FINAL REPORT

PHASE ONE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

City of Washington, Georgia



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Cover photo: Wilkes County Courthouse, WLA Studio, November 2018

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia (City), a certified local government (CLG), was awarded a 2018 Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Historic Preservation Division (HPD) for a Phase One Historic Resources Survey. The 2018 Phase One survey area includes historic resources located within and to the north of the locally designated Washington Historic District.

The historic resources of Washington were previously surveyed in 1977 and 1998. The historic resources identified in the 1998 survey were subsequently entered into the DNR's Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) web-based GIS database. Therefore, many of the resources within the 2018 Phase One survey boundary had been previously surveyed and were resurveyed as part of this Phase One survey.

The Phase One Historic Resources Survey documented 333 resources constructed through 1978 located within the project boundary. This Historic Resources Survey Report describes and analyzes that documentation. A table of resources surveyed is located in Appendix A. The surveyed resources and project boundary are identified on the Phase One Historic Resources Survey Map in Appendix B.

This survey report includes recommendations regarding potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of surveyed resources. However, these recommendations are made with the following disclaimer:

It should be noted that this historic resource survey report does not in any way change the City of Washington's existing individual property or historic district listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Any amendments to existing listings and/or the nomination of additional properties or districts, including those recommended herein, must be made through the National Register of Historic Places process according to 36 CFR 60, as amended.

Recommendations for historic properties within the survey area that may be potentially eligible for local designation and/or inclusion in the NRHP are discussed in *VII. Recommendations for Future Preservation Activities*. Any potentially eligible historic properties will need further research and documentation for nomination to the NRHP.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 2018 Phase One Historic Resources Survey was sponsored by the City of Washington's Main Street Program. The purpose of the survey is to assist the City's and the Historic Preservation Commission's mission to support the identification and local designation of the City's historic resources, and to provide a resource that will enable effective future historic preservation planning.

The survey is financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All project work conforms to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* which includes the *Standards for Evaluation, Identification, and Registration*. The project survey documentation and report are prepared in accordance with (a) *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*; (b) HPD's guidance materials for identifying and documenting Georgia's historic resources in the *Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual* and *Tips for Using GNAHRGIS as part of a Georgia Historic Resources Survey*, available online; and (c) DNR's Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) web-based GIS database.

The Phase One survey was conducted by WLA Studio, 675 Pulaski Street, Suite 1000, Athens, Georgia. Debbie Curtis Toole, Architectural Historian; Chris Jackson, Historic Preservation Specialist; and Jennifer Evans, Field Assistant, conducted the field survey, entered survey information into the GNAHRGIS database, and prepared the survey report. Chris Jackson, Historic Preservation Specialist, prepared the survey maps.

The survey area for the Phase One survey included Washington's historic commercial core and the surrounding residential areas along the east-west corridors of Robert Toombs Avenue, Liberty Street, and Water Street from Depot Street on the west to Grove Street on the east; and along the north-south corridors of Allison Street, Jefferson Street, Alexander Drive, Poplar Drive, and Tignall Road from Chapman Street on the south to just north of Lovelace Way on the north. Green's Grove and Green's Circle, just northwest of the downtown commercial area, are also included. The current locally designated Washington Historic District is included within the survey boundaries. The 2004 National Register-listed Washington Historic District includes almost all of the survey area; only Green's Grove and Green's Circle, as well as a few properties on Poplar Drive and Tignall Road, are not included in the National Register district. The National Register district extends further south, west, and east of the Phase One survey area.

(See *Figure 1: Phase One Historic Resources Survey Map*)

The large majority of historic resources within the Phase One survey area are already listed in the National Register within the Washington Historic District. A number of resources are also already individually listed in the National Register. Two properties – the Robert Toombs House (GNAHRGIS #65205) and the Tupper-Barnett House (GNAHRGIS #65446) – are designated National Historic Landmarks; the Robert Toombs House is also a state historic site. 226 of the historic resources surveyed had been previously surveyed and entered into GNAHRGIS. 107 newly identified historic resources were entered into the database and assigned a GNAHRGIS identification number.

