Typically, there are no windows in the front façade (see photo #54).



**Photo #54 (resource #247223)**

## House Styles

The Historic Preservation Division has recognized 47 styles that are common in Georgia. Two residential styles have been identified in the Crown Mill Historic District, Greek Revival and Queen Anne.

### Greek Revival

Favored as an expression of democratic ideals reminiscent of ancient Greece, the **Greek Revival** style became immensely popular in the 1830s and 1840s especially in the southern United States. This style attempts to emulate Greek Temples and displays classical features such as columns with shafts, capitals, entablatures and bases. Gabled or hipped roofs with pedimented gabled entry porches, cornices with unadorned friezes, and entrances with transoms, sidelights, and pilasters are other classical features common to this style (see photo #55). This example is a simple vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style and has a large addition on the left side of the original house.




**Photo #55 (resource #247225)**

## Queen Anne

The **Queen Anne** style was extremely popular (especially in the South) between 1880 and 1910. It is notable for its asymmetrical form and has a variety of surface textures and materials. The Queen Anne used an eclectic combination of decorative devices and elements, such as bay windows, patterned shingles, decorative carvings, spindle posts, ornamented verge-boards and eaves, to avoid a plain smooth walls. The main roofing mass is usually a steeply pitched pyramidal with gables facing front or both front and side. Most examples in the survey area are simple representations with moderate decorative features (see photo #56).




**Photo #56 (resource #247195**

## Apartment Building Styles

Of the 47 recognized styles that are common in Georgia, the Crown Mill Historic District has one apartment building with Craftsman stylistic features.

### Craftsman

**Craftsman** styled buildings were built throughout the state in small towns, rural and urban areas. It was most popular from the 1910s through the 1930s. The Craftsman style originated in the United States with influences from the English Arts and Crafts movement and Japanese wooden architecture. The Craftsman is distinguished by the following architectural features: a low-pitched, usually gabled roof, with wide, open overhanging eaves; exposed roof rafters and/or decorative (false) brackets under the gables; full-width or partial-width (usually front) porches supported by columns on piers or pedestals. The use of decorative woodwork, masonry, and stone, reflecting building material craftsmanship is also native to this style (see photo #57).



**Photo #57 (resource # 247143)**

## Industrial Building Styles

Of the forty-seven recognized styles that are common in Georgia, the Crown Mill Historic District has one industrial building with Gothic Revival stylistic features.

### Craftsman

The **Gothic Revival** was popular from 1840 to 1880. Although this style was not popular in Georgia it is found in some towns and cities. The Gothic Revival style developed in England in the 1700s. The style began appearing in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century. The building has a steeply pitched roof usually with cross gables. Gables often have decorated verge boards and wall surfaces that extend into the gable unbroken. Windows sometimes have pointed arches. One-story porches on the front are usually full-width. The Crown Mill Historic District example has distinctive Gothic Revival features in the bell tower (see photo #58). The bell tower is the main surviving Gothic Revival stylistic feature on this building and is included here because it is so unique.



**Photo #58 (resource # 247227)**

## Structure

**Structures** are man-made entities constructed for a purpose other than human habitation. Examples of structures include canals, dams, wind mills, lighthouses, and pergolas. In this survey area there is a water standpipe and storage tank (see photo #59) and the reservoir on the grounds of the Historic Crown Mill Office, now the Crown Gardens and Archives (see photo #60).



**Photo #59 (resource # 247134)**



**Photo #60 (resource 247226)**

## Landscape Features

**Landscape features** are artistic, cultural, gardening or functional features on the landscape. Some examples are ornamental gardens, landscaped medians, retaining walls, and hedgerows. The one individually notable historic landscape feature in the Crown Mill Historic District is the garden of the historic Crown Mill Office, now the Crown Gardens and Archives (see photo # 61]




**Photo #61 (resource # 247226)**

## Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District

## House Types

The Historic Preservation Division has identified approximately 31 one-story house types and 11 two-story house types in Georgia. There are eleven of these house types in the Thornton Avenue/ Murray Hill Historic District. These include: English cottage, Georgian cottage/house, ranch (with seven sub-types), bungalow (with three sub-types), Queen Anne cottage/house, gabled wing, I-house, new south cottage, saddlebag, American small house and central hallway.

### English Cottage

The English Cottage was popular during the 1930s and 1940s mostly on the edges of towns and in the suburbs of larger cities. This house type is most distinctive for its cross-gabled massing and front chimney. The house is a compact square or rectangular block with a cross gable projecting only slightly if at all (see photo #62). The entry is often in the front gable, but may be in a recessed corner porch. The rooms of the house cluster around the entrance vestibule, that may contain a stairway to an upper half-story.

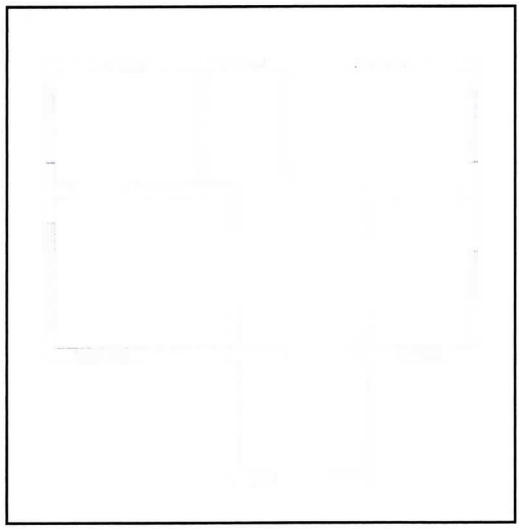


**Figure #22 Example of a floor Plan**



**Photo #62 (resource #247311)**

## Georgian Cottage/House

True Georgian houses date from the eighteenth and very early nineteenth centuries. The house type, named for its association with the earlier English Georgian architecture, was most popular in the state of Georgia from 1850 to 1890, but has continued to be built through the early twentieth century and even later revivals exist. The **Georgian house** type is two stories high while the Georgian cottage is one story. It is usually two rooms deep with a central hallway and is nearly square, typically with a hipped roof. The two usually interior chimneys are a distinctive feature of this house type, although some have exterior chimneys. Most examples of this type in the survey area are one-story high cottages, but there is also a two-story house version (see photo #63).

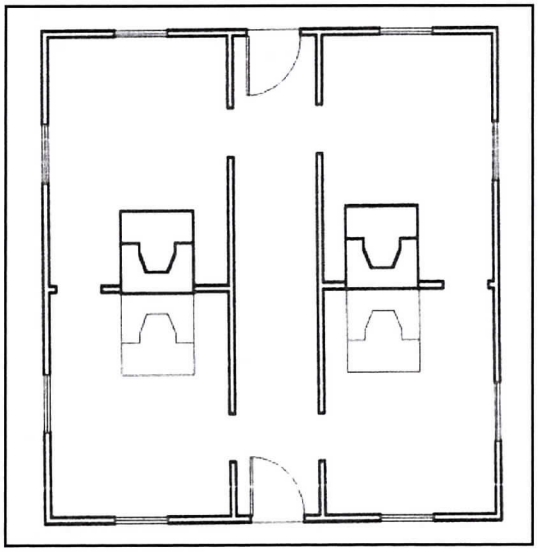


**Figure #23 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #63 (resource #247423)**

**Ranch**

The **ranch** house type developed in the mid-1930s but reached its popularity in the post World War II 1950s and 1960s. The type was originally based on the early Spanish Colonial style with elements borrowed from the Craftsman and Prairie styles. The ranch house typically has a wider façade facing the street and is usually on a larger lot. The house often has a built-in garage. The ranch type is usually a one-story, asymmetrical building with a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof. Wood and brick are common claddings and in urban areas asbestos siding is common. Porches are small with iron or wood trim. Picture windows and ribbon windows with shutters are common.

Sub-types of the ranch house include, compact, linear, transverse linear, linear with clusters, courtyard, half courtyard (L), bungalow ranch, rambling ranch, and "alphabet" ranch. In the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District the common sub-types found are the linear ranch, linear ranch with clusters, compact ranch, bungalow ranch, transverse ranch and courtyard ranch. The side gabled roof is most common however hipped roofs are also present.

### Linear Ranch

The **linear ranch** type house has a front that is at least twice as long as its sides. It may have projections that slightly disrupt the linear appearance of the front, but the overall effect is a clear linear, narrow form (see photo #64). Later versions of the linear ranch type became longer, reflecting increasing prosperity and rising expectations.

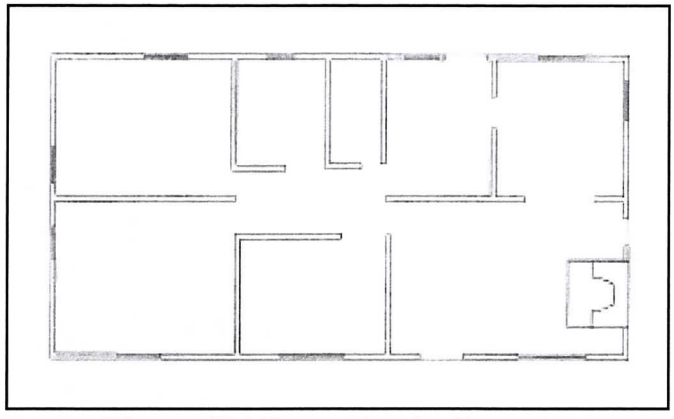


**Figure #24 Example of a floor plan**

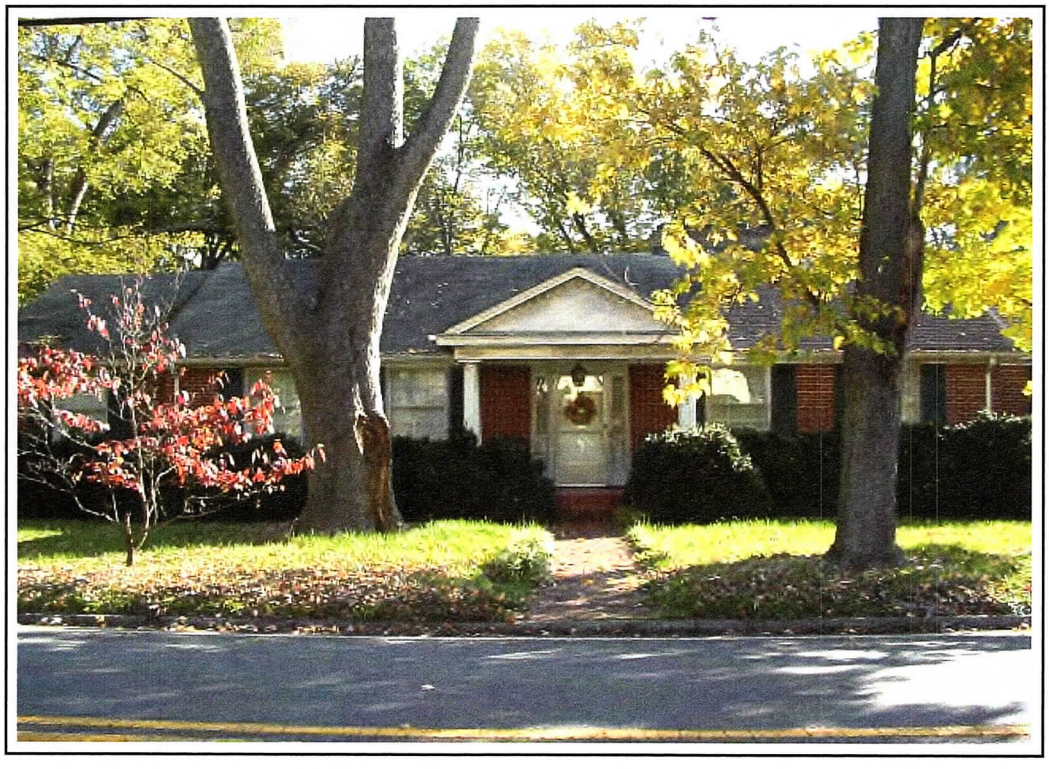


**Photo #64 (resource # 247316)**

**Linear Ranch with Clusters**

This house type is a variation of the linear ranch but has a cluster of rooms that project to the front, back or both. These projecting rooms give the house a slight L or T shape, but the overall appearance is still very linear (see photo #65). Later versions of this house type were often enlarged to include two projecting rooms.

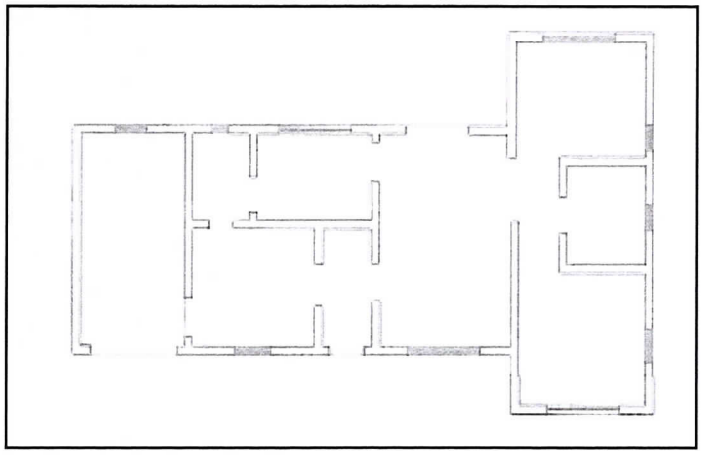


**Figure #25 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #65 (resource #247318)**

### Compact Ranch

The **compact ranch** is among the earliest of the ranch sub-types. These houses are just barely rectangular and some are almost square. The front is less that two times the length of the sides of the house (see photo #66). Some may have an attached carport giving them a longer appearance. The carport of this example has been enclosed to make more living space.

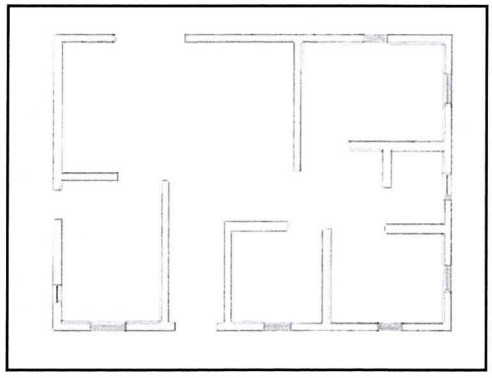


**Figure #26 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #66 (resource #247254)**

### Bungalow Ranch

The **bungalow ranch** sub-type is the most unusual of the ranch house types. It has the long and low features of the ranch type but also is often deeper than it is wide, more in the tradition of the bungalow type. Some versions are almost square. It typically has a hip roof with the windows and cladding being common to other versions of the ranch sub-types (see photo #67).

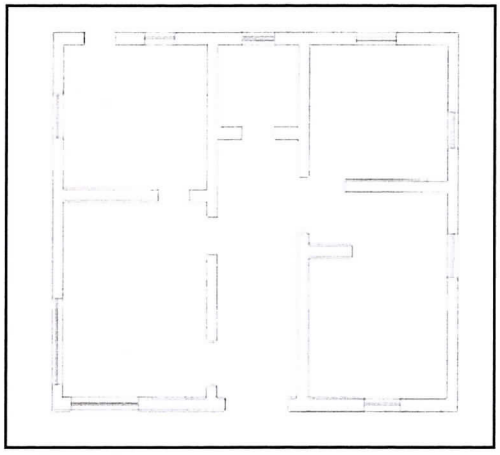


**Figure #27 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #67 (resource # 247325)**

### Rambling Ranch

The **rambling ranch** sub-type has at least three distinct offsets or setbacks that give the house the appearance of rambling all over the lot in a formless way. One setback of this rambling ranch has an obtuse angle (see photo #68). In the 1950s the rambling ranch house was stretched out and made to look longer and lower.

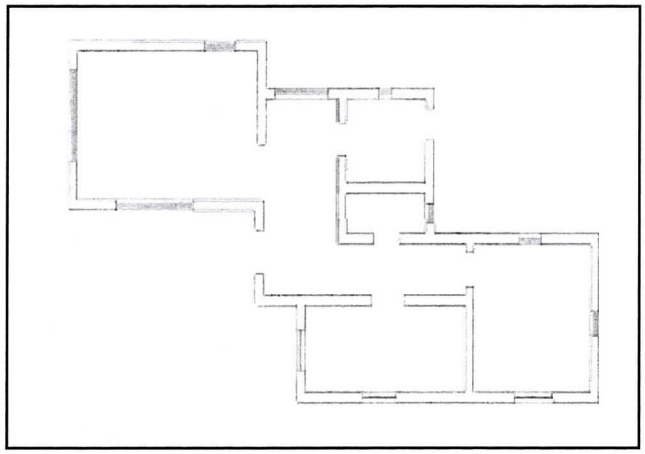


**Figure #28 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #68 (resource #247250)**

### Transverse Linear Ranch

The **transverse linear** is another variation of the linear ranch sub-type. Instead of having its length along the front of the lot, the transverse linear has the short end facing forward and the long façade along the sides. The interior space is also often reversed with the living space at the back and the bedrooms in the front (see photo #69).

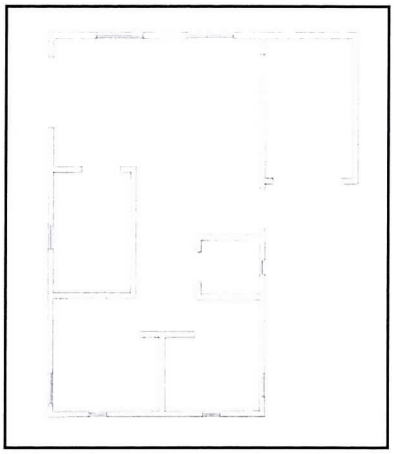


**Figure #29 Example of a floor plans**



**Photo #69 (resource 247378)**

### Courtyard Ranch

A **courtyard ranch** sub-type has two projecting wings that provide space for an exterior courtyard. Usually one projection has bedrooms and the other has a living room dining room or den. The courtyard is most often in the front but can also be in the back or both front and back. In some examples a screened or partially enclosed front porch forms one wing of the courtyard. In urban areas the projecting wings and courtyard may be truncated to better fit smaller lots (see photo #70).