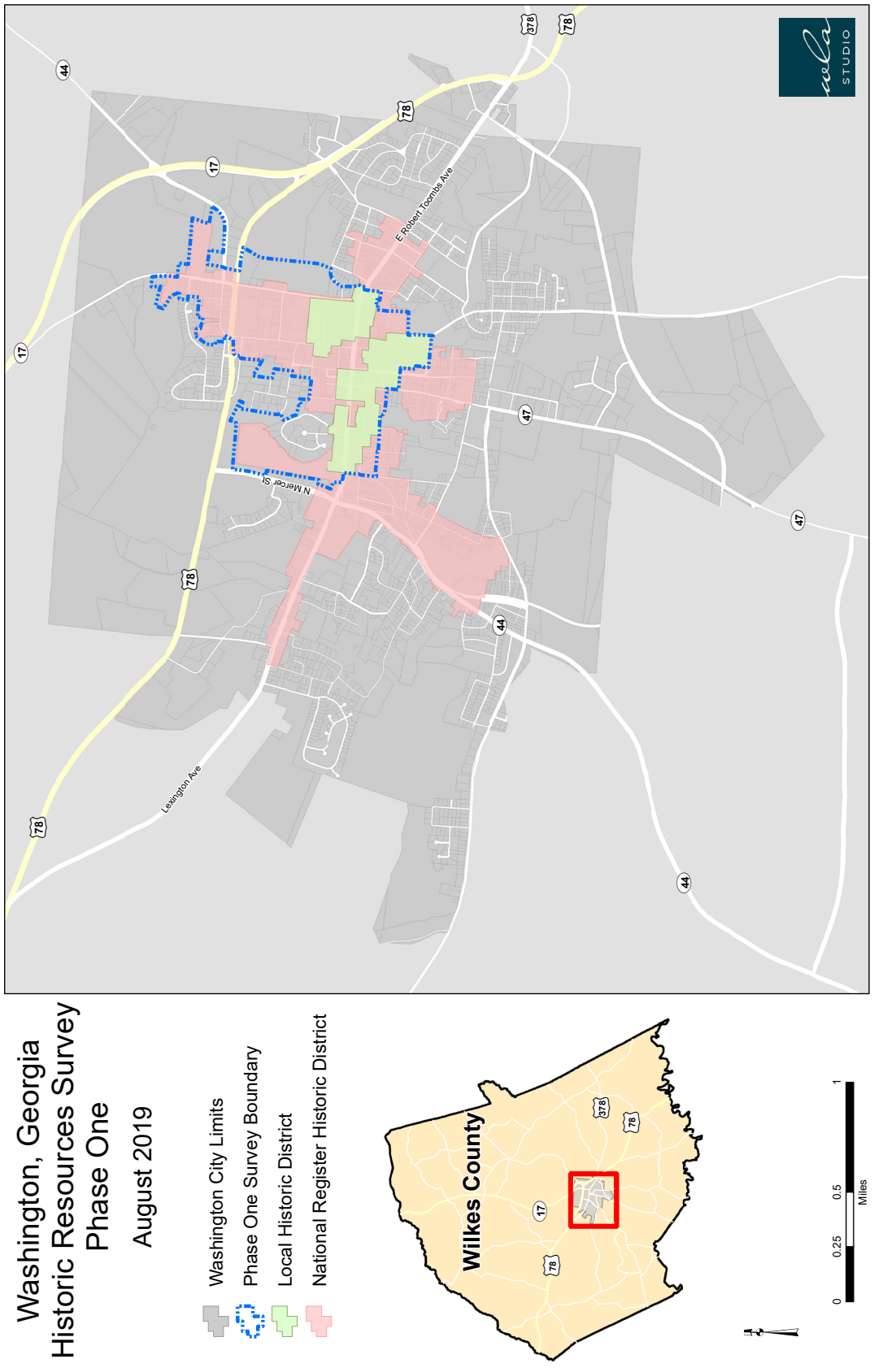


Figure 1: Phase One Historic Resources Survey Map

III. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PRESERVATION PROJECTS

The City of Washington has long recognized the importance of documenting and preserving their built heritage. Over the years, the City has had a number of National Register-listed properties, including five historic district listings and thirteen individual listings. In the early 1970s, several prominent houses and community landmark buildings were listed in the National Register, including the Robert Toombs House, the Washington-Wilkes Historical Museum, the Tupper-Barnett House, the Washington Presbyterian Church, the Mary Willis Library, and the Campbell-Jordan House, among others. In 1973, the Robert Toombs House and the Tupper-Barnett House were designated National Historic Landmarks. The East Robert Toombs Avenue Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1972, followed by the West Robert Toombs Avenue and the North Washington historic districts in 1973. The City of Washington was surveyed by the Georgia Historic Resources Survey program in 1977.

The City's Main Street Program was founded in 1982 to focus on the revitalization of the historic downtown commercial area.[1] The downtown landmark Fitzpatrick Hotel was listed in the National Register in 1982, and its 2002 rehabilitation using historic preservation tax incentives has been an important preservation project that spurred further downtown revitalization. The Wilkes County Courthouse was listed in the National Register in 1980 as part of the County Courthouses in Georgia thematic nomination. The larger downtown commercial area was listed within the Washington Commercial Historic District in 1986. The former Washington Public School complex was repurposed for use by the Washington Little Theater and the Washington-Wilkes Board of Education by 1980. A current restoration of the 1897 school building is underway to house an arts, history, and community center.[2]

In 1995, the City adopted a local historic preservation ordinance to provide local protection to its historic commercial and residential properties. The City became a Certified Local Government (CLG) in 1996, and the Washington Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) was created. The HPC designated the local Washington Historic District to protect its historic resources with design review and other preservation guidance within the community.[3]

The City was surveyed by the Georgia Historic Resources Survey program again in 1998. In the fall of 1998, the HPC began work on a single, large National Register historic district to encompass the four previously listed districts and thirteen individual listings. In 2004, the Washington Historic District, encompassing the previous historic districts and individual listings, as well as additional historic areas, was listed in the National Register as one large district.

This Phase One Historic Resources Survey was funded by a 2018 HPF survey grant provided by the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The 2018 survey updates the existing 1998 survey and adds additional historic properties constructed through 1978.

1. Washington, Georgia website: https://www.cityofwashingtonga.gov; accessed March 2019.
2. Main Street Program, City of Washington, Georgia.
3. Washington website.

IV. DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

The *Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia Historic Resources Survey Report* prepared by John A. Kissane, Historic Preservation Consultant in 1998 provides a history of the City of Washington's development during the periods of early settlement, the antebellum era, Reconstruction to the early twentieth century, and mid- to late-twentieth century.[4] The *Washington Historic District* National Register nomination also provides an overview of the City's history.[5] A brief summary of the City's history from these two sources is provided here. Additional information about twentieth-century development in the City based on research from deed and plat records, Sanborn maps, and aerial photographs, and the resulting historic resources constructed up through the 1970s, is provided to help understand the additional resources identified in the 2018 historic resources survey.

The land that became Wilkes County was ceded to Georgia's colonial governor by the Cherokee in 1773. The first white settlers arrived by the end of that year at the site that would become the City of Washington and established a stockade that became Fort Heard. In 1777, the constitutional convention in Savannah that established Georgia as a state also established Wilkes County. The county's area was large and included all or part of seven other surrounding counties. In 1780, during the Revolutionary War, the state capital was briefly brought to Fort Heard due to the British occupation of both Savannah and Augusta.

Following the Revolutionary War, Wilkes County and Washington grew rapidly. The town of Washington was initially laid out in 1783 with 48 one-acre lots and surrounding common land. In 1793, the common land was divided into 68 new lots to accommodate growth, continuing the original grid pattern of streets and one-acre lots. The town plan, with a central square for the courthouse and lots laid out around the square, became known as the "Washington plan" and was used in other courthouse towns across the state. An 1805 map of the town shows the limits of the town plan as North Street on the north, South Street on the south, Pope Street on the west, and Alexander Avenue on the east.[6]

Both public and private schools for males and females were opened early on in Washington's history. Wilkes County Academy, later Washington Academy, was one of the first three schools authorized by the state of Georgia; the school opened in 1786 and moved into its first building outside the city limits in 1797. By 1824 the school had moved into town. A private girl's school was opened in 1805 but soon moved to Augusta. The public Washington Female Academy opened in 1814. A number of private female schools opened during the 1820s and 1830s. The Washington Female Seminary opened in 1838 and attracted girls from both Georgia and nearby states. Like schools, community churches of various denominations opened in Wilkes County during the 1780s and 1790s.

Agriculture was always the economic backbone of Wilkes County. Early agriculture was diverse, but after the 1795 perfection of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in Wilkes County, cotton production grew increasingly dominant. The dominance of cotton production was paralleled by the increase in slave ownership by farmers and planters in the county. The 1850s were a prosperous era when many houses in Washington were constructed or substantially altered in the popular Greek Revival style to reflect the wealth of area planters. The county's dependence on cotton production would continue into the early twentieth century.

Washington was an important stop on mail and stagecoach routes from Augusta beginning in the early nineteenth century. The routes connected Washington to Athens, Eatonton, and Greensboro. Early

4. John A. Kissane, *Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia Historic Resources Survey Report*, 1998. The majority of the Developmental History from early settlement to mid-twentieth century is summarized from this survey report.
5. *Washington Historic District*, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 2004. Accessed online at www.nrhp.gov. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
6. 1805 map of Washington, Mary Willis Library, Washington, Georgia.

taverns were also established in Washington for travelers along these routes. The town had a newspaper as early as 1800; in 1804 the editor's widow became the first woman editor of a newspaper in the South.

A red brick courthouse was constructed in the center of the square in 1817. In 1820, a branch of the Georgia State Bank was established in Washington. Much of the town's business district was destroyed by fire in 1841. The first railroad line to Washington was completed in 1853, a branch line constructed by the Georgia Railroad. A depot was built approximately one mile west of the downtown commercial area, and an industrial area grew up around the depot.

The most celebrated resident of Washington, Robert Toombs (1810-1885), was admitted to the bar in 1829 by legislative act, since at age 19 he was too young to gain admission by the regular procedure. Toombs was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1844 and served as a United States Senator from 1853 to 1861. He left the Senate in hopes of becoming President of the Confederacy. When Jefferson Davis was elected to the position instead, Toombs reluctantly became the Confederacy's Secretary of State. Davis and Toombs did not agree on many things, and Toombs soon resigned to accept a military assignment as a brigadier general of Confederate forces. After distinguishing himself at the battle of Antietem, Virginia, and not being promoted, Toombs resigned and returned to Washington.[7]

While the Civil War had no direct impact on Washington, and no fighting took place there, economic hardship did take a toll. After the Confederate surrender in April of 1865, a long line of returning soldiers passed through Washington, including Confederate President Jefferson Davis and members of his Cabinet. Robert Toombs opened his house to the Confederate officials, and Federal troops arrived a few days later to arrest him. Toombs escaped to Havana, Cuba, and with his wife who later joined him, traveled to England. They eventually returned to Washington, and Toombs was a dominant leader in Georgia's 1877 constitutional convention.[8] His house remains on East Robert Toombs Avenue and has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

Economic prosperity returned to Washington after the Civil War, and commercial enterprises multiplied. During the 1870s, the population grew rapidly. The presence of the railroad provided transport for passengers and goods, and Washington continued to be a market town for the surrounding area. During the post-Civil War period, many of the larger plantations were subdivided into smaller farms, and both former slaves and white farmers worked the lands as tenant farmers. Agriculture, particularly cotton production, continued to be the economic mainstay of Washington and Wilkes County into the twentieth century.

Washington's African American community settled largely in three areas during the latter half of the nineteenth century – along Whitehall Road southwest of downtown, along Baltimore Road southeast of downtown, and west along Lexington Avenue. Dr. Frederick Douglass Sessoms was a well-known and respected African American doctor and community activist who lived on Lexington Avenue. A graduate of the Leonard Medical College of Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, he moved to Washington about 1908 to set up a medical practice.[9] Landmark churches and residential structures remain in the former Whitehall and Lexington communities. The Baltimore community is largely gone with only a few houses and a church remaining. A small area situated along a gulley north of the courthouse that came to be known as Gulleytown was also home to black residents. The Gulleytown area was redeveloped into Fort Washington Park, and only three houses along Allison Street from the former neighborhood remain today.[10]

7. "Robert Toombs (1810-1885)," New Georgia Encyclopedia. Accessed online at https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org.
8. Ibid.
9. Herman "Skip" Mason, Jr. *Black America Series: Washington, Georgia*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 1999, pp. 49-50.
10. Interview with Robert M. (Skeet) Willingham, Jr., November 28, 2018.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, an active group of young businessmen were instrumental in insuring Washington's growth as a progressive community. The Mary Willis Library, Georgia's first free public library, was established in 1888 by Francis T. Willis in memory of his daughter and opened the next year in an elaborate building designed by architect Edmund Lind. Lind also designed and remodeled several houses in Washington around the turn of the twentieth century. The library continues to serve the community today. Public utilities improved significantly during the 1880s and 1890s, including a mule-drawn streetcar from the depot to downtown, a local telephone system, and the construction of municipal light and water plants in 1899. In 1895, a fire destroyed much of the block on the west side of the downtown square. The block was rebuilt during the years from 1895 to 1900, including construction of the grand Fitzpatrick Hotel, designed by architect James Golucke, in 1898. The need for hotels in Washington was recognized and filled with the opening of three hotels in quick succession. The Johnson Hotel was constructed in 1898 and opened shortly before the Fitzpatrick. The Fitzpatrick Hotel was developed by John Fitzpatrick, a businessman and leader in the local Irish Catholic community. The Barrows House opened near the depot on the west side of the city in 1899.[11]

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps document the growth of Washington from 1885 to 1950.[12] The 1885, 1890, and 1896 maps show the downtown area with brick courthouse (constructed in 1817) on the public square and commercial buildings on three sides of the square and stretching along Main Street (Robert Toombs Avenue). Residences were located around the commercial area, particularly on the east, west, and south sides. A collection of modest houses north of the courthouse square were part of the African American Gulleytown neighborhood. The City's industrial area was located on the west side of the City near the railroad line and included flour and grist mills, guano factory and warehouse, woodworking and machine shop, cottonseed oil plant, and cotton gin and warehouses. The railroad depot was located in this industrial area and served both passenger and freight transportation. The area included an Irish railroad workers community named Dublin.[13] (See *Figure 2: 1896 Sanborn Map*)

Washington and Wilkes County saw continued prosperity during the first two decades of the twentieth century. A new Wilkes County Courthouse, designed by architect Frank P. Milburn, was constructed in the block north of the public square in 1904. The 1817 brick courthouse was removed from the public square, allowing the square to become an open, landscaped space. Washington's first ice factory, Pope Manufacturing Company, was constructed in the industrial area in 1905, and the Coca-Cola Bottling plant was built on West Liberty Street in 1907. Other industries that opened during this period and helped expand the area's economy included the Georgia Preserving Company, who bought cucumbers from local farmers for making pickles, in 1919, the Wilkes Milling Company in 1921, and a dairy and creamery.[14] In 1910, the Washington Chamber of Commerce was formed to promote the community. The town's primary streets were first paved in 1913. The Washington Women's Club was established in 1909 and purchased a property that is still used today for civic and social gatherings.

The 1903, 1909, and 1917 Sanborn maps document the community's commercial, industrial, and residential growth during these decades.[15] Residential growth extended more to the south along Spring and Jefferson streets, and South Alexander Avenue. A new public school was constructed on North Alexander Avenue. The commercial and industrial areas also continued to expand. By 1917, a new county jail had been constructed behind the courthouse. Commercial development expanded along Jefferson Street, including new auto sales and service businesses. A new post office had been built at the northwest corner of the public square. (See *Figure 3: 1917 Sanborn Map*)

11. Robert E. Willingham, Jr. *Images of America: Washington, Georgia.* Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2000, pp. 39-45.
12. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Collection, Map & Government Information Library, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.
13. Interview, Willingham.
14. Robert M. Willingham, Jr. *The History of Wilkes County, Georgia.* Wilkes Publishing Company, Washington, Georgia, 2002. pp. 365-366
15. Sanborn Map Collection, UGA.