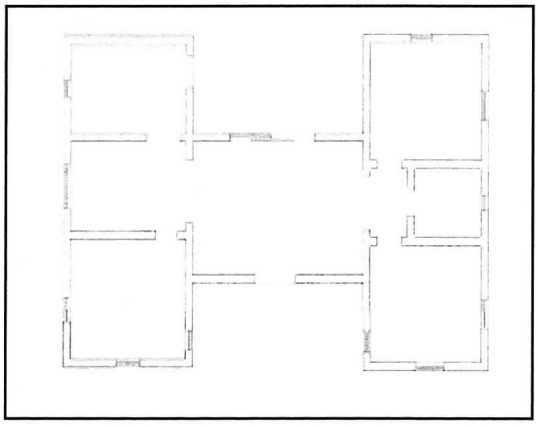


**Figure #30 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #70 (resource #247295)**

### Bungalow

The **bungalow** type was popular in all regions of Georgia between 1900 and 1930, rural areas, towns and cities. The bungalow type is a long, low, one-story building with irregular floor plans. The bungalow is a low, long, one story house type distinguished by the following architectural features: a low pitched, usually gabled roof, exposed roof rafters are common, and full-width or partial width (usually front) porches supported by post, and columns on piers or pedestals. The floor plan is irregular. There are four sub-types of the bungalow, front gable roof, side gable roof, hipped roof, and cross gable roof. This survey area has examples of the front gable roof, side gable roof and hipped roof sub-types.

### Front gable Bungalow

The **front gable bungalow** examples have front gabled roofs with one or two gables facing the street (see photo #71). A front gabled porch is often found on this bungalow sub-type but a shed roof on the porch is common as a variant. Front gable bungalows are mostly simple homes and some have Craftsman style porch features. The front gable bungalow is the most common bungalow sub-type in the survey area.

### Side Gable Bungalow

The **side gable** version often carries shed dormers or gable dormers in the roof and may have exceptionally deep overhanging eaves. Many of these bungalows in the survey area have Craftsman stylistic elements (see photo #72).

### Hipped Roof Bungalow

The **hipped roof** versions have the most varied floor formations and porch placements. The roof varies from a near-pyramidal shape to one with a long hip that reaches the exterior walls. The hip roof may appear small in front but extend fully to the rear of the house. Porches under the hipped roof tend to be equally varied. The porches may be full or partial front, corner porches on the front of the house, or there may simply be a front "stoop". The porch roof can be under an integral roof, a shed roof, or no roof at all. Occasionally the hipped roof of the house has small gables on the top at the end of the hip. Most of the examples in the survey area are simple but a few have Craftsman style elements and dormers (see photo #73).

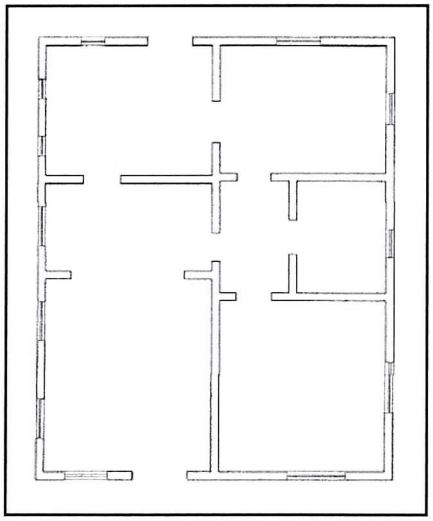


**Figure #31 Example of the a floor plans front gable bungalow**



**Photo #71 (resource #247269) front gable bungalow**

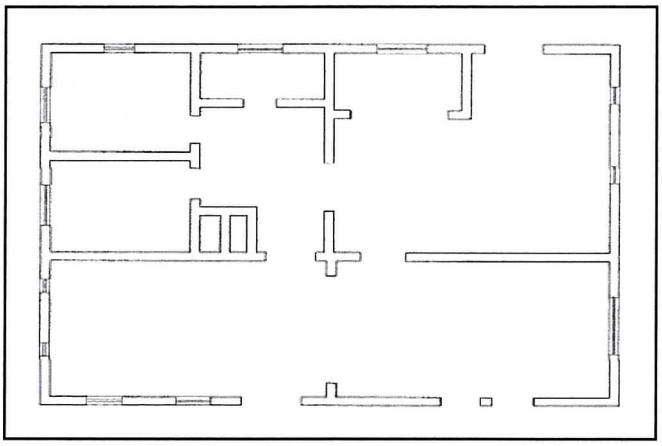


**Figure #32 Example of a floor plan side gable bungalow**



**Photo #72 (resource #247244) side gable bungalow**

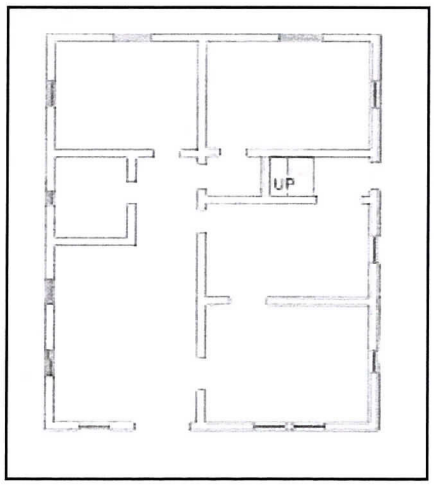



**Figure #33 Example of a floor plan hipped roof bungalow**



**Photo #73 (resource #247244) hipped roof bungalow**

### Queen Anne Cottage/House

The **Queen Anne** type was popular in the South as middle-class housing in the 1880s and 1890s, in both urban and rural areas. The Queen Anne type has a square main mass with projecting front and side gables. It usually has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof with gables facing front or both front and side and may have interior chimneys. There is no central hallway and the floor plan is irregular. The cottage may be one or one-and-a-half stories tall while the house is two stories (see photo #74).

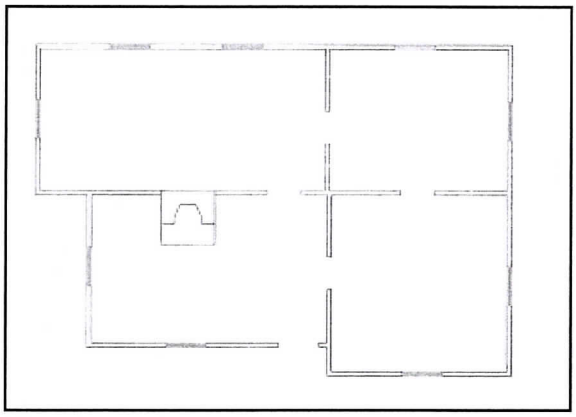


**Figure #34 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #74 (resource #247590)**

### Gabled Wing House

The **gabled wing house** is the two story variant of the gabled wing cottage. This type evolved from the addition of a wing to the hall and parlor form. The front facing gabled wing was added onto the front of the house. The form developed in the pre-railroad era and is therefore identified as a pre-industrial vernacular form. It became more popular with the standardization of building technologies in the last half of the nineteenth century, when railroad transportation also made building materials more widely availability. The plan is either T or L shaped, usually with two cross-angle end gables. The entry is usually recessed into the ell with a porch most often found in the same ell space. The chimneys may be located in the interior. There is one gabled wing house in the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District (see photo #75).

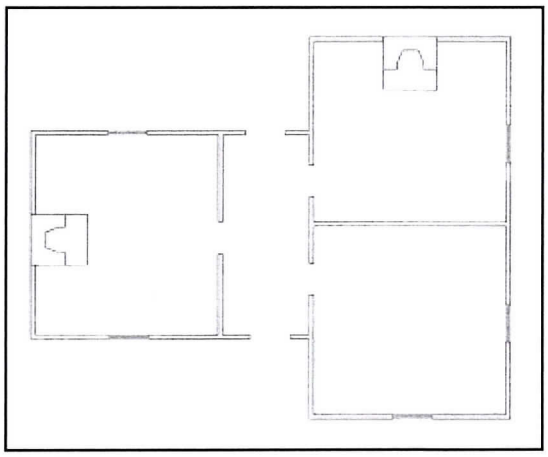


**Figure #35 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #75 (resource #247578)**

### I-House

The **I-house** was a very common house form in the South throughout the nineteenth century. The form has a distinctive silhouette — tall, wide, and thin. Usually two rooms wide with a central hall (or "dogtrot" space), one room deep and one-and-a-half or two stories tall. These high rectangle buildings dotted the landscape of the South for decades. Later versions were constructed with decorative design elements that made the houses more fashionable but no less livable than they had always been. The Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill survey area has one example of this house type (see photo #76).

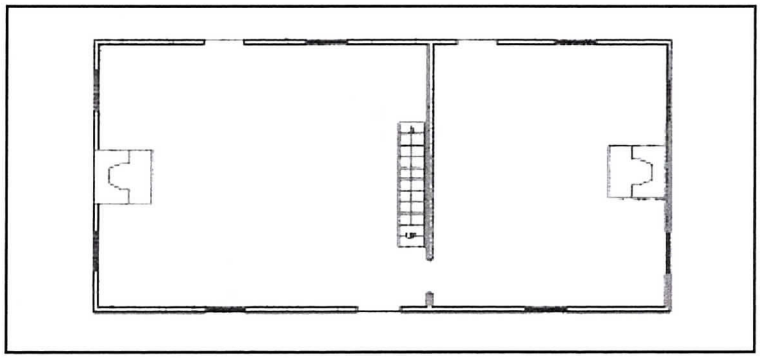


**Figure #36 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #76 (resource #247570)**

### New South Cottage

The **new south cottage** was popular between the 1890s and the 1920s when a period of economic growth and regional confidence emerged in the south. The house type was most popular in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain area of the state in the larger cities and towns. The main distinguishing trait of the new south cottage is its emphasis on symmetry. This type of house has a square main mass usually under a hipped or pyramidal roof with gabled projections. There is a central hallway between two rooms and it is two rooms deep. One of the two front rooms projects forward and has a gable over this portion of the house. There are also one or two rear ells or wings. This house is very much like the gabled-wing. The Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill survey area has very few of this house type (see photo #77).

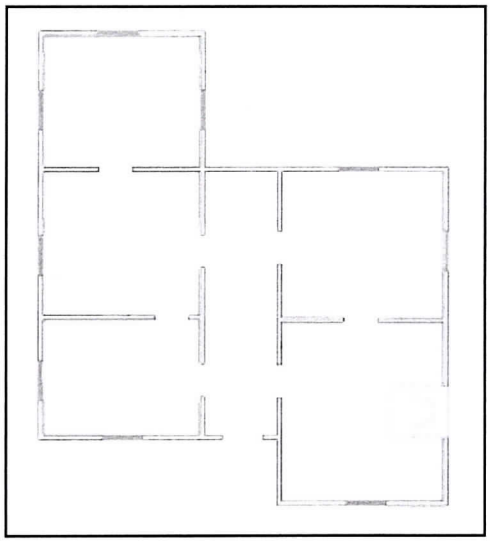


**Figure 37 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #77 (resource #247557)**

### Saddlebag

The **saddlebag** was built during three different periods and three different settings. In the 1830s and 1840s this house type was popular in rural agricultural areas. In the late 1800s the saddlebag house was popular in outlying fringes of towns and cities. From about 1910 to 1930 this house type was very popular for mill village housing. The saddlebag house type is much like the double pen except for its central ridge chimney that separates two typically square rooms. The house usually has a side gable roof but some examples have a hipped roof. There are two sub-types, one with two exterior doors leading into each room and the other has one door leading into a vestibule beside the chimney (see photo #78).

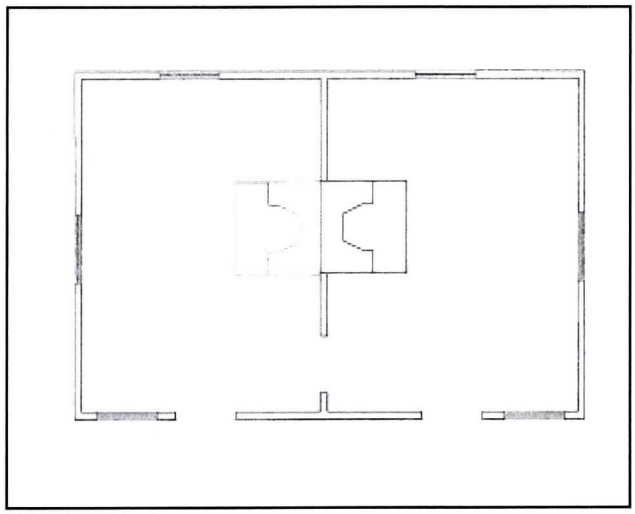


**Figure #38 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #78 (resource #247241)**

**American Small House**

The **American Small House** is unique in the history of architecture in the United States. This house type was created as a result of a desperate need for low-cost, easy to build homes for a very large sector of the population during and after World War II. A collaboration among entities of the construction industry, federal government, architects, engineers, building code officials, and financial institutions generated a plan for a new type of small house to shelter the masses. The American Small House was introduced in the late 1930s after the Federal Housing Administration established guiding principles to construct a small, economical house that much of the population could afford to purchase by way of long-term, low interest loans. This house type became very popular after World War II and continued into the 1950s.

This one-story, square or rectangular compact house often has no notable stylistic details. The house is usually two rooms wide by two rooms deep and may have a small rear hallway. Some versions of the house have a rear wing for the bathroom and maybe a porch. There are no eaves, the entry is centered or off center and the front porch, if present, is often only a stoop. Nationwide, the common sheathing material for this house was wood, standardized for easier and faster construction. The house had concrete block foundations.

Most of the first houses built followed the "basic" plan acceptable for FHA guaranteed loans. This plan required a minimum of two bedrooms and usually had a living room and a combination kitchen dining area, a bathroom and storage areas. The house type is primarily side-gabled (see photo #79) but there are some hip roof examples.

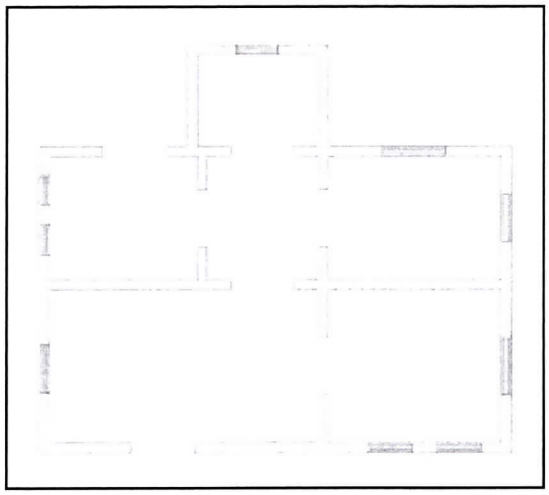


**Figure #39 Example of a floor plan.**



**Photo #79 (resource #247280)**

### Central Hallway

The **central hallway** is one of the older and more basic house types popular throughout the nineteenth century. It appears fairly evenly distributed across the state but is mainly found on average-sized farmsteads and on principal residential streets in Georgia's town and cities. It has a central hallway between two rooms and is usually one room deep, although some examples may have rear wings. The house usually has side gables but there are a few examples with hipped roofs. There are one or two exterior gable end chimneys. Porches are often full width with hipped or shed roofs (see photo #80).

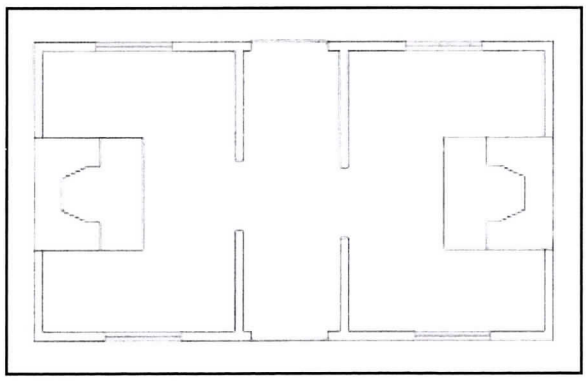


**Figure #40 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #80 (resource #248060)**

## Apartment Building Types

Apartments have been constructed as multi-person dwellings since the colonial period of the 1750s. Georgia apartment building have been classified as big house, garden, high rise (elevator service), modern apartment complex, modern strip/motel, other, row house/townhouse, and urban block/ tenement. The Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District has two of these recognized sub-types, the modern apartment complex and the modern strip/motel apartment. There are also several examples that fall into the Other sub-type category. These are duplex apartments further classified into the sub-types duplex apartment/ranch, duplex apartment/English Cottage and duplex apartment/side gabled cottage.

### Modern Apartment Complex

The **modern apartment complex** developed between the Great Depression and the early 1950s in Georgia. Apartment buildings consist of a least three multi-apartment buildings developed on a overall site plan with integrated landscaping. The modern apartment complex was usually built by a single developer with a master plan. These buildings were often located in the suburbs or on the edges of established communities. In urban areas the modern apartment complex building may be arranged on a large lot providing many dwelling units (see photo #81). The modern apartment complex is one to three stories with three or more apartment units. Most buildings have a rectangular plan but some are L shaped or have an offset linear plan. The entries for the multi-story buildings most often open into a hallway, with stairs providing access to the individual apartments. Larger buildings may have several entries. Roof types, stylistic features and building materials vary.



**Photo #81 (resource #247266)**

### Modern Apartment Strip/Motel

This apartment type developed in the mid-twentieth century in large towns and cities. The **modern apartment strip/motel** is an elongated, multi-story building. Apartments have individual exterior entries with a communal set of exterior stairs. An exterior porch/walkway serves as a corridor to provide access to the apartment units. Smaller modern apartment strip/motel buildings may have front and back porch/walkways (see photo #82). Larger buildings may have back to back apartment units and only have a front porch/walkway on each side of the building.



**Photo #82 (resource #247243)**

## Other/Multiple Unit Dwellings

The following building types have not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since these buildings are significant in the history of the City of Dalton a description of the building types are presented to record them for further study.

### Duplex Apartment

**Duplex apartments** are [resent in the survey area. The *American Heritage Dictionary* defines duplex as: having two identical units operating in a single frame, each capable of operating independently. Duplex apartments become popular in mill villages to houses mill workers in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In the 1940s and 1950s duplex apartments began to be built throughout urban areas for the general population. They are common in towns and cities.

### Duplex Apartment/Ranch

This building type is similar in general appearance and form to the ranch house type except the duplex apartment is two-family dwelling. The **duplex apartment/ranch** type became popular during post World War II 1950s and 1960s. This building type typically has a wider façade facing the street and is usually on a larger lot. The duplex apartment/ranch type is usually a one-story symmetrical building with a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof. Wood and brick are common claddings. Porches are small with iron or wood trim. Picture windows and ribbon windows with shutters are common. The two dwellings are under a single roof system. There are two separate front and rear entries, and porches. There are usually no interior connecting openings in the party wall (see photo #83).



**Photo #83 (resource # 247284)**

**Duplex Apartment/English Cottage**

This duplex apartment building type is similar in general appearance and form to the English cottage type except it is a two-family dwelling. The **duplex apartment/English cottage** was popular in the 1930s and 1940s mostly on the edges of towns and in the suburbs of larger cities. This building type is most distinctive for its cross-gabled massing and front chimney. The building is a compact square or rectangular block with a cross gable projecting only slightly, if at all. The entries are often in the front gable but may be in a recessed corner porch. The rooms of the house cluster around the entrance vestibule that may contain a stairway to an upper half-story. The two dwellings of the duplex apartment are under a single roof system. There are two separate front and rear entries, and porches. There are usually no interior connecting openings in the party wall (see photo #84).



**Photo #84 (resource # 247291)**

### Duplex Apartment/Side Gabled Cottage

This building type is similar in general appearance and form to the side gabled cottage type except it is a two-family dwelling. The **duplex apartment/side gabled cottage** type was most popular from 1895 to 1930. This building type was popular in small towns and mill villages because it was economical to build. The duplex apartment/side-gabled cottage has a square mass consisting of four rooms. The roof is broad with the gables at the side ends. Occasionally the gable ends are clipped or Jerkin head gables. Rarely a hip roof may be used instead of the side-gable roof. The floor plan may be one of two possible forms. A hall-parlor plan with two unequal rooms, a gable end chimney and two doorways, or a foursquare plan with equal sized rooms and two front doors (see photo #85). The two dwellings are under a single roof system. There are two separate front and rear entries and porches. There are usually no interior connecting openings in the party wall. This example has side additions with side porches.



**Photo #85 (resource # 247347)**

## Churches/Places of Worship Types

Sub-types for churches and places of worship include central tower, corner tower, double tower, and front gable. The Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill survey area has a front gable religious building and a central town church.

### Front Gable Religious Building

This may be the most common type of religious building in Georgia. It has been popular in all periods of history, especially in rural areas and small communities. The gable-end façade may have one or two doors. Windows are present on the sides and rear, and the front gable-end may or may not have windows. Steeples or belfries are present on some examples (see photo #86).



**Photo #86 (resource 247317)**

**Central Tower Church**

**Central Tower Churches** are common in rural areas and small communities. This church reached its popularity in the 1850s through the 1930s. The church most often has a projecting central entrance tower and usually has windows flanking the tower (see photo #87). There is only one example of this church type in the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill survey area.



**Photo #87 (resource #247577)**

## Other/Churches/Places of Worship Types

The following building type has not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since these buildings are significant in the history of the City of Dalton a description of the building type is presented to record it for further study.

### Chapel

The **chapel** is a small religious building used for special events. Freestanding **chapels**, separate from the main church building, are rare in Georgia. The building may appear as a smaller version of a church, often front gabled. Building materials and styles vary. The **chapel** in the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District is in the West Hill Cemetery and used primarily for funeral services (see photo #88).



**Photo #88 (resource #247237)**

## Commercial Building Types

This building type is found in small towns and large cities. It includes the subtypes of shopping center/arcade/strip mall, commercial block, ($2^+$ story), community store, corner entrance store, multiple retail (one story), Quonset hut, single retail (one story), tall office building, and warehouse. The Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District has an example of the single retail sub-type.

### Single Retail

The **single retail** building type has been built from the 1880s through the 1950s. This type is found in small and large towns. The buildings can be stand-alone facilities or multiple units built next to each other, usually covering a city block in town areas. The single retail building typically has a three-bay façade and a flat or sloping roof. The buildings facilitate a variety of uses including general stores, restaurants, specialty shops, clothing shops, commercial offices, and professional offices (see photo #89).

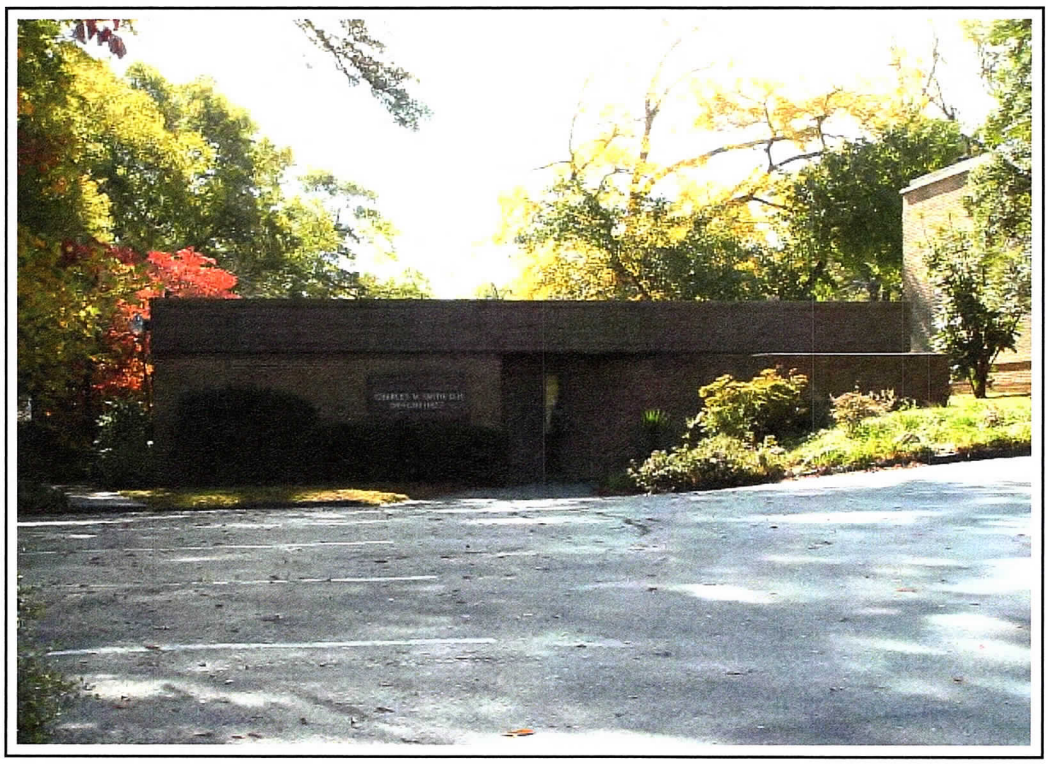


**Photo #89 (resource 247262)**

## Other/Commercial Building Types

The following two building types have not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since these buildings are significant in the history of the City of Dalton, a description of the building types is presented to record them for further study. These include the modern office complex and the low-rise multiple office building.

### Modern Office Complex

Early **modern office complex** buildings are found in small towns. Later versions are common in suburban areas of small towns and larger cities. Developed in the mid-twentieth-century, the modern office complex is a one to two story building often built for a single company. The building has multiple offices spaces with a system of corridors providing access to the offices. Following the spatial order of the popular ranch house of the time, the modern office complex is spread out horizontally often covering a complete block. The building has multiple entries on all sides, a flat roof and few windows (see photo #90).




**Photo #90 (resource #247591)**

### Low-Rise Multiple Office Building

This type of office building developed in the mid-twentieth century in small towns and large cities. The **low-rise multiple office building** developed during the post World War II urban sprawl of city development. Since little space was available in downtown areas for new development, small retail and office developments spread along main thoroughfares. In many cases this new commercial development was built on sites formerly occupied by early homes, sometimes resulting in the destruction of an earlier residential building. The low-rise multiple office building is one to five stories tall with a flat roof. It may have a single entry with corridor access to stairs and a hallway or it may have multiple doors providing access to a business office occupying multiple stories. Building materials vary, but brick and wood are common. The example in the Thornton Avenue/ Murray Hill Historic District is transversely oriented on a former residential lot (see photo #91).

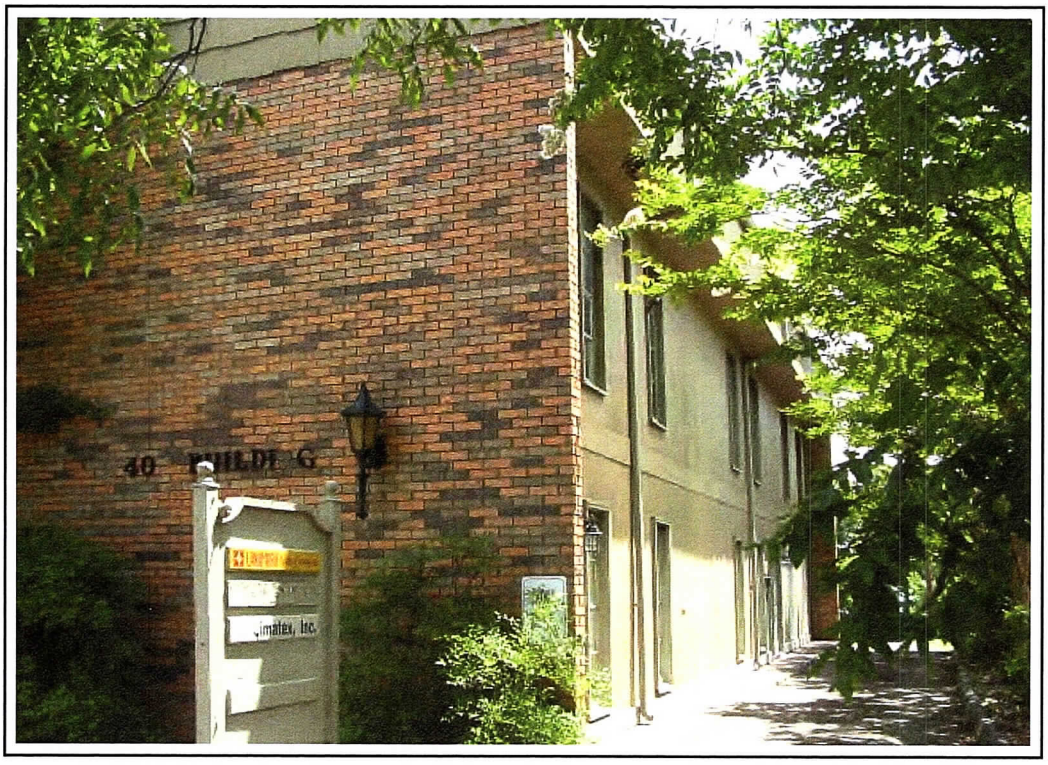


**Photo #91 (resource #248130)**

## Public/Government Building

**Public/Government Buildings** have been built throughout the history of this country, primarily in towns and urban areas, however buildings such as post offices have also been built in rural areas. The building can have a variety of stylistic features and be built in a variety of forms, sizes and shapes. Most often the Public Government Building is in a prominent central location. The surrounding site may be formerly landscaped and include monuments, statues or other works of art reflecting or commemorating the history of the community. This building was first used as the State Employment and Unemployment Office (see photo #92).



**Photo #92 (resource #247263)**

## Other Building Types

The following building type has not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since this building is significant in the history of the City of Dalton a description of the building type is presented to record it for further study.

### Cemetery Office

In the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District there is an example of mid-twentieth century **cemetery office** built for the funerary business. The exterior has the appearance of a domestic dwelling but the interior has a central room for merchandise displays and information. The wings are office space and the rear is storage (see photo #93).



**Photo #93 (resource #247238)**

## House Styles

The Georgia Historic Preservation Division has recognized forty-seven styles that are common in Georgia. In the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District ten of these styles have been recognized for residential architecture. Present in this historic district are: Georgian/Colonial Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Plain Style Ranch, Neoclassical Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Federal, and Mediterranean Revival.

### Georgian/Colonial Revival

**Georgian Revival** and **Colonial Revival** style names are sometimes used interchangeably. This style evolved after 1870 and has been so popular versions of it have continued to be built into the present. Its inspiration was the Centennial of 1876 that brought back English-inspired styles common during the Colonial era in the United States. When applied to residential buildings this style is often called "Cape Cod" by Realtors or "Colonial" Bungalow. The style was most popular from 1890 into the 1940s. Features include: an accented front door with a decorated entry porch (this is perhaps the signature architectural element and will occur when no other elements are present), and fanlights and sidelights around the doorway. The windows are frequently paired, shuttered, and show multiple panes. The façade is usually symmetrical but may show side porches on one or both sides. Often the side porch is screened or enclosed in some way (see photo #94).



**Photo #94 (resource #247307)**

**English Vernacular Revival**

**English Vernacular Revival** houses imitate English Medieval country and vernacular houses. This style was popular in the 1920s and 1930s all across Georgia in large cities and small towns. The style has a combination of Medieval English features with adaptations of the following elements: steeply pitched roofs with side gables and one or more prominent cross gables over the front façade, tall windows and tall window elements with exaggerated facings, massive chimneys sometimes topped with chimney pots or ornamented, half-timbering; stonework accents on the façades and decorative brickwork. Rounded arches and doorways are other common features (see photos #95).



**Photo #95 (resource #247350)**

**Plain Style Ranch**

The ranch house developed in the mid-1930s but reached its popularity in the post World War II 1950s and 1960s. The **Plain Style Ranch**, as the name implies, is unadorned and usually built with red brick. The Plain Style Ranch is among the earliest ranch houses in Georgia. Features are more functional and reflect the interior arrangement of spaces, such as larger windows for the living area to provide views of the landscape and smaller windows for the bedrooms and bathroom for privacy. The Plain Style Ranch does not have the ornate design of the earlier traditional styles nor the boxy machine features of the Modern styles. The Plain Style Ranch has a simple sophistication intended for the more casual lifestyle of the post World War II family. *(Richard Cloues, PhD "Ranch Houses In Georgia: A Guide to Architectural Styles." Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, GA, May 2010)* (see photo #96).



**Photo #96 (resource #247426)**

**Neoclassical Revival**

This has been a long-lived style, popular from 1895 to the early 1950s. The **Neoclassical Revival** was built in Georgia's rural areas, cities, and small towns. The style is part of a revival of interest in classically inspired architecture and may include Greek, Roman, and even Georgian or Federal style elements. The front façade usually features a full-height portico and may have a pediment, classical columns (often paired), dentils and modillions. The façade is more or less symmetrical and the central entrance surrounded with pilasters and columns, often has sidelights and transoms. Some versions may not have a porch but still have a representation of the classic portico. The roof is low-pitched and hipped. A porte-cochere or side porch may be present with columns (see photo #97)



**Photo #97 (resource #247563)**

### Queen Anne

The **Queen Anne** style was extremely popular, especially in the South, between 1880 and 1910. It is notable for its asymmetrical form and has a variety of surface textures and materials. The Queen Anne was an eclectic combination of decorative devices and elements used to avoid a plain smooth wall, such as bay windows, patterned shingles, decorative carvings, prominent decorative chimneys, spindle posts, ornamented barge-boards and eaves. The main roofing mass is usually a steeply pitched pyramidal with gables facing front or both front and side. Porches may be highly decorated and wraparound two or three sides of the house (see photo #98).

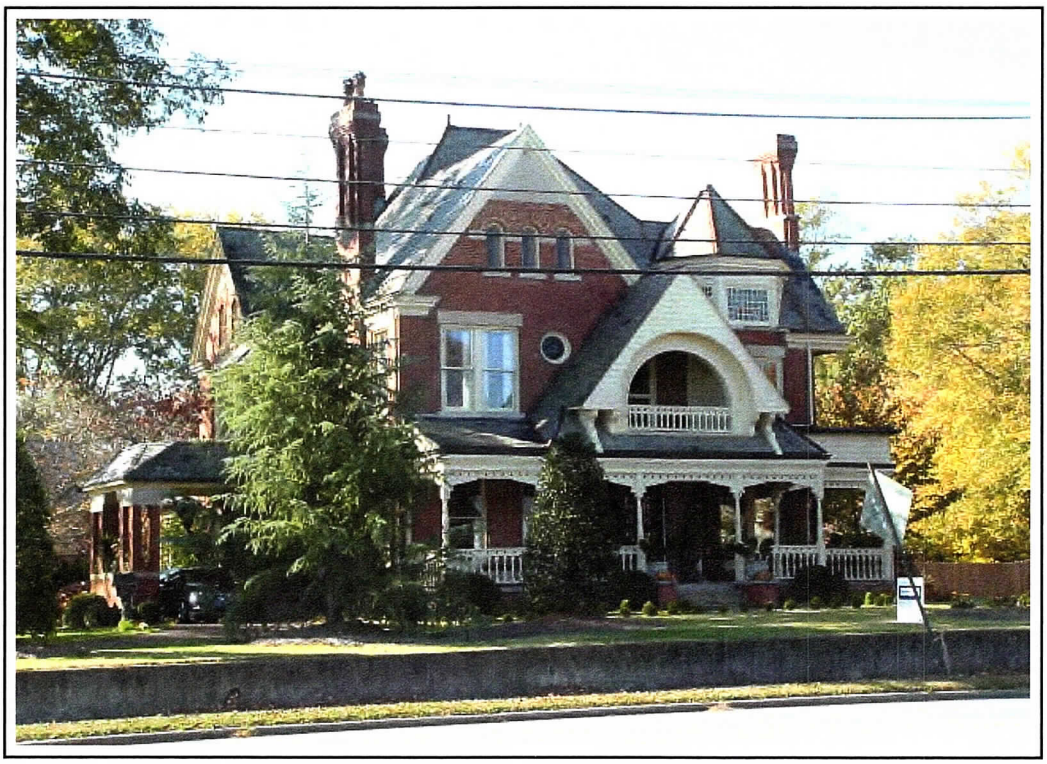


**Photo #98 (resource #247561)**

### Italianate

The **Italianate** style is not common in Georgia. It was mainly built in cities during the 1850s and 1870s. This style was modeled on the informal farmhouses or villas of the Italian countryside and on the formal townhouses of the Italian cities. The Italianate building is a tall building, usually two or three stories, with a low pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves and very often decorative brackets. The windows are commonly arched and have elaborate moldings. The hipped version is a square or rectangular building and often has a central cupola. Porches are one-story, and usually small, although full-width porches are also present (see photo #99).



**Photo #99 (resource #247578)**

**Folk Victorian**

This style was popular in urban and rural areas of the state from the 1870s to the 1910s. Residential examples were built in large numbers across Georgia. This style is a basic pre-railroad folk form to which decorative woodwork has been added usually to the window and door arches, cornice, gables and porches (see photo #100). Style features from the Queen Ann or Italianate styles are the most common features added to these buildings. In this example the **Folk Victorian** details have been applied to a gabled wing house type.