Figure 2: 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

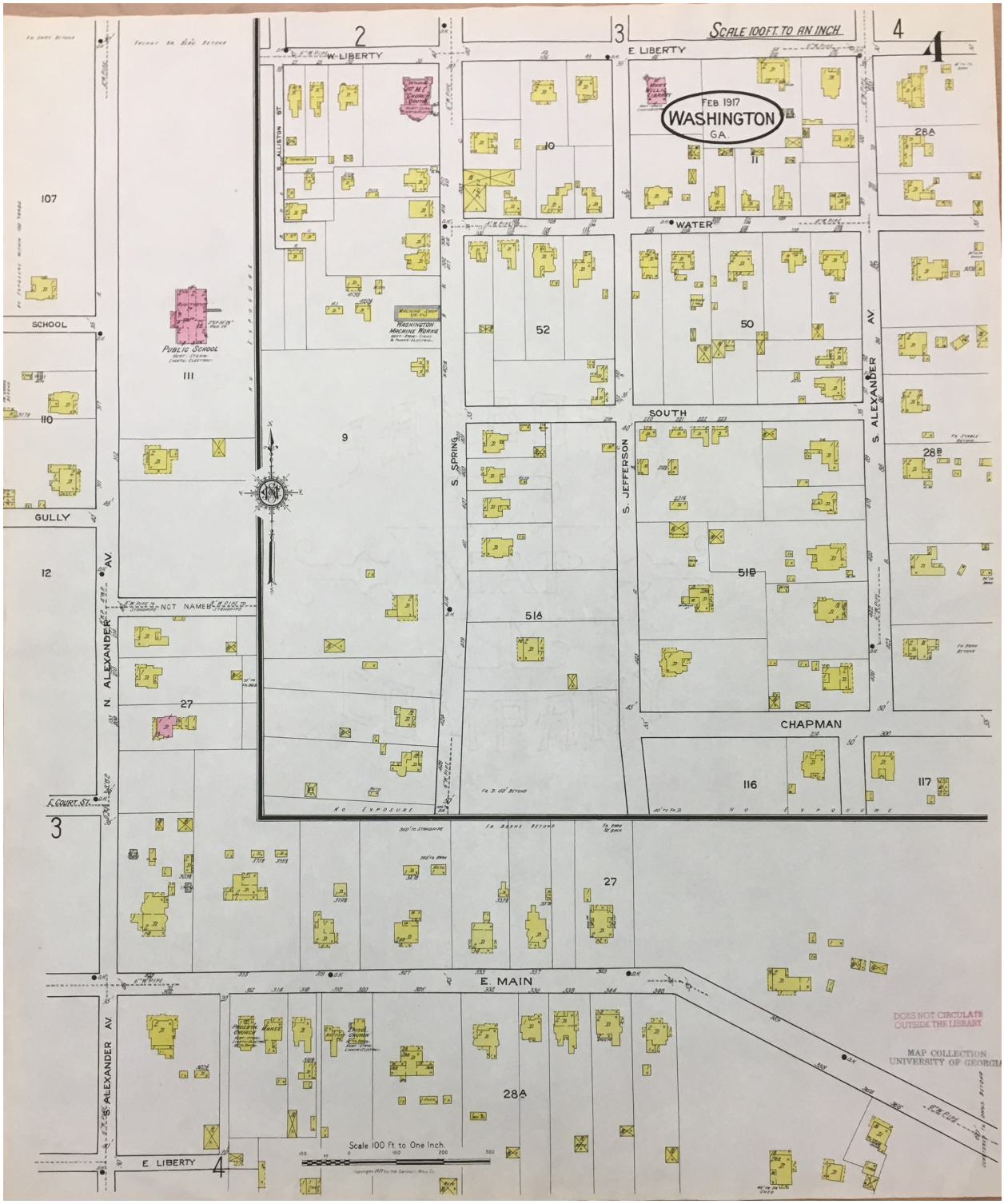


Figure 3: 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

The City's early twentieth-century residential development included several planned subdivisions as residential growth continued to the east of Main Street and south to Cedar Street. Located on the ridge that was the site of a total solar eclipse in 1900 that brought renowned scientists to the City, Grandview subdivision was laid out in 1908 along South Spring and South Jefferson streets. The Barnett Park (Barnett's Grove) subdivision was platted in 1910 on the south side of East Robert Toombs Avenue and east of Grove Street.[16] Springdale, west of South Spring Street, was another early twentieth-century development on the south side of the City. Additional residential growth was occurring north along North Alexander Avenue in the area around the new public school.

Washington continued to function as the market center for the county, which was still heavily dependent on cotton production. When the boll weevil decimated the cotton industry in the 1920s, the economic impact was great. Many farmers lost their farms and left to seek other opportunities. Several Washington banks closed. Two railroad lines serving Washington also closed, leaving only the branch line of the Georgia Railroad to provide rail service.

The opening of the Royal Manufacturing Company in 1937, Washington's first garment factory making shirts and underwear, provided much needed jobs. The 1930 Sanborn map reflects the community's continued growth.[17] The commercial blocks on both sides of the public square and along Jefferson and Main streets were built out more. Several auto sales and service businesses were present as well as gas stations. A new post office had been constructed at the corner of West Liberty and Spring streets. Residential growth continued to the south and east of downtown as well as north along North Alexander Avenue. Gunter's community store at the intersection of North Alexander and Tignall Road is documented on the Sanborn map. The Gunter family purchased the store and the adjacent house in the 1920s; the store served the residents of the north side of the City for many years. (See *Figure 4: 1930 Sanborn Map*)

A description of the town in 1941, found in *The Story of Washington-Wilkes* written by the Work Projects Administration, describes the downtown commercial area with courthouse, square, and shops; the main residential areas along Robert Toombs Avenue, Liberty Street, Spring Street, and Alexander Avenue; and the industrial section to the southwest with cotton seed oil mills, fertilizer plant, ice plant, creamery, flour grist mill, and a woodworking plant and planing mills. African Americans made up about 65% of the population at the time and lived in the segregated areas of Freedmanville to the southwest, Baltimore to the southeast, and a settlement called Gulleytown in a gulch just north of the courthouse.

Growth in Washington was strong during the post-World War II years into the 1960s. New housing construction was especially strong during the 1940s and 1950s. Residences were constructed within already developed areas, as well as extending outward in previously undeveloped areas, particularly to the north along North Alexander Avenue and Poplar Drive. Several small residential subdivisions were laid out during these decades. The plat for the subdivision of the lands of Mrs. Mildred I. Hill, located at the intersection of North Alexander Avenue and Tignall Road, was surveyed on February 22, 1946.[18] (See *Figure 5: 1946 Plat of Hill Property*) The subdivision included four lots along the north side of North Alexander and eight lots on the west side of Tignall Road. A 48-foot-wide strip along the west side of the subdivision later became Cynthia Lane. A portion of Lot #3 became the eastern end of Lovelace Way. The remainder of Mrs. Hill's land located along Lovelace Way was later subdivided further.