**Photo #100 (resource #247240)**

## Craftsman

**Craftsman** houses were built throughout the state in small towns, and rural and urban areas. It was most popular from the 1910s through 1930s. The Craftsman style originated in the United States with influences from the English Arts and Crafts movement and Japanese wooden architecture. The Craftsman is distinguished by the following architectural features: a low-pitched usually gabled roof with wide, open overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafters and/or decorative (false) brackets under the gables, full-width or partial-width (usually front) porches supported by columns on piers or pedestals. The use of decorative woodwork, masonry and stone, reflecting building material craftsmanship is also native to this style. This example has a few Craftsman features that were applied during a renovation Circa 1950 (see photo #101).



**Photo #101 (resource #247245)**

## Federal

The **Federal** style evolved early in the Nation's history, thus the name. It was built in Georgia along the coastal plain and up to the Piedmont from the 1790s to the 1830s. This style was more common in cities. It is distinguished by a decorative front door with a semicircular or elliptical fanlight or rectangular lights over the door. A cornice with decorative moldings, most often dentils, and symmetrical windows are other features. The style most often has a side gabled roof but hipped roofs are not uncommon (see photo #102).



**Photo #102 (resource #247570)**

### Mediterranean Revival

The **Mediterranean Revival** is present in suburban areas of Georgia dating from the 1920s and 1930s. This style is not common in the state. This Spanish and Mediterranean influenced style has smooth masonry walls often with wooden doors, balconies and windows. It has a low pitched roof with little or no eaves, tile roof, arched windows, and an asymmetrical façade. The Mediterranean Revival can be side gabled, cross-gabled, hipped, or hipped with a gable. Metal accents are also common in the form of balcony railing or window or door bars (see photo #103).



**Photo #103 (resource #247592)**

## Apartment Building Styles

Of the forty-seven recognized styles that are common in Georgia, the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District has two apartment buildings displaying stylistic features of Colonial Revival and International.

### Colonial Revival

The **Georgian Revival** and the **Colonial Revival** style names are sometimes used interchangeably. This house style evolved after 1870 and has been so popular that versions of it have continued to be built into the present. The inspiration for it was provided by the Centennial of 1876 that brought back English-inspired styles common during the Colonial era in the United States. The style was most popular from 1920 to 1945. The Colonial Revival building can be one or two stories high. Features for this style include: an accented front door with a decorated entry porch (this is perhaps the signature architectural element and will occur when no other elements are present), and fanlights and sidelights around the doorway. Windows are frequently paired, shuttered, and show multiple panes. The façade is usually symmetrical but may show side porches on one or both sides. Often the side porch is screened or enclosed in some way (see photo #104).



**Photo #104 (resource # 247324)**

**International Style**

Emerging in the 1920s and 1930s the "**International style** is based on modern structural principles and materials." *(John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers Jr., and Nancy B. Shwartz, What Style Is It? The Preservation Press, Washington, D C, 1983).* This style is stripped of decorative features. It has continued into the 1970s. Most often this style has a flat roof with no eaves. Ribbon windows, corner windows, ceiling to floor plate glass windows and sliding windows are the only design features separated by bands of undecorated wall giving the building a very horizontal feeling. Cantilever and ground floor piers offered visual interest and the style is asymmetrical but displays a balance known as "regularity". Common building materials of this style are concrete, glass and steel (see photo #105).



**Photo #105 (resource # 247560)**

## Commercial Building Styles

The Georgia Historic Preservation Division has recognized forty-seven styles common in Georgia. In the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District two of these styles have been recognized for commercial buildings. Present in this historic district are the Modern Movement/Modernistic and International styles.

### Modern Movement/Modernistic

**Modernistic** buildings are those that evolved in the post World War II period. These buildings are noted for their different, fantasy or extraordinary design. The buildings may be built of unusual materials such as metal, glass, pre-cast concrete or concrete sprayed on steel skeletons. Others may focus on energy conservation such as solar houses or earthen houses (see photo #106). Still others emphasize a very different design such as round houses, very rusticated naturalistic houses, or one-of-a-kind designs. The example in the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill survey area is a rare bermed earthen building. According to Lester Walker in his book, American Shelter, *"a mount of earth against the house is called a berm."* He describes this as an Earth Sheltered house.



**Photo #106 (resource #247262)**

## International

Emerging during the 1920s and 1930s the "**International** style is based on modern structural principles and materials." *(John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers Jr., and Nancy B. Shwartz, What Style Is It? The Preservation Press, Washington, D. C., 1983.).* This style is stripped of decorative features. It has continued into the 1970s. Most often this style has a flat roof with no eaves. Ribbon windows, corner windows, ceiling to floor plate glass windows and sliding windows are the only design features, separated by bands of undecorated wall giving the building a very horizontal feeling. Cantilever and ground floor piers offer visual interest and the style is asymmetrical but displays a balance known as "regularity". Common building materials of this style are concrete, glass and steel (see photo #107).



**Photo #107 (resource #247591)**

## Churches/Places of Worship Styles

Of forty-seven recognized styles common in Georgia the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District has two buildings displaying stylistic features of Gothic Revival and Neoclassical Revival.

### Gothic Revival

This is not a common style in Georgia. The **Gothic Revival** was popular from 1840 to 1880 and was inspired by medieval Gothic architecture in England. The building has a steeply pitched roof usually with cross gables. Gables often have decorated verge boards and wall surfaces extend into the gable unbroken. Windows sometimes have pointed arches. One-story porches are on the front and usually full-width. This example is an later version of the style, built in 1940 (see photo #108).



**Photo #108 (resource 247237)**

## Neoclassical Revival

This has been a long-lived style, popular from 1895 to the early 1950s. The **Neoclassical Revival** was built in Georgia's rural areas, cities, and small towns. The style is part of a revival of interest in classically inspired architecture and may include Greek, Roman, and even Georgian or Federal style elements. The front facade usually features a full-height portico and may have a pediment, classical columns (often paired), dentils, and modillions. The façade is more or less symmetrical and the central entrance surrounded with pilasters and columns often has sidelights and transoms. The roof is low-pitched and hipped. Some versions may not have a porch but still have a representation of the classic portico (see photo #109).



**Photo #109 (resource #247317)**

## Sites

A historic **site** is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure (see photo #110). In the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District the West Hill Cemetery is a site that has a long and significant history in the City of Dalton.



**Photo #110 (resource 247236)**

## McCarty Subdivision Historic District

### House Types

The Historic Preservation Division has identified approximately 31 one-story and 11 two-story house types in Georgia. There are five of these house type examples in the McCarty Subdivision Historic District. These house types include: English cottage, Georgian cottage/house, ranch (with two sub-types), side gabled cottage, and Queen Anne house.

### English Cottage

The **English Cottage** was popular in the 1930s and 1940s mostly on the edges of towns and in the suburbs of larger cities. The development of this house drew from domestic architecture in England and often has English Vernacular Revival stylistic details. The house type is most distinctive for its cross-gabled massing and front chimney. The house is a compact square or rectangular block with a cross gable projecting only slightly if at all (see photo #111). The entry is often in the front gable but may be in a recessed corner porch. The rooms of the house cluster around the entrance vestibule that may contain a stairway to an upper half-story.

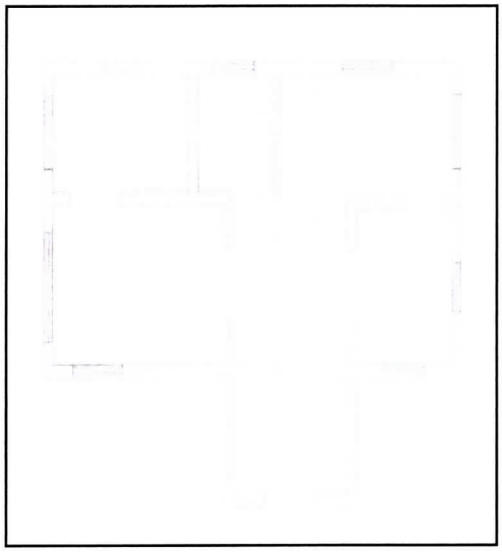


**Figure #41 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #111 (resource #247630)**

### Georgian Cottage/House

True **Georgian** houses date from the eighteenth century to very early nineteenth century. The house type, named for its association with the earlier English Georgian architecture, was most popular in Georgia from 1850 to 1890 but has continued to be built through the early twentieth century and even later revivals exist. The Georgian house is two stories high while the cottage is one story high. It is usually two rooms deep with a central hallway and is nearly square typically with a hipped roof. The two usually interior chimneys are a distinctive feature of this house type, although some have exterior chimneys. Most examples of this type in the McCarty Subdivision survey area are one-story high cottages but there is also a two-story houses version (see photo #112).

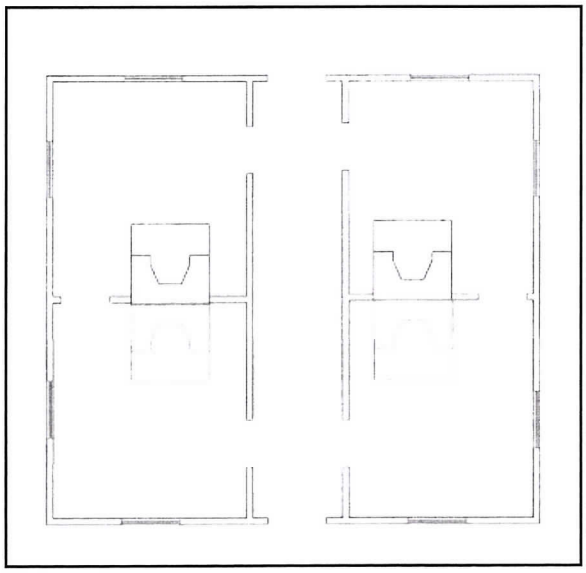


**Figure #42 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #112 (resource #247604)**

### Ranch

The **Ranch** house type developed in the mid 1930s and reached its popularity in the post World War II 1950s and 1960s. This type was originally based on the early Spanish Colonial style with elements borrowed from the Craftsman and Prairie styles. The Ranch house typically has a wider façade facing the street and is usually on a larger lot. The house often has a built-in garage. The Ranch type is usually a one-story, asymmetrical building with a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof. Wood and brick are common claddings and in urban areas asbestos siding is common. Porches are small with iron or wood trim. Picture windows and ribbon windows with shutters are common.

### Linear with Clusters

This house type is a subtype of the l**inear ranch** but has a cluster of rooms that projects to the front, back or both. These projecting rooms give the house a slight L- or T-shape, but the overall appearance is still very linear (see photo #113).

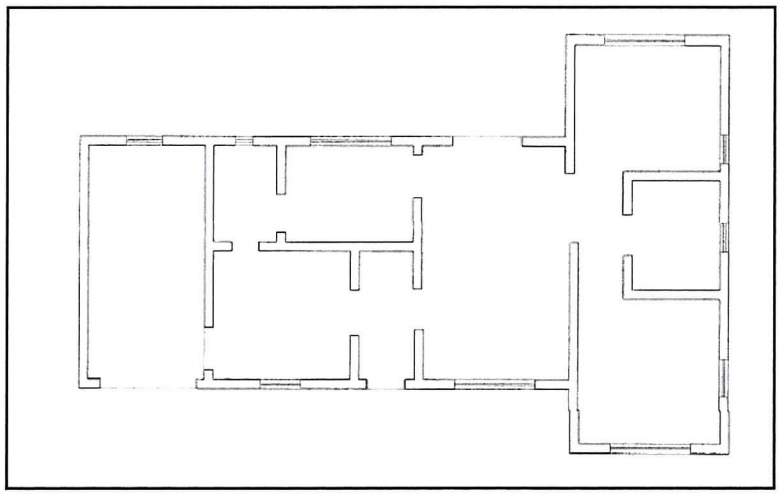


**Figure #43 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #113 (resource #247602)**

## Rambling Ranch

The **Rambling Ranch** subtype has at least three distinct offsets or setbacks that give the house the appearance of rambling all over the lot in a formless way. On this example, the garage is orientated with the gable facing forward and the entrance is on the side of the house (see photo #114).

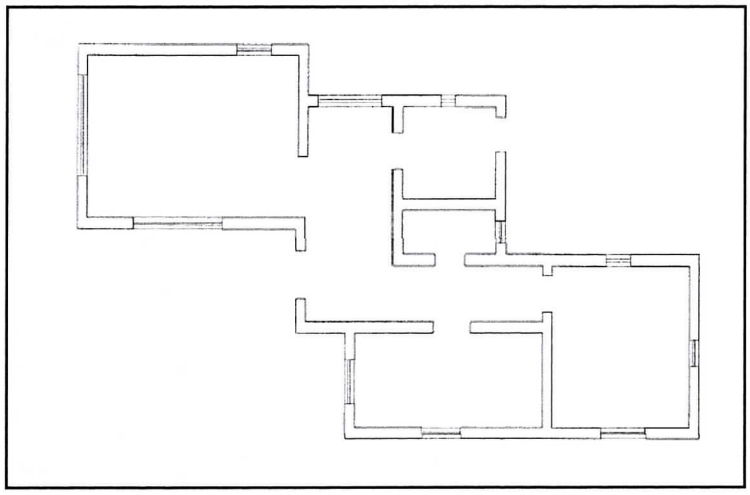


**Figure #44 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #114 (resource #247629)**

### Side-Gabled Cottage

The **Side-Gabled Cottage** was most popular from 1895 to 1930. This house type was popular in small towns and mill villages because it was economical to build. The Side-Gabled Cottage has a square mass consisting of four rooms with a hallway. The roof is broad with the gables at the side ends. Occasionally the gable ends are clipped or Jerkin head gables. Rarely a hip roof may be used instead of the side-gable roof. The floor plan may be one of two possible forms, a hall-parlor plan with a central doorway or a foursquare plan with equal sized rooms and two front doors (see photo #115).

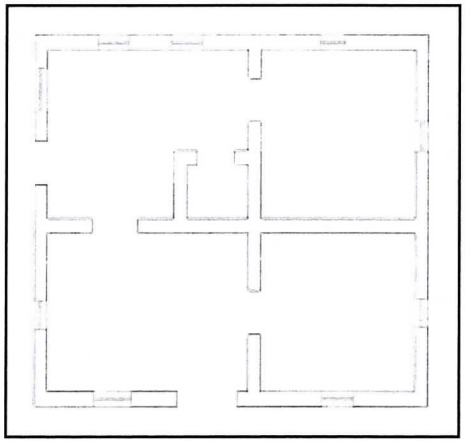


**Figure #45 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #115 (resource #247610)**

### Queen Anne House

The **Queen Anne** type was popular in the South as middle-class housing in the 1880s and 1890s. It is popular in both urban and rural areas. The Queen Anne type has a square main mass with projecting gables on the front and side. It usually has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof with gables facing front or both front and side, and it may have interior chimneys. There is no central hallway and the floor plan is irregular. The Queen Anne house is two stories tall (see photo #116).

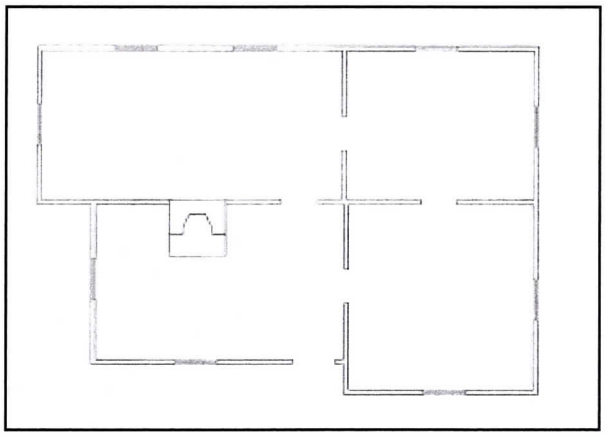


**Figure #46 Example of a floor plan**



**Photo #116 (resource #247607)**

## Apartment Building Types

Apartments have been constructed as multi-person dwellings since the colonial period of the 1750s. Georgia apartment building types have been classified as big house, garden, high rise (elevator service), modern apartment complex, modern strip/motel, other, row house/townhouse, and urban block/tenement. The McCarty Subdivision Historic District has one of these recognized subtypes, the modern apartment complex. There is also an example that falls into the Other subtype category. This is a duplex apartment further classified as a duplex apartment/ranch.

### Modern Apartment Complex

In Georgia the **modern apartment complex** developed between the Great Depression and the early 1950s. This complex of apartment buildings consist of a least three multi-apartment buildings developed on a overall site plan with integrated landscaping. The modern apartment complex was usually built by a single developer with a master plan. These buildings were often located in the suburbs or on the edges of established communities. In urban areas modern apartment complex buildings may be arranged on a large lot providing many dwelling units. The modern apartment complex is one to three stories tall with three or more apartment units. Most buildings have a rectangular plan but some are L shaped or have an offset linear plan. The entries for multistory buildings most often open into a hallway with stairs providing access to the individual apartments. Larger buildings may have several entries. Roof types, stylistic features and building materials vary. The two examples in the McCarty Subdivision Historic District both have only one building on the lot but otherwise fit the description of this building type (see photo #117).



**Photo #117 (resource #247636)**

## Other/Multiple Unit Dwellings

The following building type has not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since these buildings are significant in the history of the City of Dalton, a description of the building types are presented to record them for further study.

### Duplex Apartment

**Duplex apartments** are present in the survey area. The *American Heritage Dictionary* defines duplex as *having two identical units operating in a single frame, each capable of operating independently.* Duplex apartments became popular in mill villages to houses mill workers in the late 1800s and early 1900s. During the 1940s and 1950s duplex apartments began to be built throughout urban areas for the general population. They are common in towns and cities.

### Duplex Apartment/Ranch

This building type is similar in general appearance and form to the ranch house type except that the duplex apartment is a two-family dwelling. The **duplex apartment/ranch** type developed in the popularity in the post World War II 1950s and 1960s. This building type typically has a wider façade facing the street and is usually on a larger lot. The duplex apartment/ranch type is usually a one-story symmetrical building with a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof. Wood and brick are common claddings. Porches are small with iron or wood trim. Picture windows and ribbon windows with shutters are common. The two dwellings are under a single roof system. There are two separate front and rear entries, and porches. Usually, there are no interior connecting openings in the party wall (see photo #118).



**Photo #118 (resource #248192)**

## Other/Commercial Building Types

The following building type has not been categorized or identified by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. Since this building is significant in the history of the City of Dalton a description of the building type is presented to record it for further study.

### Single Retail Variation

The **single retail** store is found in small and large towns. Buildings can be stand-alone facilities or multiple units built next to each other, usually covering a city block in town areas. This building type has been built from the 1880s through 1950s. The **single retail** store typically has a three-bay façade and a flat or sloping roof. These buildings facilitate a variety of uses including general stores, restaurants, specialty shops, clothing shops, commercial offices and professional offices. The single retail variation in the McCarty Subdivision Historic District features a single room, rectangular plan, with side gables and one door on the façade. The general form of this building is similar to the single pen house type. It has symmetrically placed bay, store front windows and a small recessed porch. This store was originally used as a flower shop and was on the back part of a residential lot facing West Willow Park Drive. The building now has a Brown Street address (see photo #119)



**Photo #119 (resource #248191)**

## House Styles

The Georgia Historic Preservation Division has recognized forty-seven styles that are common in Georgia. In the McCarty Subdivision Historic District five of these styles have been recognized for residential architecture. Present in this historic district are: Georgian/Colonial Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Plain Style Ranch, Queen Anne and Modern Shed Roof.

### Georgian/Colonial Revival

The **Georgian Revival** and the **Colonial Revival** style names are sometimes used interchangeably. This house style evolved after 1870 and has been so popular that versions of it continued to be built. The inspiration for it was provided by the Centennial of 1876 that brought back English-inspired styles common during the Colonial era in the United States. This style when applied to residential buildings is often called a "Cape Cod" by Realtors or a "Colonial" Bungalow. The style was most popular from 1920 to 1945. The features for this style include: an accented front door with a decorated entry porch (this is perhaps the signature architectural element and will occur when no other elements are present), and fanlights and sidelights around the doorway. The windows are frequently paired, shuttered, and show multiple panes. The façade is usually symmetrical but may show side porches on one or both sides (see photo #120). Often the side porch is screened or enclosed in some way.



**Photo #120 (resource #247627)**

## English Vernacular Revival

**English Vernacular Revival** houses imitate English Medieval country and vernacular houses. This style was popular in the 1920s and 1930s all across the state in large cities and small towns. The style has a combination of Medieval English features with adaptations of the following elements: steeply pitched roofs with side gables and one or more prominent cross gables over the front façade, tall windows and tall window elements with exaggerated facings, massive chimneys sometimes ornamented or topped with chimney pots, half-timbering; stonework accents on the façades, and decorative brickwork. Rounded arches and doorways are other common features. (see photo #121).



**Photo #121 (resource #247601)**

**Plain Style Ranch**

The Ranch house developed in the mid 1930s and reached its popularity during the post World War II 1950s and 1960s. The **Plain Style Ranch**, as its name implies, is unadorned and usually built with red brick. It is among the earliest ranch houses in Georgia. The features are more functional and reflect the interior arrangement of spaces, such as larger windows for the living area to provide views of the landscape, and smaller windows for the bedrooms and bathroom for privacy. The Plain Style Ranch does not have the ornate design of the earlier traditional styles nor the boxy machine features of the Modern styles. The Plain Style Ranch has a simple sophistication intended for the more casual lifestyle of the post World War II family *(Richard Cloues, PhD "Ranch Houses In Georgia: A Guide to Architectural Styles." Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, GA, May 2010)* (see photo #122).



**Photo #122 (resource #247623)**

**Queen Anne**

The **Queen Anne** style was extremely popular (especially in the South) between 1880 and 1910. It is notable for its asymmetrical form and has a variety of surface textures and materials. The Queen Anne has an eclectic combination of decorative devices and elements used to avoid a plain smooth wall, including bay windows, patterned shingles, decorative carvings, spindle posts, ornamented barge-boards and eaves. The main roofing mass is usually a steeply pitched pyramidal with gables facing front or both front and side. The example in the survey area is a simple representation with moderate decorative features (see photo #123).



**Photo #123 (resource #247607)**

### Modern Shed Roof

The **Modern Shed Roof** style falls under the category of Modern Houses. This style was built from approximately 1960 to the 1990s. The multi-directional geometric shapes of the style are the main stylistic feature. The shapes appear to be random and disjointed. The shed roof flows in multiple directions, or may be a combination of gable and shed roofs. The wall cladding is most often wood in vertical, diagonal or horizontal arrangements. The front door is generally inconspicuous. Windows are often tall, narrow, large plate glass, asymmetrically placed and varied. Ribbons of clerestory windows are also common high on a side wall (see photo #124). Some versions of this style have passive or active solar energy systems incorporated into the design.



**Photo #124 (resource #247618)**

## Landscape Features

**Landscape features** are artistic, cultural, gardening or functional features on the landscape. Some examples are ornamental gardens, landscaped medians, retaining walls, and hedgerows. The historic landscape feature in the McCarty Subdivision is the median between East and West Willow Park Drives (see photo #125).



**Photo #125 (resource #247637)**

## LEVEL of INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. Integrity must convey how physical features of the property relate to its historic significance. There are seven aspects or qualities used to evaluate a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or historic sense, and association with an event or person. A property must possess several or most of these aspects to be recognized as having good integrity.

### Dalton Commercial Historic District

This Dalton Commercial Historic District has several examples of historic commercial buildings. Approximately six have plaques acknowledging awards by the Dalton Historic Preservation Commission for an "Outstanding Preservation Project." The upper levels of most of the buildings retain much of their historic character with the exception of windows. Some windows have been replaced with windows that have inappropriate light patterns and materials. Most inappropriate, non-historic awnings applied during earlier renovations have been replaced with more appropriate cloth or metal types. A few buildings still have the non-historic wood and shingle awnings. Exterior building materials are primarily brick and some buildings have been clad in stone. False façades or latter, usually non-historic building fronts that have been added to a historic building are few, and there are some buildings that have been covered with a masonry material. The major area where the Dalton Commercial Historic District looses integrity is its storefronts. This is the primary focal point of a commercial building and most storefronts have inappropriate aluminum or metal windows frames and doors. Many clerestory windows extending across the façade above storefront windows and doors have been blocked or covered. There are also a few buildings with storefronts that have been replaced by garage doors. Eight buildings surveyed during 1975 and 1989 have been destroyed. One major intrusion to the historic district is the West Waugh Street overpass, ironically this structure will soon be fifty years old and qualifies as a historic resource. Overall the general appearance and feel of the Dalton Commercial Historic District represents a good level of integrity.

### Crown Mill Historic District

The Crown Mill Historic District has suffered tremendous loss of integrity due to the destruction of 19 of the 31 historic manufacturing buildings included in the National Register Nomination of 1979. Further, one building, the spring house, is in ruins. The integrity of the surviving buildings is good with the exception of a warehouse that has two side shed additions added at a later date. The main mill building has been renovated, and in 2007, received an award from the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation. The building is now an apartment complex.

The current integrity of the Crown Mill village is a complex issue. At the time the neighborhood was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, some of the houses had already been renovated, altered or remodeled once or twice. In the years since the listing most of the houses have been altered again, possibly several times. Nearly all of the wood exterior wall materials have been replaced with vinyl, aluminum, asbestos or Masonite. Only a few homes still have weatherboard siding. The original pressed-metal roofs are now predominately composition shingle. A few houses have standing seam metal roofs. Most porches have been replaced and have new wood porch posts, and some have concrete floors. A few houses still have metal porch supports from an earlier renovation. There are very few original windows. Many windows are metal or vinyl, and have non-historic light patterns representing an earlier renovation. Original brick pier foundations now have infill or have been rebuilt as continuous foundations. Brick and concrete block are the most common foundation materials. Rear additions are also common and a few houses have been expanded by a side addition. Some of the houses built as duplexes have been converted to single-family homes with the resulting loss of a front door. Nearly all of the decorative features have been removed from the houses. Unfortunately, nearly all the neighborhood historic resources the have undergone modifications at some time in their long history. Within the historic district, approximately 11 historic mill village resources surveyed in 1975 and 1989 have been destroyed.

Three other buildings in the district deserve special note: the Hamilton House retains its historic integrity and is being well cared for; the Company Store has good integrity, however the decorative brackets and balustrades have been removed. The Mill School has good integrity except for the loss of its extra large windows.

The overall character of the neighborhood still retains its historic feel and sense of place. These varied alterations diminish the historic character of the buildings. In most cases, many of these alterations appear to have been completed less that fifty years ago rendering them currently non-historic alterations. Of particular concern is the extensive use of vinyl for exterior walls and windows.

### Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District

The architectural and historic integrity of the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District is very good. The majority of the buildings retain their historic features and materials. There are however some window replacements, but most are appropriate to the period of the house. Many porches that were originally screened have been enclosed with glass or changed to living space. Some houses have additions primarily on the rear of the house and a few have side additions or enclosed garages. A few houses have multiple additions and are now duplexes or multiple apartment dwellings. There are approximately five buildings surveyed during 1975 and 1989 that have now been destroyed. The biggest threat to the integrity of this historic district is the use of vinyl siding to cover or replace historic cladding. The use of vinyl as a replacement cladding is becoming common.

**McCarty Subdivision Historic District**

The architectural and historic integrity of the McCarty Subdivision Historic District is very good to excellent. A few windows have been changed to vinyl, but their light patterns are appropriate to the period of the house. Screened porches are still intact and additions are few, mostly attached garages. One previously surveyed building has been destroyed in this district. One building has been moved into the subdivision, and two have lost integrity due to later alterations. The main threat to the integrity of this district is the use of vinyl siding to cover or replace historic wall materials.

**Vinyl Siding and Windows**

Since vinyl siding and windows are a reoccurring threat to architectural and historic integrity of Dalton's historic districts, some of the issues regarding the use of vinyl on historic buildings will be addressed here. Vinyl as an exterior siding material is not yet 50 years old. In the 1970s it became a popular replacement material for house sidings. Since vinyl siding is not a historic material it is inappropriate to use it on a historic house. In an Internet article presented by *Historical Home* it was stated that some historic preservation commissions have faced lawsuits for allowing vinyl siding to be put on historic buildings.

Further, the appearance of vinyl siding does not look like the original wood weatherboard. Features such as beaded edges, "drop" profile and the patterns of application are lost with vinyl siding. As a result, vinyl siding detracts from the historic character of historic buildings. Decorative features of historic buildings often have to be removed or diminished when vinyl siding is used to replace wood siding. There is some evidence that vinyl siding on historic buildings may cause moisture problems resulting in expensive repairs. Some studies show that the cost of vinyl siding is approximately equal to two paint jobs during the same period of time. Contrary to popular belief, vinyl siding is not maintenance free nor indestructible. It is prone to denting, cupping, warping and fading.

For more information visit the *Historical Home* web site www.historical-home.com/2008/07 victorian-homes-for-sale.html and see the National Park Service Preservation Brief 8: *"Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings."*

## CONDITION of BUILDINGS

The condition of a building is not to be confused with architectural integrity. Condition is the level of maintenance of the physical elements of a building. Condition can be identified as: excellent — in superb condition; good — structurally sound; fair — needs substantial rehabilitation work; and poor — in a severe state of neglect.

The exterior condition of buildings in the four historic districts ranges from excellent to poor. Interiors were not inspected, so no comments are available. In the Dalton Commercial Historic District, the majority of the buildings are in good condition. There are a few that have recently been renovated and are in very good condition. There are also a few that are in ruins or vacant and in poor condition.

In the Crown Mill Historic District the first mill building, the Crown Gardens and Archives office, the Hamilton House, and the second mill office are all in good condition. Most of the remaining buildings are in good to poor condition. Age has taken its toll on a few buildings and these are in poor condition. There have been reports of occupants removing parts of buildings to use as heating fuel. These few buildings are in near ruinous condition.

In both the Thornton Avenue/Murray Historic District and the McCarty Subdivision Historic District the majority of the buildings are in good to excellent condition. One house in the Thornton Avenue/Murray Historic District is currently undergoing renovation and is in poor condition at this time.

## SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 463 historic and non-historic buildings, structures, objects, sites and landscape resources were studied and evaluated during this historic resource survey. For the purposes of this survey historic refers to resources built up to and including 1974 and non-historic refers to those buildings built after 1974. These resources fall within the predetermined boundaries stated under the Project Description. The Crown Mill Historic District has been designated a National Register District. The Dalton Commercial Historic District, the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District and the McCarty Subdivision Historic District are designated as National Register Districts and Local Historic Districts. The National Register District identifies the resources in the district as worthy of preservation. The local historic district is established by a local historic preservation ordinance that provides a means to protect the historic resources through a design review process performed by the Dalton Historic Preservation Commission.

A break down of the resources surveyed is as follows:

**Historic resources surveyed and entered into the online data base**

| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 423 |
| Structures | 3 |
| Objects | 2 |
| Sites | 4 |
| Landscape | 2 |
| Total | 434 |

A complete list of the resources surveyed can be found in Appendix 1. Survey maps delineating the local and National Register historic district boundaries are in Appendix 3.

There are an additional 29 buildings in the historic districts that were not entered into the online survey data base but have been evaluated and fall into the non-historic category. These non-historic resource are those built after 1974 (see Appendix 4).

The following is a breakdown of the surveyed resources by historic districts.

**Dalton Commercial Historic District**

| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 141 |
| Structures | 1 |
| Objects | 2 |
| Sites | 2 |
| Total | 146 |

**Crown Mill Historic District**

| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 104 |
| Structures | 2 |
| Landscape | 1 |
| Total | 107 |

**Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District**

| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 138 |
| Sites | 2 |
| Total | 140 |

**McCarty Subdivision Historic District**

| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 40 |
| Landscape feature | 1 |
| Total | 41 |

Approximately 53 of the above listed historic resources have lost historic architectural integrity and are now considered historic, non-contributing resources (see Appendix 2). Historic resources are those built through 1974. A non-contributing historic resource is one that does not add to the historic qualities or associations that make a property significant. This can be due to a lack of association to the period of significance, loss of integrity, lack of archeological value or does not independently meet the National Register criteria. These resources, have been surveyed and entered into the online survey data base. These resources have been evaluated as *"Appears not to meet National/Georgia Register criteria"* on the GNARHGIS survey form. This assessment regarding the loss of integrity, has not been acknowledged or approved by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division; this evaluation is the opinion of the surveyor.

Forty-five previously surveyed historic resources in the Dalton historic districts have been destroyed (see Appendix 5).

## Landmarks

Landmarks, that include both individual properties and districts, can be recognized at three levels of significance: local, state or national. Most of Dalton's landmarks are noteworthy at the local level of significance. Local landmarks are properties prominent in the community and historically significant to the development of the community. They have a high degree of architectural or historic value to the citizens. Landmarks are often community recognized buildings such as the post office, depot, bank, churches, schools, or institutional buildings. Those within the four historic districts of Dalton include a city hall, post office, skyscraper hotel, church, temple, mill, and several homes of early settlers. These resources are recognized at the local level of significance,

## Individual Buildings

Within the Dalton historic districts are two individual buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Ainsworth E. Blunt House listed in 1980, and the Western and Atlantic Depot listed in 1978.

## ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The following assessment is presented for each of the four historic districts: Dalton Commercial Historic District, Crown Mill Historic District, Thornton Avenue/ Murray Hill Historic District and McCarty Subdivision Historic District.

### Dalton Commercial Historic District

Most of the buildings in the Dalton Commercial Historic District are brick with load bearing brick walls, heavy timber interior framing, concrete slab foundations, built-up tar and gravel or asphalt roofs, and have large storefront glass windows. There are some built of natural or cast stone and concrete block. Cast or pressed metal have been added to a few as decorative features. Some buildings are covered with stucco, and a few rare buildings have non-historic synthetic materials such as vinyl, Plexiglas, glass blocks, plywood, metal, corrugated metal, precast concrete, tile, perm stone, and wood or asphalt shingles.

Most of the buildings are attached, one or two stories with first floor store fronts that have plate glass or paneled windows. There are a few buildings that are three and five stories. The upper floors are most often used as office space and may have a variety of window types to include double hung, fixed, factory sash, awning, paneled, glass blocks or casement. Roof types are predominately flat, but there are a few buildings with gabled roofs and a very limited number with hip roofs, such as the historic Post Office. The majority of the foundations are concrete slabs, although stone and brick are also present. Many buildings have awnings constructed of a variety of materials such as cloth, wood, metal, and wood covered with shingles. Porches are rare and include wood and brick materials with hip roofs. One gas station has a metal canopy.

The majority of the buildings are used for commercial business. There are however three buildings constructed for public use, Post Office (resource #246671), city hall (resource #246777), and fire hall (resource #246774). Other uses included a five story hotel (resource #246669), two depots, one for passengers (resource #246771) and one for freight (resource #246769), three theaters (resources #246850, #246684, and #246831), and two social meeting places-a lodge (resource #246895) and an activity center (resource #246666).

The Dalton Commercial District developed around the passenger depot built in 1852. Most of the oldest buildings are on North Hamilton Street between Crawford Street and Waugh Street. These buildings date from the 1860s through the 1950s with most dating from the 1880s and 1890s. The predominate styles of these early buildings include Italianate, Folk Victorian and Italian Renaissance Revival. The building types include Single Retail and Commercial Block.

South Hamilton Street between Crawford Street and Morris Street was the next area of major development. Buildings date from the late 1880s into the 1960s with most built during the 1920s. The remaining area of the Dalton Commercial District had sporadic development between the 1900s to late 1920s. King Street is the primary development area for this period. North Hamilton street, north of West Waugh Street, has buildings dating primarily from the 1930s to the 1940s. Much of the development of West Gordon Street dates from the 1930s with an exception built in 2009. West Crawford Street, West Cuyler Street, Morris Street and Pentz Street all have buildings from the 1910s through the 1960s with most of the construction being in the 1930s and 1940s.
The prominent styles of these periods of development include the Commercial Plain, Italian Renaissance Revival and International. The major building types are the Single Retail, Commercial Block and Multiple Retail.

In addition to the buildings, the Dalton Commercial Historic District also has two objects. The bronze statue of General Joseph E. Johnston (resource #246845), erected in 1912 on the west side of the corner of Crawford Street and Hamilton Street. The second, a 1949 Southern "Crescent City" Pullman car (resource #247595) is located beside the Freight Depot on South Depot Street. The train car most likely became a stationary object when the freight depot was renovated in 2009.