The plat for the "Subdivision of Alexander Place" was surveyed on May 15, 1948.[19] (See *Figure 6: 1948 Plat of Alexander Place*) This subdivision consisted of eight lots located along the east side of Poplar Drive. The west side of Poplar contains houses from the same era and was probably platted around the

16. Plat Book A-46, pp. 382-383. Wilkes County Real Estate Records, Wilkes County Courthouse, Washington, Georgia.
17. 1930 Sanborn map, UGA.
18. Plat Book A66, p. 140. Wilkes County Real Estate Records, Wilkes County Courthouse, Washington, Georgia.
19. Plat Book 1, p. 23. Wilkes County Real Estate Records, Wilkes County Courthouse, Washington, Georgia.



Figure 4: 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

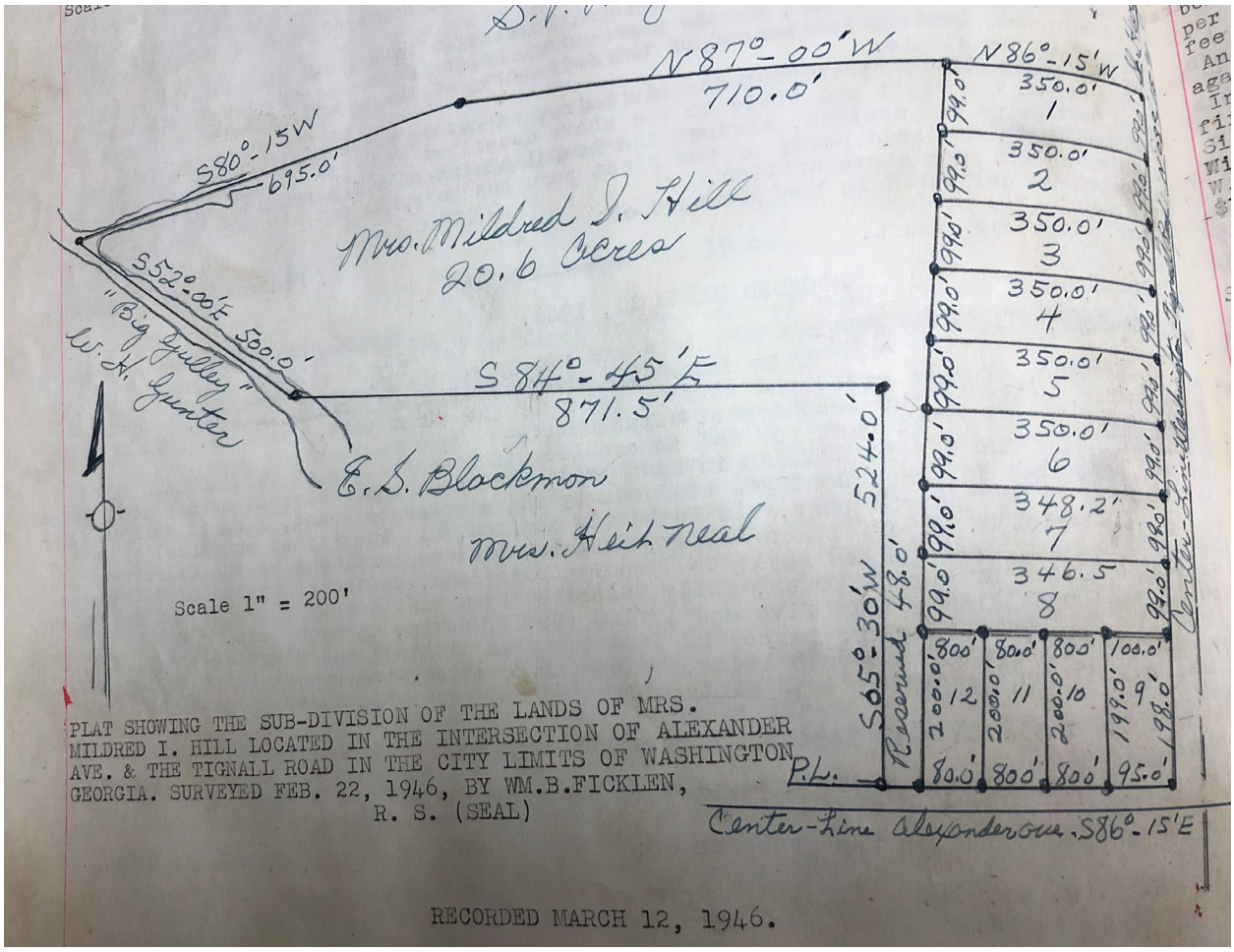


Figure 5: 1946 Plat of Hill Property

same time. This land was originally part of the Gilbert-Alexander-Wright property which included about 10,000 acres and is associated with the Gilbert-Alexander-Wright house at 211 Alexander Drive.[20]

The survey plat for the Green's Grove subdivision was made for Mrs. Troupe Harris, Jr and dates to May 10, 1963.[21] (See *Figure 7: 1963 Plat of Green's Grove*) The land was part of the property belonging to a former plantation whose house once stood at the top of the hill in Green's Grove. The street leading from Robert Toombs Avenue into the subdivision was in place by 1930 and referred to as Andrew's Grove; houses are shown on the west side of the street.[22] By 1951, houses are shown on the dead-end street's west side and at the street's end on top of the hill.[23] By 1971, the circular street was in place, and the houses on top of the hill had been removed.[24]

The 1950 Sanborn map and the 1951 USGS aerial photograph of Washington document the City's development at that point. (See *Figure 8: 1951 USGS Aerial Photograph*) In particular, the 1940s and early 1950s growth on the City's north side, along North Alexander Avenue, Poplar Drive, and Tignall Road is evident. Many of the residential lots laid out in the Hill property and the Alexander Place subdivision had been built on by 1951.

20. Interview, Willingham.
21. Plat Book 2, p. 228. Wilkes County Real Estate Records, Wilkes County Courthouse, Washington, Georgia.
22. 1930 Sanborn map, UGA.
23. Aerial Photograph Collection, *Earth Explorer*, United States Geological Survey, accessed online.
24. Ibid.