A structure was added to the Dalton Commercial Historic District when the West Waugh Street overpass (resource #247127) was constructed during the early 1970s. There is one site In the historic district. The Fraker Hardware Store (resource #246762), built in 1915 on South Hamilton Street but burned in 2011. The site of this historic building is now being renovated for use as an outdoor activity area.

Streets in the historic district are laid out on a gridiron pattern. Landscaping features of the Dalton Commercial Historic District include a median along Hamilton Street that currently has plants and paving stones. These are non-historic features. The median around the statue of General Joseph E. Johnston is a historic feature created when the monument was erected in 1912. All the streets have sidewalks, and street furniture and lamps are present along Hamilton Street.

**Crown Mill Historic District**

The earliest building in the Crown Mill Historic District is the Hamilton House built circa 1840 on the west side of Chattanooga Avenue (resource #247225). This building is a Greek Revival style and Georgian Cottage type. The house is one and a half stories, constructed of brick, with a gabled roof, a Greek Revival portico and double hung windows. The house has a large side addition circa 1884-86. South of the house is a brick shed and further south is a small family cemetery.

North of the Hamilton House, also on Chattanooga Avenue, is the Crown Mill complex. The first mill building (resource #247227) was constructed in 1884 with multiple additions dating from the late 1880s to the early 1900s. The building is one to three stories high with load bearing brick construction, cross gabled roof, concrete foundation, reinforced concrete floors, and "slow burning" heavy timber and plank interior structure. The mill has Gothic Revival stylistic influence and is a Manufacturing Building type. The second mill building (resource #247228) is attached on the north end of the first mill building. This mill building was constructed during the early 1900s with multiple additions added also in the early 1900s. The building is one story and is similar in materials and features to the first mill building. There are also multiple attached buildings built between 1897 and 1900. These buildings are one story high on raised basements, have low pitched gable roofs, and are of brick construction. They are attached by continuous roofs, walls and foundations, and appear to function more as additions rather than individual buildings. In 1903 a one story detached building (resource #247229) was built just east of the main mill building. This is one story high, brick construction and stucco cladding (added in the 1970s), a low nearly flat roof and arched doors and windows. These later buildings have few stylistic features and are Manufacturing Building types.

Just south of the main mill building is the historic Crown Mill Office Building (resource #247226), built 1894. The building is a one and a half story brick building, H-shaped, gable roof, brick foundation with double hung and casement windows. The building has Colonial Revival features. To the south of the office building is a brick and concrete block shed, a second brick shed, ruins of a spring house and a brick lined reservoir. The spring house and reservoir date from circa 1884 and are a part of the Crown Mill Office Building grounds.

Northeast of the historic mill complex, along the west side of Chattanooga Avenue, are two later Crown Mill buildings. The one to the north (resource #247230) was built circa 1930 as a one story, brick, parapet gable roof, brick foundation building. The building has two metal side additions. Immediately south of this building, connected by infill, is a circa 1975 prefabricated steel warehouse (resource #247231). North of the historic mill complex are five non-historic metal warehouse buildings with multiple cargo delivery bays, constructed between 2006 and 2007. Also in this area is a non-historic office building constructed at approximately the same time as the warehouses.

On the east side of Chattanooga Avenue, opposite the non-historic warehouses, is a circa 1975 prefabricated metal warehouse (resource #247232). The building has a low pitched roof, concrete foundation and multiple cargo delivery bays. North of this warehouse, also on east side, is a modern office building built in 1998.

On the east side of Chattanooga Avenue is the historic Crown Mill Village. Generally the mill village is east of Chattanooga Avenue, north of Tyler Street, west of Luckie Street, Gin Street, Julian Street and the alley east of Factory Street, and south of Mill Creek. The street layout is a modified gridiron pattern with rear service alleys. The earliest mill houses were built on the west side of Luckie Street, south side of Matilda Street, east side of Cotton Street, east side of Chattanooga Avenue, north of Tyler Street, and both sides of Pine and Jeans Streets. These houses date from 1885 to the early 1900s. The houses are simple with few or no stylistic features. The most common house types are Side Gabled Cottage and Saddlebag. There are also a few Hall-Parlor , Double Pen, and Double Shotgun types. There are a few later styles and types added after the initial construction period, including a Craftsman Duplex Apartment (resource $247143), an American Small House type (resource #247179), and a Ranch House type (resource #247138). These were built between 1940 and 1970. There is one non-historic apartment building dated circa 2001 on Pine Street, and a non-historic infill building on Luckie Street built circa 2000.

These early mill houses are prefabricated buildings manufactured by Farrar Lumber Company. The houses are one story, side gabled, with rear wings or additions, and partial width front porches. Hip roofs and full porches are also present in limited numbers. Many houses have two front doors, and chimneys are still present on a large number of the houses. Most of the houses are wood framed construction and are now covered with synthetic siding such as vinyl or aluminum. Foundations are varied with brick piers and infill being the most common. Roofing materials are composition shingle.

To the north of the first mill village, a second phase of development began in the late 1890s and continued into the early 1900s. This area includes the north side of Matilda Street, Crown Street, Gin Street, and part of Cotton Street. The Saddlebag house type is the most common in this area. These houses are similar in form and materials to the first phase with exception of approximately three houses on the north side of Gin Street (resources #247175, #247176, #247177. The National Register Nomination form describes these houses as two small houses built together in a T-shaped arrangement. There are two non-historic houses, one on Crown Street built 1990 and one on Cotton Street built 2003.

The third phase of the mill village is further north, primarily along Factory Street, but also includes Judson Street, Julian Street and part of Moore Street. These streets are also a modified gridiron pattern. Houses date from the early 1900s. Some of these houses have stylistic features of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The Saddlebag type continues to be very common in this area, as does the Side Gabled Cottage. Also present are the Double Pen, Gabled Wing, Hall-Parlor, Queen Anne Cottage and Single Pen. A few later house types added to the area between 1940 and 1970 are the Front Gabled Bungalow (resource #247202) and the Ranch House types (resources #247184, #247191, and #247203). There are approximately five non-historic houses in this area dating from 1988 to 2006.

Most of the houses in this area are similar to the earlier mill houses. There are however several houses that are larger and some have L-shaped porches and L- or T- forms, or front projecting wings, with hipped roofs. The Queen Anne Cottages also have decorative features. The houses in this area are also one story high, and generally the materials are the same as the earlier mill village development phases.

There are two additional historic buildings in the mill village. On Chattanooga Avenue at West Matilda, there is a Community Store (resource #247218) built in 1886. This is a one story, brick, parapet gabled roof building with double wood front doors, segmental arched windows, and a portico with paired columns. The Mill Village School (resource #247223) is on the south side of Tyler Street on Chattanooga Avenue. Built in 1899 this building may have also been a prefabricated building manufactured by the Farrar Lumber Company. This is a Colonial Revival Style, One Room School type building. It is a front gabled, one story, wood framed, wood sided, building with a brick pier and fill foundation and double hung windows.

Outbuildings are common in the historic district with most being simple storage sheds and carports or garages. Domestic landscaping or yard settings in the Crown Mill Historic District tend to be simple and unplanned. Sidewalks and curbs are along most of the streets. Some properties have fences but they are not prominent. Because of the hilly terrain, especially along Factory Street, Crown Street, West Matilda Street and Jeans Street, retaining walls and steps from the street to the sidewalk are common. One exceptional landscaped property is the gardens of the historic Crown Mill Office (now Crown Gardens & Archives, resource #247226). These gardens are casual, but planned.

**Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District**

The earliest constructed buildings in the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District are along Thornton Avenue. This street is a major thoroughfare and an historic wagon route. The Blunt House is the oldest residence. This Federal style I-House type building was built in 1848 (resource #247570). Other houses along the street were built from the late 1800s to mid 1900s. Among these are many high style dwellings with several fine examples of Queen Anne, Italian Renaissance Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and English Vernacular Revival. There is also an International style office building (resource #247591). House types include Queen Anne House, Georgian House and Cottage, English Cottage, Central Hallway, Bungalow, Gabled Wing, and there is a Central Tower Church (resource #247577), Front Gabled Religious building (resource #247317) and a Modern Office Complex type (resource #247591).

The second oldest area of housing development is along West Crawford Street between Valley Drive and Ridge Street. Houses on this street were built between the 1890s and the 1970s. The houses along West Crawford Street include some of the same styles and types found along Thornton Avenue except these houses have fewer stylistic details and are smaller. An additional style found in this area is the Folk Victorian, and additional building types include Saddlebag, New South, Ranch and a Modern Apartment Strip/Motel. On the far west end of the historic district is a National Guard Armory (resource # 248138) built ins 1950, with international stylist influences.

The next period of residential development covers the bulk of the historic district. This area is west of Thornton Avenue, south of West Crawford Street, along Ridge Street and north of West Emery Street. Other streets in the historic district are Valley Drive, Fairview Drive, Wilkins Street, Lynn Street, West Cuyler Street, Murray Hill Drive, Williamsburg Drive, Kenilworth Court, and McBridge Street. This subdivision known as Murray Hill, was initially developed in 1937 as a modern in-town suburb. Construction began in the late 1930s and continued into the 1970s. In addition to the above mentioned styles, the Plain Style Ranch is also represented in this area of the historic district. Other building types include Modern Apartment Complex and Duplex Apartment. Also in this area on Ridge Street are two Habitat for Humanity homes built circa 2000 that replace an earlier historic house.

On the fringe areas of the historic district are a few buildings dating from the 1960s and 1970s. On West Crawford between Thornton Avenue and Valley Drive is a rare example of a Modern Movement Earth Shelter style, Single Retail type, and there is also an International style, Public Government Building type. On West Franklin Street there is an International style, Modern Apartment Complex type building (resource #247560).

Buildings in the historic district are one to three stories high and wood framed. Roof types include all variations of gable and hip roofs. Exterior walls are brick, vinyl, wood, shingle, or stone. Full masonry foundations are most common, but stone and concrete block are also present in small numbers. Roofing materials are composition shingles. Outbuildings include some storage sheds, but carports and garages are fairly common. There are approximately five non-historic buildings built between 1984 and 1996.

Domestic landscaping or yard settings are casual and unplanned. Some properties have swimming pools. Some homes have fences but they are not prominent nor do they predominant. Sidewalks and curbs are present on most streets. Most driveways are paved and there are some that are shared by two homeowners. Within the district are two small parks.

On the far west side of the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District is a very significant historic site, the West Hill Cemetery created circa 1858 (resource #24736). A newer, but now historic cemetery, Whitfield Memorial Gardens (resource #247239), created in 1956, is adjacent to the historic cemetery. Both of these cemeteries are on the west side of Ridge Street and extend north to south along the Murray Hill Subdivision. Within these cemeteries are numerous statues, monuments, a historic cannon, and five buildings related to the cemetery business and functions. Three of the buildings are historic and include a Chapel (resource #247238), and a cemetery office and a large storage/utility shed. These date from 1940 to 1956.

**McCarty Subdivision Historic**

The oldest house in the McCarty Subdivision Historic District is at the end of Thornton Place (resource #247607), built in 1882. The house was moved to its current site in 1929 and the subdivision was created on the surrounding property. The subdivision was platted in 1929 and includes Thornton Place, East and West Willow Park Drive, Sunset Circle and a small part of West Walnut Avenue. The streets are laid out in a linear and curvilinear pattern. Construction began soon after the subdivision was platted and continued into the 1960s. Architectural styles in the historic district include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Plain Style Ranch, and Modern Shed Roof. House types in the district include Side Gabled Cottage, English Cottage, Georgian House and Cottage, Queen Anne House and Ranch House. There are also two Modern Apartment Complex type buildings (resources #247599 and #247636), and one duplex apartment type (resource #248192).

The first houses built in the historic district are along West Walnut Avenue and one on Thornton Place, constructed in 1929 (resource #247600). Most of the houses along Willow Park Drive were built in the early 1930s. Sunset Circle was built in the late 1930s to early 1940s. Construction dates on Thornton Place range from the early 1930s to the early 1950s with one non-historic house built in 2005. On the east boundary of the historic district on South Thornton Avenue is a circa 2005 office building built for the United Way. A property on West Willow Park Drive was subdivided and built upon during 1960. This house has a Brown Street address (resource #247618). Another property on Brown Street, subdivided from a West Willow Park Drive lot, is a circa 1933 building originally used as a flower shops. It is now a residence (resource #248191). This appears to be the only commercial use building in the McCarty Subdivision Historic District. A lot, subdivided from a property of Sunset Circle, is now occupied by a duplex apartment built in 1968 (resource #248192). This building is also on Brown Street.

The buildings in the McCarty Subdivision Historic District are one and two stories high with wood frames. Most roofs are cross gable and side gable, but gambrel, and hip roofs are also present. Brick, wood, stucco, vinyl, and stone are wall claddings. Foundations are continuous brick with the exception of the first house that has brick pier foundations. Roofing materials are composition shingle. Historic garages are behind most of the houses.

Yard settings in the subdivision are informally planned with many mature trees, shrubs and ground covers. Most of the streets have curbs. Sidewalks are along Thornton Place and West Walnut Avenue. Fences are few, but retaining walls are common along East Willow Park Drive. The most significant landscape feature is the median separating East and West Willow Park Drives (resource #247637). A creek flows through the median and is informally landscaped with shade trees, natural vegetation, and foot bridges.

## RECOMMENDATIONS and OBSERVATIONS

It should be noted that this historic resource survey report does not in any way change the Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill, McCarty Subdivision, Dalton Commercial and/or Crown Mill historic districts listings in the National Register of Historic Places. District boundaries, the period of significance, and the contributing/non-contributing status of properties within the districts are in no way affected by this survey report or any recommendations including herein. Any amendments to any of the above-mentioned Historic Districts must be made through the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) process in 36CFR60, as amended.

- In the Dalton Commercial Historic District there is one building adjacent to the historic district that should be included. The First National Bank of Atlanta-Wells Fargo, 201 S. Hamilton Street, was constructed during 1967-68. It will be 50 years old in 2018 and is a soon and is a significant building significant building both historically and architecturally. As mentioned above, this amendment would have to follow the process of completing the NRHP, 36CFR60 form. The amendment would include the history of the building as it contributes to the history of the district, architectural information, a boundary expansion description, and an amendment to the period of significance.
- There appear to be serious building code violations in the Crown Mill Historic District. Not only are buildings being destroyed for firewood, but non-historic infill construction is occurring without building permits. Code enforcement and education programs might help to curb some of these inappropriate activities. Further, a local district designation could help to preserve the Crown Mill Historic District.
- Develop a handbook about rehabilitation for historic property owners (with Spanish translations).
- Recruit concerned citizens to study and guide preservation activities in the districts.
- Communicate and coordinate with the Latin American Community Alliance and other Latin religious and cultural organizations to help educate Hispanic immigrants about the importance of preserving the historic architectural environment in Dalton.
- Analyze the impact of local ordinances on historic resources. Ordinances for land use, signage, parking, building permits, building codes and safety are often developed for new construction and future development. However, the impact of these ordinances on historic buildings and their surroundings are often ignored or overlooked. A reevaluation of these and other ordinances, with historic buildings in mind, could help to preserve the city's historic resources.
- Educate the public about preservation through special activities, information, and local school programs. With a lot of focus on the Crown Mill Historic District.
- A large number of house have been altered by use of vinyl siding and windows. Educate property owners about the problems that can occur from using vinyl siding on historic buildings.

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## APPENDIX 1

### All Surveyed Resources

### Dalton Commercial Historic District

| GNARHGIS Resource Number | Address |
|---|---|
| 246558 | 327 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246564 | 315-325 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246571 | 311 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246572 | 309 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246573 | 307 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246574 | 301-303-305 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246578 | 100 W. Waugh Street |
| 246579 | 102-104 W. Waugh Street |
| 246581 | 106 W. Waugh Street |
| 246591 | 300 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246592 | 316 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246593 | 267 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246594 | 103-103½ W. Waugh Street |
| 246595 | 265 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246596 | 261 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246597 | 259 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246598 | 257 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246599 | 251 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246600 | 247 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246601 | 245 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246602 | 243 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246603 | 239 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246604 | 237 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246611 | 235 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246612 | 229 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246613 | 225 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246622 | 223 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246625 | 217-221 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246632 | 211 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246635 | 209 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246637 | 201 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246639 | 200 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246645 | 210 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246646 | 212 N. Hamilton Street |

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|---|---|
| 246647 | 218 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246648 | 220 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246649 | 222 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246650 | 224 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246651 | 226 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246652 | 230 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246653 | 234 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246654 | 236-238 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246655 | 240 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246656 | 244 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246657 | 246-248 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246658 | 250 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246659 | 254 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246660 | 256 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246661 | 258 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246662 | 119 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246663 | 117 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246664 | 115 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246665 | 113 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246666 | 107-109-111 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246667 | 105 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246668 | 101 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246669 | 100 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246670 | 106-108-110 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246671 | 100 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246681 | 108 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246684 | 112-114 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246688 | 200 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246691 | 202 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246694 | 204 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246697 | 206 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246704 | 208 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246705 | 214-216 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246706 | 220 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246707 | 300 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246708 | 304 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246709 | 308 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246710 | 310 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246711 | 312 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246732 | 314 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246733 | 316 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246734 | 318 S. Hamilton Street |

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|---|---|
| 246735 | 320 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246736 | 322 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246737 | 324-326 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246738 | 328 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246744 | 330 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246746 | 334 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246748 | 336 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246750 | 329 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246752 | 327 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246755 | 325 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246759 | 319 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246762 | 311-319-321 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246766 | 307-309 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246769 | 305 S. Depot Street |
| 246771 | 110 Depot Street |
| 246772 | 108 Depot Street |
| 246773 | 110 W. Waugh Street |
| 246774 | 210 N. Pentz Street |
| 246775 | 208 N. Pentz Street |
| 246776 | 206 N. Pentz Street |
| 246777 | 114 N. Pentz Street |
| 246814 | 108-110 N. Pentz Street |
| 246815 | 125 W. Crawford Street |
| 246816 | 251 S. Pentz Street |
| 246817 | 310 S. Pentz Street and 207 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246818 | 312 S. Pentz Street |
| 246819 | 314 S. Pentz Street |
| 246820 | 305 S. Pentz Street |
| 246821 | 109 E. Morris Street |
| 246822 | 105 E. Morris Street |
| 246823 | 220 W. Morris Street |
| 246824 | 109 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246825 | 120 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246826 | 118 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246827 | 116 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246828 | 112 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246829 | 105-107 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246830 | 201 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246831 | 203 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246832 | 205-205A W. Cuyler Street |
| 246833 | 207 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246834 | 209 W. Cuyler Street |

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|---|---|
| 246835 | 211 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246838 | 217 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246839 | 109 W. Gordon Street |
| 246840 | 111 W. Gordon Street |
| 246842 | 113 W. Gordon Street |
| 246844 | 123 W. Gordon Street |
| 246845 | Crawford Street at Hamilton Street |
| 246850 | 113 W. Crawford Street |
| 246891 | 117 W. Crawford Street |
| 246894 | 121 W. Crawford Street |
| 246895 | 118-126 W. Crawford Street |
| 246926 | 112 W. Crawford Street |
| 246928 | 110 W. Crawford Street |
| 246931 | 115 W. King Street |
| 246937 | 113 W. King Street |
| 247083 | 109-111 King Street |
| 247101 | 112 W. King Street |
| 247103 | 116 W. King Street |
| 247104 | 120 W. King Street |
| 247105 | 122 W. King Street |
| 247107 | 126 W. King Street |
| 247108 | 128-130 W. King Street |
| 247109 | 236 Depot Street |
| 247127 | Waugh Street Overpass |
| 247593 | 108-114 W. Gordon Street |
| 247594 | 333 S. Hamilton Street |
| 247595 | 305 S. Depot Street |
| 247641 | 118 N. Hamilton Street |

## Crown Mill Historic District

| GNARHGIS Resource Number | Address |
|---|---|
| 247128 | 601 Luckie Street |
| 247129 | 605 Luckie Street |
| 247130 | 609 Luckie Street |
| 247131 | 613 Luckie Street |
| 247132 | 705 Luckie Street |
| 247133 | 303 W. Matilda Street |
| 247134 | Standpipe between 705 and 613 Luckie Street |
| 247135 | 305 W. Matilda Street |

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|---|---|
| 247136 | 307 W. Matilda Street |
| 247137 | 311 W. Matilda Street |
| 247138 | 313 W. Matilda Street |
| 247139 | 624 Pine Street |
| 247140 | 618-620 Pine Street |
| 247141 | 614 Pine Street |
| 247142 | 608 Pine Street |
| 247143 | 304 Tyler Street |
| 247144 | 609 Pine Street |
| 247145 | 615 Pine Street |
| 247146 | 619-621 Pine Street |
| 247147 | 623 Pine Street |
| 247148 | 625 Pine Street |
| 247150 | 405 W. Matilda Street |
| 247151 | 620-622 Jeans Street |
| 247152 | 616-618 Jeans Street |
| 247153 | 612-614 Jeans Street |
| 247154 | 608-610 Jeans Street |
| 247155 | 312 Tyler Street |
| 247156 | 603-605 Jeans Street |
| 247157 | 607 Jeans Street |
| 247158 | 611-613 Jeans Street |
| 247159 | 615-617 Jeans Street |
| 247160 | 619-621 Jeans Street |
| 247161 | 409 W. Matilda Street |
| 247162 | 408 W. Matilda Street |
| 247163 | 404 W. Matilda Street |
| 247164 | 400 W. Matilda Street |
| 247165 | 312 W. Matilda Street |
| 247166 | 308 W. Matilda Street |
| 247167 | 309 Crown Street |
| 247168 | 313 Crown Street |
| 247169 | 317 Crown Street |
| 247170 | 321 Crown Street |
| 247171 | 322 Crown Street |
| 247172 | 318 Crown Street |
| 247173 | 314 Crown Street |
| 247174 | 310 Crown Street |
| 247175 | 808 Gin Street |
| 247176 | 813 Gin Street |
| 247177 | 820 Gin Street |
| 247178 | 720 Cotton Street |

| | |
|---|---|
| 247179 | 309 W. Matilda Street |
| 247180 | 503 Judson Street |
| 247181 | 507 Judson Street |
| 247182 | 508 Judson Street |
| 247183 | 506 Judson Street |
| 247184 | 502 Judson Street |
| 247185 | 500 Judson Street |
| 247186 | 905 Julian Street |
| 247187 | 911 Julian Street |
| 247188 | 904 Factory Street |
| 247189 | 908 Factory Street |
| 247190 | 912 Factory Street |
| 247191 | 500 Moore Street |
| 247192 | 1002 Factory Street |
| 247193 | 1006 Factory Street |
| 247194 | 1010 Factory Street |
| 247195 | 1016 Factory Street |
| 247196 | 1020 Factory Street |
| 247197 | 1022 (or 1024) Factory Street |
| 247198 | 1030 Factory Street |
| 247199 | 1034 Factory Street |
| 247200 | between 1034 & 1040 Factory Street |
| 247201 | 1040 Factory Street |
| 247202 | 1048 Factory Street (or 1046 Factory View.) |
| 247203 | 1052 Factory Street |
| 247204 | 1058 Factory Street |
| 247205 | 1045 Factory Street |
| 247206 | 1043 Factory Street |
| 247207 | 1039 Factory Street |
| 247208 | 1035 Factory Street |
| 247209 | 1027 Factory Street |
| 247210 | 1023 Factory Street |
| 247211 | 1021 Factory Street |
| 247212 | 1019 Factory Street |
| 247213 | 725 Cotton Street |
| 247214 | 721 Cotton Street |
| 247215 | 712 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247216 | 708 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247217 | 704 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247218 | 700 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247219 | 620 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247220 | 616 Chattanooga Avenue |

| | |
|---|---|
| 247221 | 612 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247222 | 608 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247223 | 534 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247224 | 410 Tyler Street |
| 247225 | 701 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247226 | 715 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247227 | 801 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247228 | 821 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247229 | 809 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247230 | 1015 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247231 | 1015 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247232 | 1002-1004-1006 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 248188 | 908 Julian Street |
| 248189 | 904 Julian Street |
| 248190 | 414 Julian Street |

## Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District

| GNARHGIS Resource Number | Address |
|---|---|
| 247236 | Ridge Street |
| 247237 | W. Cuyler St. at Evans Whiten Drive |
| 247238 | 710 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247239 | 710 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247240 | 503 W. Crawford Street |
| 247241 | 505 W. Crawford Street |
| 247242 | 507 W. Crawford Street |
| 247243 | 509 W. Crawford Street |
| 247244 | 511 W. Crawford Street |
| 247245 | 513 W. Crawford Street |
| 247246 | 601 W. Crawford Street |
| 247247 | 603 W. Crawford Street |
| 247248 | 611 Wilkins Street |
| 247249 | 603 Wilkins Street |
| 247250 | 200 Lynn Street |
| 247251 | 608 Wilkins Street |
| 247252 | 606 Wilkins Street |
| 247253 | 600 Wilkins Street |
| 247254 | 205 Lynn Street |
| 247255 | 209 Lynn Street |
| 247256 | 506 W. Cuyler Street |

| | |
|---|---|
| 247257 | 124 Valley Drive |
| 247258 | 110 Valley Drive |
| 247259 | 104 Valley Drive |
| 247260 | 102 Valley Drive |
| 247262 | 415 W. Crawford Street |
| 247263 | 417 W. Crawford Street |
| 247264 | 410 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247266 | 406 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247268 | 402 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247269 | 403 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247270 | 405 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247271 | 409 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247272 | 411W. Cuyler Street |
| 247273 | 411 W. Crawford Street |
| 247276 | 505-505A W. Cuyler Street |
| 247277 | 507 W. Cuyler Street |
| 247278 | 308 Fairview Drive |
| 247279 | 306 Fairview Drive |
| 247280 | 302 Fairview Drive |
| 247281 | 300 Fairview Drive |
| 247282 | 301 Fairview Drive |
| 247284 | 303-303A Fairview Drive |
| 247285 | 305 Fairview Drive |
| 247291 | 604 Murray Hill Drive |
| 247292 | 308 Lynn Street |
| 247293 | 306 Lynn Street |
| 247294 | 304 Lynn Street |
| 247295 | 300 Lynn Street |
| 247296 | 303 Lynn Street |
| 247307 | 506 Murray Hill Drive |
| 247308 | 308 Valley Drive |
| 247309 | 306 Valley Drive |
| 247310 | 304 Valley Drive |
| 247311 | 302 Valley Drive |
| 247312 | 303 Valley Drive |
| 247313 | 305 Valley Drive |
| 247314 | 307 Valley Drive |
| 247315 | 401 Valley Drive |
| 247316 | 403 Valley Drive |
| 247317 | 501 Valley Drive |
| 247318 | 509 Valley Drive |
| 247319 | 511-513 Valley Drive |

| | |
|---|---|
| 247320 | 514 Valley Drive |
| 247321 | 510 Valley Drive |
| 247322 | 508 Valley Drive |
| 247323 | 504 Valley Drive |
| 247324 | 502 Valley Drive |
| 247325 | 500 Valley Drive |
| 247326 | 406 Valley Drive |
| 247327 | 404 Valley Drive |
| 247328 | 402 Valley Drive |
| 247331 | 400 Valley Drive |
| 247332 | 501 Murray Hill Drive |
| 247346 | 503 Murray Hill Drive |
| 247347 | 505 A-B Murray Hill Drive |
| 247348 | 601 Murray Hill Drive |
| 247349 | 603-605 Murray Hill Drive |
| 247350 | 607 Murray Hill Drive |
| 247351 | 609 Murray Hill Drive |
| 247352 | 512 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247373 | 510 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247374 | 508 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247375 | 506 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247376 | 504 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247377 | 502 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247378 | 503 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247390 | 505 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247391 | 507 A-B-C Williamsburg Drive |
| 247392 | 509 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247393 | 511 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247394 | 513 Williamsburg Drive |
| 247395 | 606 Kenilworth Court |
| 247422 | 604 Kenilworth Court |
| 247423 | 600 Kenilworth Court |
| 247424 | 600 W. Emery Street |
| 247425 | 601 Kenilworth Court |
| 247426 | 603 Kenilworth Court |
| 247427 | 605 Kenilworth Court |
| 247428 | 610 W. Emery Street |
| 247534 | 514 Fairview Drive |
| 247535 | 510 Fairview Drive |
| 247536 | 508 Fairview Drive |
| 247537 | 506 Fairview Drive |
| 247538 | 504 Fairview Drive |

| | |
|---|---|
| 247539 | 502 Fairview Drive |
| 247540 | 500 Fairview Drive |
| 247552 | 406 Fairview Drive |
| 247553 | 404 Fairview Drive |
| 247554 | 402 Fairview Drive |
| 247555 | 400 Fairview Drive |
| 247556 | 406 W. Emery Street |
| 247557 | 403 W. Emery Street |
| 247558 | 407 W. Emery Street |
| 247559 | 700 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247560 | 405 Franklin Street |
| 247561 | 622 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247562 | 618 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247563 | 614 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247564 | 610 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247565 | 606 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247566 | 600 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247567 | 512 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247568 | 510 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247569 | 508 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247570 | 506 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247576 | 504 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247577 | 500 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247578 | 404 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247590 | 400 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247591 | 308 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 247592 | 112 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 248060 | 405 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 248130 | 407 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 248134 | 501 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 248135 | 503 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 248136 | 505 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 248137 | 701 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 248138 | 709 S. Thornton Avenue |
| 248187 | 108 Ridge Street |

## McCarty Subdivision Historic District

| GNARHGIS Resource Number | Address |
|---|---|
| 247599 | 800 Thornton Place |
| 247600 | 802 Thornton Place |

| | |
|---|---|
| 247601 | 808 Thornton Place |
| 247602 | 810 Thornton Place |
| 247603 | 812 Thornton Place |
| 247604 | 818 Thornton Place |
| 247605 | 817 Thornton Place |
| 247606 | 819 Thornton Place |
| 247607 | 821 Thornton Place |
| 247608 | 823 Thornton Place |
| 247609 | 817 E. Willow Park Drive |
| 247610 | 815 E. Willow Park Drive |
| 247611 | 813 E. Willow Park Drive |
| 247612 | 811 E. Willow Park Drive |
| 247613 | 809 E. Willow Park Drive |
| 247614 | 807 E. Willow Park Drive |
| 247615 | 805 E. Willow Park Drive |
| 247616 | 803 E. Willow Park Drive |
| 247617 | 405 Walnut Avenue |
| 247618 | 801 Brown Street |
| 247619 | 507 Walnut Avenue |
| 247620 | 505 Walnut Avenue |
| 247621 | 804 W. Willow Park Drive |
| 247622 | 806 W. Willow Park Drive |
| 247623 | 810 W. Willow Park Drive |
| 247624 | 902 Sunset Circle |
| 247625 | 904 Sunset Circle |
| 247626 | 906 Sunset Circle |
| 247627 | 908 Sunset Circle |
| 247628 | 910 Sunset Circle |
| 247629 | 912 Sunset Circle |
| 247630 | 914 Sunset Circle |
| 247631 | 916 Sunset Circle |
| 247632 | 918 Sunset Circle |
| 247633 | 920 Sunset Circle |
| 247634 | 917 Sunset Circle |
| 247635 | 913 Sunset Circle |
| 247636 | 919 Sunset Circle |
| 247637 | East & West Willow Park Drive |
| 248191 | 901 Brown Street |
| 248192 | 907-909 Brown Street |

## APPENDIX 2

**Resources built before 1974, entered in to GNARHGIS,
but do not retain architectural integrity.
On the GNARHGIS survey form these resources have been evaluated as
"Appears not to meet National/Georgia Register criteria".
This assessment has not been acknowledged or approved by the
Georgia Historic Preservation Division.
This evaluation is the opinion of the surveyor.**

### Dalton Commercial Historic District

| GNARHGIS Resource Number | Address |
|---|---|
| 246564 | 315-325 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246573 | 307 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246592 | 316 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246603 | 239 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246639 | 200-208 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246646 | 212 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246658 | 250 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246659 | 254 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246660 | 256 N. Hamilton Street |
| 246684 | 112-114 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246707 | 300 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246708 | 304 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246762 | 311-319-321A S. Hamilton Street |
| 246766 | 307-309 S. Hamilton Street |
| 246817 | 310 S. Pentz Street |
| 246822 | 105-107 E. Morris Street |
| 246827 | 116 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246828 | 112 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246829 | 105-107 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246833 | 207 W. Cuyler Street |
| 246894 | 121 W. Crawford Street |
| 247103 | 116 W. King Street |
| 248187 | 108 Ridge Street |

## Crown Mill Historic District

| GNARHGIS Resource Number | Address |
|---|---|
| 247133 | 303 W. Matilda Street |
| 247150 | 405 W. Matilda Street |
| 247153 | 612-614 Jeans Street |
| 247155 | 312 W. Tyler Street |
| 247163 | 404 W. Matilda Street |
| 247164 | 400 W. Matilda Street |
| 247165 | 312 W. Matilda Street |
| 247172 | 318 Crown Street |
| 247175 | 808 Gin Street |
| 247176 | 813 Gin Street |
| 247177 | 820 Gin Street |
| 247178 | 720 Cotton Street |
| 247181 | 507 Judson Street |
| 247183 | 506 Judson Street |
| 247184 | 502 Judson Street |
| 247185 | 500 Judson Street |
| 247194 | 1010 Factory Street |
| 247198 | 1030 Factory Street |
| 247201 | 1040 Factory Street |
| 247203 | 1052 Factory Street |
| 247210 | 1023 Factory Street |
| 247215 | 712 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 247216 | 708 Chattanooga Avenue |
| 248190 | 414 Judson Street |

## Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District

| GNARHGIS Resource Number | Address |
|---|---|
| 247248 | 611 Wilkins Street |
| 247273 | 411 W. Crawford Street |
| 247312 | 303 Valley Drive |
| 248187 | 108 Ridge Street |

## McCarty Subdivision Historic District

| | |
|---|---|
| 247621 | 804 W. Willow Park Drive |
| 247635 | 913 Sunset Circle |

# APPENDIX 3

**Survey Maps showing National Register listed and locally designated historic districts boundaries.**

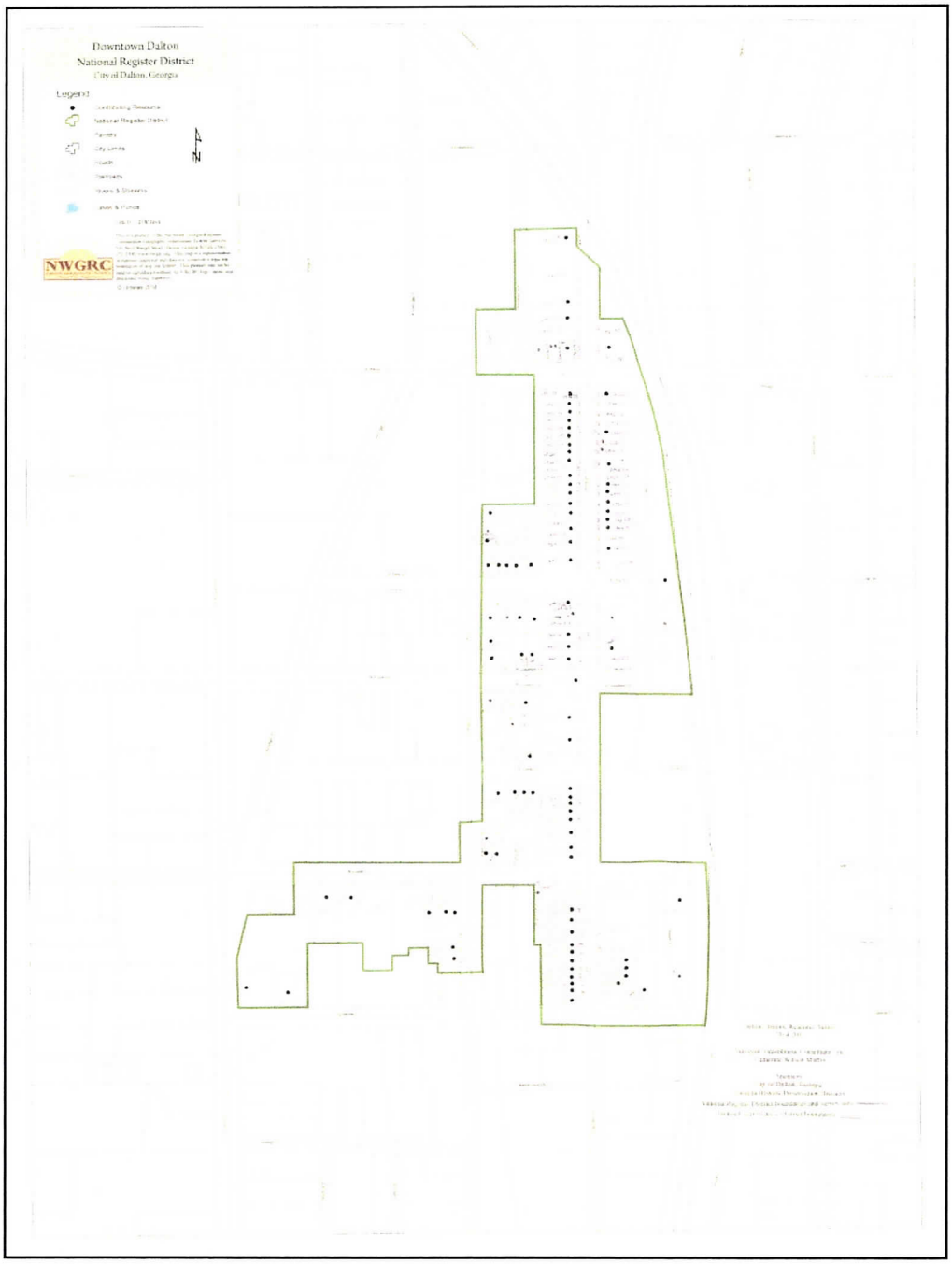
**Separate 1" = 200' large scale printed maps accompany this survey report. Please view these large scale maps to see individual properties and resource numbers.**