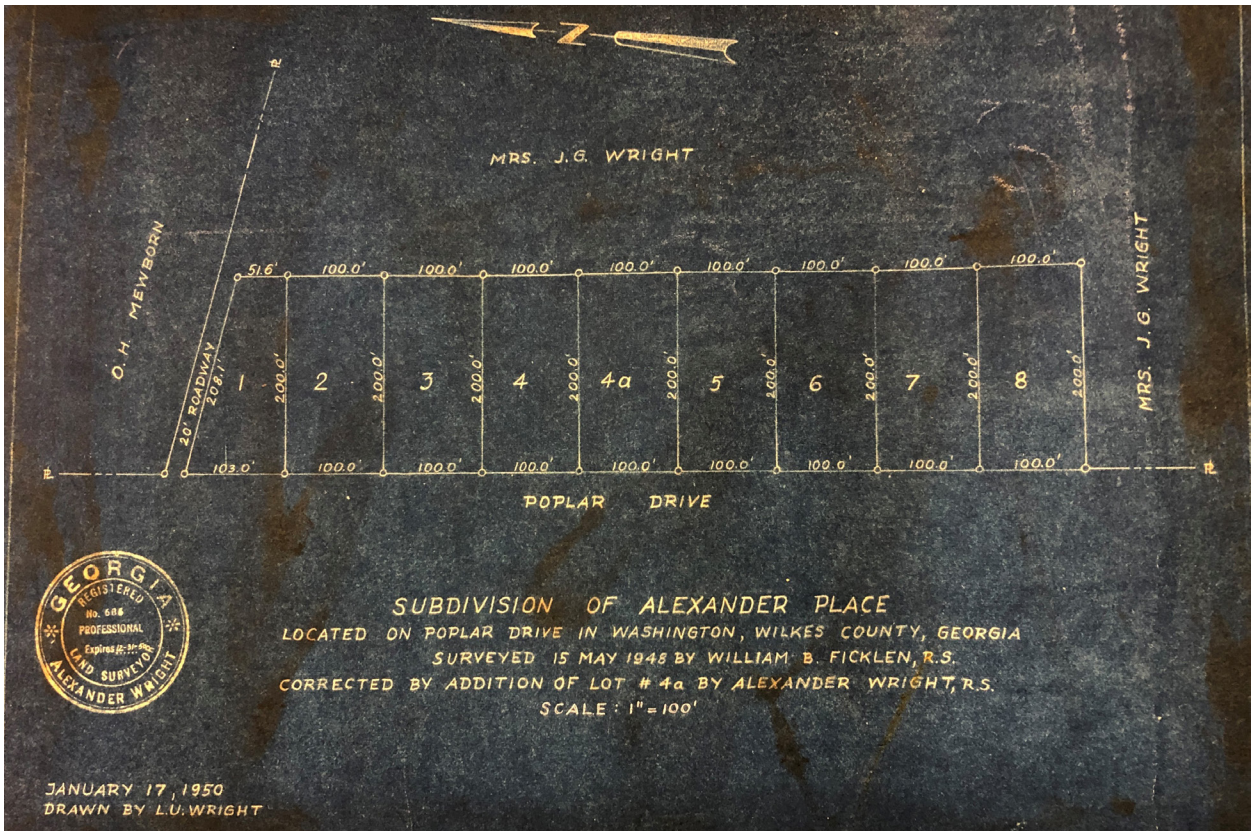


Figure 6: 1948 Plat of Alexander Place

Urban renewal projects of the 1960s destroyed many historic resources in black neighborhoods, particularly in the Baltimore community to the southeast. The majority of Baltimore's older houses were torn down, and new houses were constructed. Growth continued during the 1970s but at a slower rate. The 1971 USGS aerial photograph shows further development on the north and east sides of the City. (See *Figure 9: 1971 USGS Aerial Photograph*) Sims Street had been extended, and houses were constructed on it and adjacent streets. The north bypass of US Highway 78/Lexington Road cut across the north side of the City, severing North Alexander Avenue and Poplar Drive. New developments along Elijah Clark Drive, Sherwood Avenue, and Lovelace Way were underway. The circular Green's Grove subdivision to the northwest of downtown was in place by this time.

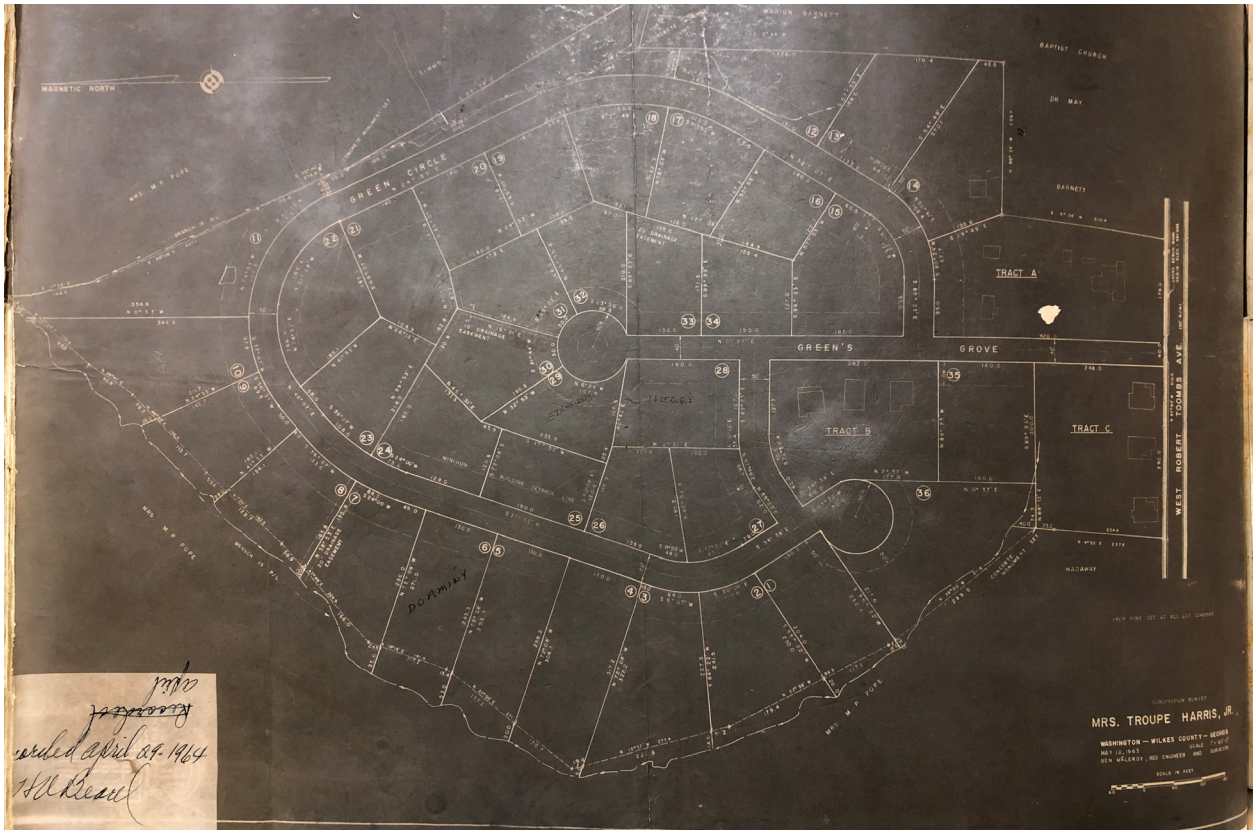


Figure 7: 1963 Plat of Green's Grove



Figure 8: 1951 USGS Aerial Photograph



Figure 9: 1971 USGS Aerial Photograph

V. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Phase One survey began with the identification of properties to be surveyed within the specified survey area. The City of Washington provided current tax parcel maps to be used in identifying and documenting properties. Wilkes County tax records were accessed online to obtain dates of construction, and those properties dated through 1978 were included in the survey.

Fieldwork for the survey was conducted during November 2018 and February 2019. A field survey form, based on the state historic resources survey form that identified property information needed for input into the GNAHRGIS database, was completed for each property. A total of 333 resources were surveyed, and digital photographs were taken of each resource. Information gathered during the field survey was entered into the GNAHRGIS database, and digital photographs were uploaded into the database to document each resource. 226 of the historic resources had been previously surveyed and entered into GNAHRGIS. 107 newly identified resources were entered into the database and assigned a GNAHRGIS identification number.

Research for the survey report and GNAHRGIS database was conducted at the following repositories:

- Wilkes County Tax Assessor online database
- Wilkes County Real Estate Records Office, Wilkes County Courthouse, Washington, Georgia
- National Register of Historic Places online database
- Mary Willis Public Library, Washington, Georgia
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Digital Library of Georgia, accessed online
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Map & Government Information Library, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia
- Aerial Photograph Collection, Earth Explorer, United States Geological Survey, accessed online

Historian and Washington resident Robert M. (Skeet) Willingham, Jr. was interviewed and provided helpful insight into the developmental history of Washington and information about a number of specific resources. Several local residents were interviewed during the field survey and provided insight into the history of their properties and neighborhoods.

This survey report was prepared based on field survey information, existing documentation from previous surveys and National Register nominations, interviews with a local historian and residents, and additional research at several repositories.

VI. SURVEY RESULTS AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Survey Area Description

The Phase One survey area consists of the City of Washington's historic downtown commercial core and surrounding historic residential areas, with a few industrial properties. Within this Phase One area, all properties constructed through 1978 were surveyed. The Phase One surveyed resources are shown on the *Phase One Historic Resources Survey Map* in Appendix B.

The Phase One survey area is roughly bounded by Depot Street and the Pembroke property at 217 West Robert Toombs Avenue on the west; Lanis Alley, South Street, and Chapman Street on the south; Grove Street and the rear of properties on the east side of Poplar Drive and Tignall Road on the east; and the North Bypass (Highway 78) and properties along the west side of Tignall Road and north of Lovelace Way on the north.

Resource Types and Dates of Construction

333 resources were surveyed for the 2018 Phase One survey. These resources are 40 years of age and older and were constructed through 1978. 222 of the surveyed resources are residential properties, 73 are commercial or industrial properties, 21 are governmental or institutional properties, 3 sites include a cemetery, park, and the downtown square, and the one structure is a water tank. Eleven resources were unknown uses or were vacant. Two houses had been demolished since the previous survey. (See *Figure 10: Historic Resources Identified by Original and Current Use*)

Figure 10: Historic Resources Identified by Original and Current Use

Original Use		Current Use	
Domestic/single dwelling	230	Domestic/single dwelling	219
Domestic/multiple dwelling	0	Domestic/multiple dwelling	1
Domestic/Hotel/Motel	2	Domestic/Hotel/Motel	1
Domestic/Secondary	0	Domestic/Secondary	1
Commercial	55	Commercial	67
Religious facility	5	Religious facility	6
Governmental	6	Governmental	7
Education/library	1	Education/library	1
Education/school	5	Museum	2
Theater	0	Theater	2
Civic/Social	1	Civic/Social	3
Transportation	7	Transportation	4
Industrial	12	Industrial	2
Cemetery	1	Cemetery	1
Landscape/Site	2	Landscape/Site	2
Water tank	1	Water tank	1
Unknown	5	Unknown/Vacant	11
		Demolished	2
Total	333	Total	333

Dates of construction for the surveyed properties were taken from Wilkes County tax records and from the 1998 Georgia Historic Resources Survey. (See *Figure 11: Historic Resources Identified by Decade of Construction*) Dates of resources range almost 200 years from the 1780s through 1978. The majority of surveyed resources in the Phase One survey area were constructed during the decades of the 1890s, the 1940s, and the 1950s. This survey included 75 properties constructed during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s that have not been previously surveyed.

Figure 11: Historic Resources Identified by Decade of Construction

Decade of Construction	Count
1780-1789	4
1790-1799	4
1800-1809	4
1810-1819	10
1820-1829	12
1830-1839	6
1840-1849	5
1850-1859	5
1860-1869	1
1870-1879	13
1880-1889	20
1890-1899	47
1900-1909	22
1910-1919	23
1920-1929	21
1930-1939	19
1940-1949	38
1950-1959	46
1960-1969	18
1970-1977	15
Total	333

In addition to architectural resources, the City of Washington has a variety of historic landscapes throughout the survey area. The public square in the center of downtown is a historic landscaped open space. Originally the location of the county courthouse, the public square has been open since 1904 when the current courthouse was constructed on the block north of the square. The downtown commercial area has historically had trees and sidewalks. The surrounding residential properties are linked together by yards with fences, decorative walls, walkways, sidewalks, and trees, in particular the properties constructed from the late eighteenth through the late nineteenth centuries. Many properties are informally landscaped with various plantings while others are more formally landscaped with hedges and other arranged plantings. Twentieth-century properties tend to have less landscaping, and areas developed during the mid-twentieth century often have no sidewalks.

Architectural Analysis

Overall Description

A large diversity of residential architectural styles and house types are represented in the Phase One survey area. (See *Figure 12: Historic Resources Identified by Architectural Style* and *Figure 39: Historic Resources Identified by Building Type*) The most common house styles and types constructed throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Georgia are found in Washington, many of them excellent style and type examples. The most represented residential style is the Folk Victorian. The most numerous house type is the American Small House.

A variety of commercial resources also display architectural styles and commercial building types commonly constructed in downtown commercial areas across Georgia during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The most common commercial architectural style is Italianate. The most numerous commercial building type is the two-story Commercial Block. Among this collection of commercial buildings, the landmark Fitzpatrick Hotel is downtown's largest, dominating the west side of the square. Several industrial buildings are also located within the survey area.

The City has many community landmark buildings that include both governmental and institutional properties. Among these are the Wilkes County Courthouse, the former U.S. Post Office (now City Hall), the Mary Willis Library, the former Washington Public School, and several outstanding church buildings.

Integrity of Resources

The large majority of historic resources surveyed retain their architectural integrity. A small number of resources have had some alterations since the 1998 survey, but most remain largely unchanged. The most common alteration to residential properties is the replacement of windows. Two resources were lost to demolition that had been included in the 1998 survey.

A number of downtown commercial buildings have been rehabilitated since the previous survey. Several coverings have been removed so that the historic building facades are once again visible. Other commercial properties have had alterations to their storefronts. The Fitzpatrick Hotel has been revitalized and reopened as a hotel. The City's community landmark buildings are relatively unchanged, and some have been put back into use since the 1998 survey.