**Dalton Commercial Historic District**

**Crown Mill Historic District**

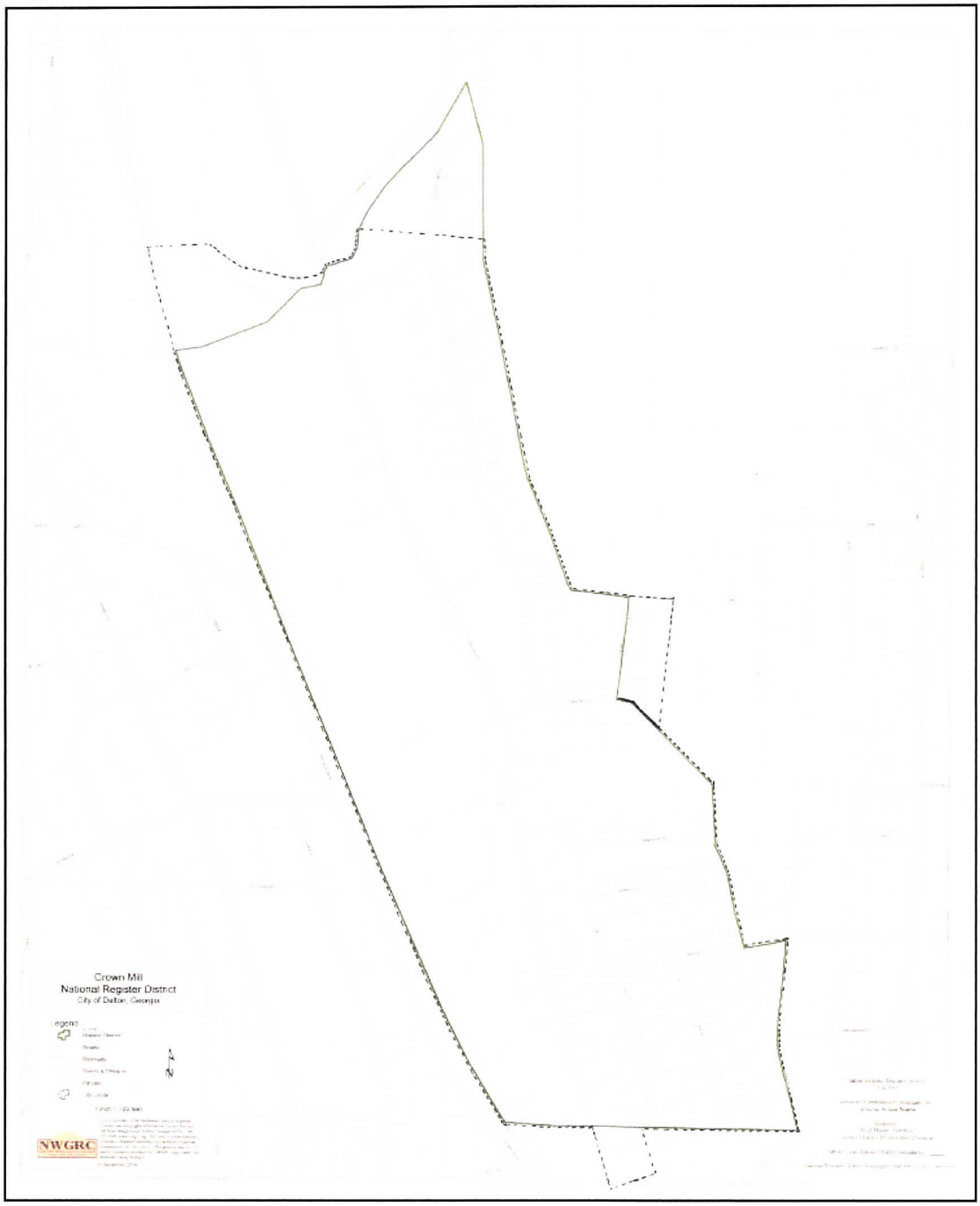
**Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District**

**McCarty Subdivision Historic District**



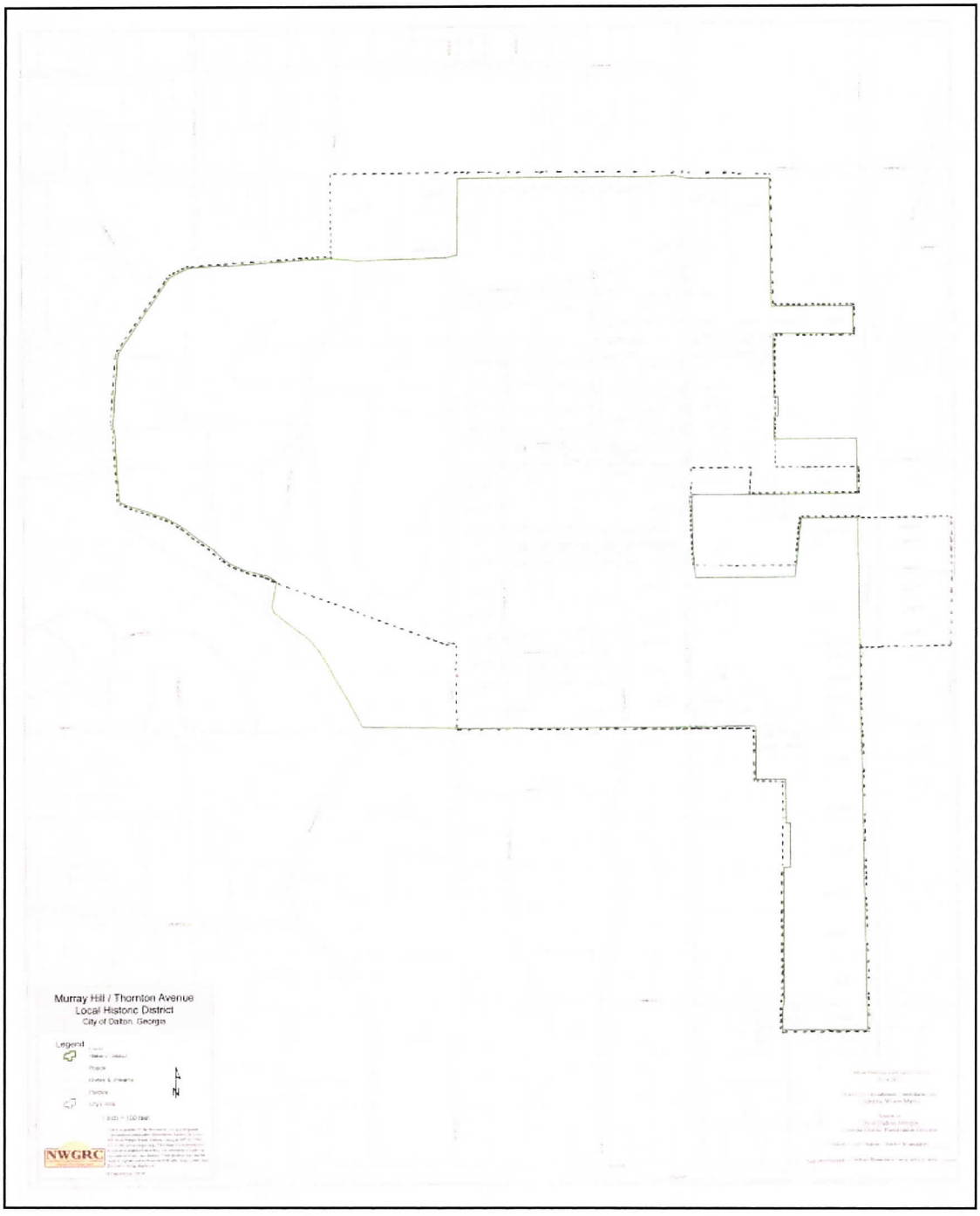

**Dalton Commercial Historic District**

Includes the area bounded by Hamilton Street, Pentz Street, South Thornton Avenue, Morris Street, Hawthorne Street, and the Seaboard and Southern rail lines. The National Register and local designation boundary lines are the same for the Dalton Commercial Historic District.



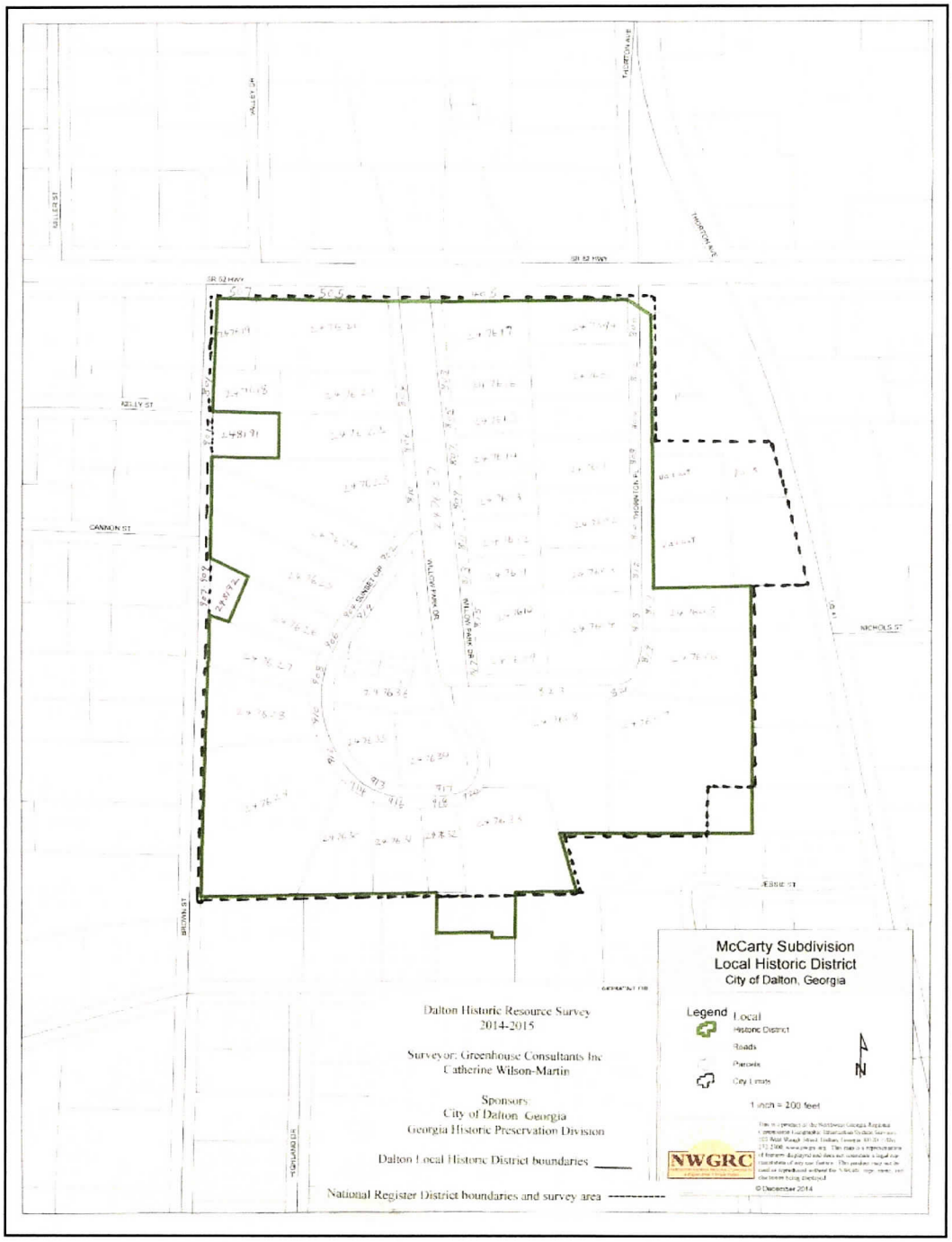

**Crown Mill Historic District**

Includes the area bounded by the railroad tracks on the west, Mill Creek on the north, and Tyler Street, Luckie Street, Gin Street, Moore Street, Judson, Street and Factory Street




**Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District**

includes the area bounded by Thornton Avenue, Valley Drive, Ridge Street Franklin Street and West Crawford Street




**McCarty Subdivision Historic District**

Includes the area bounded by Thornton Place, West Willow Park Drive, Sunset Circle and Walnut Avenue

## APPENDIX 4

**Resources built after 1974 that have been evaluated, but not surveyed or entered into GNAHRGIS**

### Dalton Commercial Historic District

| Address | Tax Accessories construction date |
|---|---|
| 109-111 S. Pentz Street | no date |
| 124-132 W. Gordon | 2009 |

### Crown Mill Historic District

| Address | Tax Accessories construction date |
|---|---|
| 705 Luckie Street | 2000 |
| 605 Pine Street | 2001 |
| 315 Crown Street | 1990 |
| 729 Cotton Street | 2003 |
| 501 Judson Street | 1988 |
| 907 Julian Street | 2006 |
| 1026 Factory Street | 1997 |
| 1031 Factory Street | 2004 |
| 1015 Factory Street | 2000 |
| 1020 Chattanooga Avenue | 1998 |
| 1001 Chattanooga Avenue | 2007 |
| 1015 Chattanooga Avenue | 2007 |
| 1267-1499 Chattanooga Avenue | 2006 |
| 812 Gin Street | 2007 |
| 1046 Factory Street | 1996 |
| 1068 Factory Street | 2009 |

## Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District

| Address | Tax Accessories construction date |
|---|---|
| 501 W. Crawford Street | 1995 |
| 100 Valley Drive | 1995 |
| 405 Valley Drive | 1990 |
| 508 S. Thornton Avenue | 1996 |
| 402 S. Thornton Avenue | 1984 |
| 415 S. Thornton Avenue | 1998 |
| 703 W. Crawford Street | 1984 |
| 102 Ridge Street | 2000 |
| 104 Ridge Street | 2000 |

## McCarty Subdivision Historic District

| Address | Tax Accessories construction date |
|---|---|
| 804 Thornton Place | 2005 |
| 804 S. Thornton Place | 2005 |
| 816 S. Thornton Place | 2005 |

## APPENDIX 5

### Resources previously surveyed but now destroyed

### Dalton Commercial Historic District

| Address | Previous surveys |
|---|---|
| 114 W. Waugh Street | D-219 - 1975 survey |
| 207A W. Crawford Street | no number - 1989 survey/nomination |
| 116 W. Gordon Street | no number - 1989 survey/nomination |
| 200-202 W. Waugh Street | no number - 1989 survey/nomination |
| 316 S. Pentz Street | no number - 1989 survey /nomination |
| 213-215 W. Cuyler Street | no number - 1989 survey/nomination |
| 219 W. Cuyler Street | no number - 1989 survey/nomination |
| 311-319-321 S. Hamilton Street | no number - 1989 survey/nomination |

### Crown Mill Historic District

Since the last survey of this area some street names and numbers have been changed. The accuracy of this list is not certain.

| Address | Previous surveys |
|---|---|
| Crown Mill, Chattanooga Avenue | no numbers - 1975 survey/nomination |
| Crown Mill Buildings | number 1A, 1B, 2, 3 ,4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 |
| Crown Mill, Chattanooga Avenue | Wd-D-1125 - 1989 survey |
| 703 Luckie Street | no number - 1979 National Register Nomination Form |
| 604 Oak Street | no number - 1979 National Register Nomination Form (this may now be part of 312 Tyler Street) |
| 605 Pine Street | no number - 1979 National Register form recorded a mobile home at this address - now gone |
| 607 Pine Street | Wd-D-1079 - 1989 survey |
| 600 Chattanooga Avenue | no number - 1979 National Register Nomination Form |
| 604 Chattanooga Avenue | no number - 1979 National Register Nomination Form |
| 606 Chattanooga Avenue | Wd-D-1051 - 1989 survey |
| 610 Chattanooga Avenue | Wd-D-1059 - 1989 survey |
| 1026 Factory Street (Mountain View) | Wd-D-1115 - 1989 survey |
| 1031 Factory Street (Mountain View) | Wd-D-1112 - 1989 survey |

## Thornton Avenue/Murray Hill Historic District

| Address | Previous surveys |
|---|---|
| 159 S. Thornton Avenue | D-248 - 1975 Survey |
| 501 W. Crawford Street | Wd-D-481 - 1989 survey |
| 607 W. Crawford Street | Wd-D-493 - 1989 survey |
| 102 Ridge Street | Wd-D-502 - 1989 survey |
| 107 Ridge Street | Wd-D-503 - 1989 survey |
| 109 Ridge Street | Wd-D-504 - 1989 survey |

## McCarty Subdivision Historic District

| | |
|---|---|
| 807 Thornton Place | no number - 1999 National Register Nomination Form |

## APPENDIX 6

### National Register of Historic Places

### Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of **significance** in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**********

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years **shall not be eligible** for the National Register. However, such properties **will qualify** if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction of historical importance; or

B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

## APPENDIX 7

### State Historic Preservation Office Evaluation Options in GNAHRGIS

The following are the "SHPO evaluation" choices as they appear in the Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division's GNAHRGIS on line data entry program:

Appears not to meet National/Georgia Register criteria
Appears to meet National/Georgia Register criteria
May meet National/Georgia Register criteria
More information needed