Architectural Styles

Figure 12: Historic Resources Identified by Architectural Style

Architectural Style	Count
Federal	6
Early Classical Revival	3
Greek Revival	16
Italianate	13
Folk Victorian	32
Queen Anne	15
Romanesque Revival	3
Gothic Revival	1
Academic Gothic Revival	2
Colonial Revival	26
Dutch Colonial Revival	1
Neoclassical Revival	15
English Vernacular Revival	5
Craftsman	14
Commercial Plain-style	9
Plain-style Ranch	20
Contemporary	1
Modern Movement	1
Site	3
Structure	1
No academic style	144
Demolished	2
Total	333

Residential Architectural Styles

The following residential architectural styles are represented within the Phase One survey area. Style descriptions are taken from HPD's *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* and the Historic Housing section of HPD's website. Styles are listed in roughly chronological order based on construction dates of surveyed resources.

Federal

The Federal style evolved from the classically inspired English Georgian tradition and was influenced mainly by the work of English architect Robert Adam. Federal-style features are more delicate than those of Georgian-style houses and include slender columns and fluted pilasters, elliptical fanlights, curved projecting bays, and design elements such as swags, garlands, urns, and decorative panels.



Figure 13: 519 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65630); example of Federal style

Early Classical Revival

The Early Classical Revival style was based on ancient Roman architecture and brought to America by European architects. Thomas Jefferson's interest in the style promoted a break with tradition and an architecture symbolic of the new republic. The style's most prominent identifying feature is a full-height entrance portico of columns supporting a triangular pediment. Cornices are usually decorated with dentils or modillions, and entrances are emphasized by fanlights, sidelights, and pilasters.



Figure 14: 211 East Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65515); example of Early Classical Revival style

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was the first to be used statewide in Georgia and was used throughout the United States. The style was based directly on ancient Greek architecture and provided a clear break with English and other European Renaissance traditions. Its proportions are characteristically heavy, with prominent columns, pilasters, and wide plain entablatures. Entrance surrounds generally include a transom, sidelights, and pilasters.



Figure 15: 208 East Liberty Street (GNAHRGIS #65253); example of Greek Revival style with portico on three sides



Figure 16: 415 South Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65275); example of Greek Revival style with added portico

Italianate

The Italianate style was part of the Picturesque movement in England and was modeled on the informal farmhouses or villas of the Italian countryside and more formal townhouses in Italian cities. Distinguishing features of the style include widely overhanging boxed eaves with decorative brackets, tall windows with hoods, bay windows, and slender porch posts with sawn decorative brackets. Some Italianate houses have towers or cupolas.



Figure 17: 201 Sims Street (GNAHRGIS #65621); example of Italianate style

Folk Victorian

Folk Victorian houses are simple house types with Victorian-era decorative details added to the porch, in the gables, and around window and door openings. Details include turned or jigsawn woodwork such as brackets, spindlework, and porch posts.



Figure 18: 511 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65628); example of Folk Victorian style on two-story house



Figure 19: 209 Water Street (GNAHRGIS #65312); example of Folk Victorian style on one-story house

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was developed in England and based on medieval Elizabethan and Jacobean sources. In the United States, the style was creatively adapted into a wood-framed house and was extremely popular across Georgia. Queen Anne-style houses are asymmetrical with complex roof and wall shapes and a variety of textures, materials, and detailing. Porches often wrap around two sides of the house and are supported with slender turned posts with sawn brackets and spindlework friezes. Round or multi-sided towers may be present. Some Queen Anne-style houses have more classically inspired details such as porch columns, Palladian windows, and cornices with dentils.



Figure 20: 201 West Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65460); example of Queen Anne style

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style often features entrances elaborated with classically inspired pediments, pilasters, and sidelights. Porch details may include the use of classical columns and cornices with dentils or modillions. Dormers may be present, and window sash are generally multi-paned.



Figure 21: 302 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65614); example of high-style Colonial Revival



Figure 22: 502 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65625); 1950 example of Colonial Revival style

Dutch Colonial Revival

The Dutch Colonial Revival was also a part of the American colonial revival movement. The major characteristic detail of this style is a gambrel roof – steeply pitched and with two different slopes.



Figure 23: 105 Tignall Road (GNAHRGIS #262716); 1972 example of Dutch Colonial Revival style

Neoclassical Revival

The most dominant feature of the Neoclassical Revival style is a full-height front portico with classical columns. Other details may include transoms and sidelights at the entrance and a classical cornice with dentils or modillions.



Figure 24: 224 East Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65525); example of Neoclassical Revival style

English Vernacular Revival

The English Vernacular Revival or Tudor Revival style was taken from the vernacular country houses of medieval England. The style is characterized by steeply pitched gabled roofs, brick or stone masonry walls, a prominent masonry chimney, and an arched entrance opening.



Figure 25: 202 Poplar Drive (GNAHRGIS #65597); example of English Vernacular Revival style

Craftsman

The Craftsman style emphasizes materials and craftsmanship. Materials may include wood, shingles, brick, and stone. Wide eaves are often open with exposed rafters; decorative brackets are common. Porches are often supported with short square columns set on masonry piers. Windows may have multi-paned upper sashes.



Figure 26: 109 Water Street (GNAHRGIS #65318); example of Craftsman style

Plain-style Ranch

Plain-style Ranch houses are plain, unadorned Ranch houses that rely on their architectural form, roofline, window and door openings, and wall treatments for effect rather than stylistic ornamentation.



Figure 27: 124 Tignall Road (GNAHRGIS #262723); 1950 example of Plain-style Ranch



Figure 28: 317 Poplar Drive (GNAHRGIS #262685); 1960 example of Plain-style Ranch

Contemporary

The Contemporary style has an abstract and stripped-down appearance that emphasizes a building's form and structure with geometric planes and surfaces and contrasting solids and voids. Characteristic details include exposed structural elements, wide overhanging eaves, sometimes a shed or flat roof, window walls, and fixed irregular shaped windows in gable ends.



Figure 29: 126 Green's Grove Circle (GNAHRGIS #263284); example of Contemporary style, the original flat roof was replaced with a hipped roof

Italianate

The Italianate style was used for commercial buildings during the late nineteenth century. Features included elaborate bracketed cornices, upper-story segmentally arched windows with hoods, and sometimes bay windows.



Figure 30: 8 West Public Square (GNAHRGIS #65210); example of Commercial Italianate style

Queen Anne

Queen Anne-style commercial buildings were generally some of the more elaborate landmark buildings in a downtown area such as hotels and theaters. Features included the use of various wall materials such as brick, terra cotta, and stone; bay windows; and corner towers.



Figure 31: 10-18 West Public Square (GNAHRGIS #65209) example of Commercial Queen Anne style

Commercial Plain-style

The Commercial Plain-style building is a plain, unadorned commercial building that relies on its architectural form rather than decorative details for effect. These buildings were constructed during the early twentieth century.



Figure 32: 116 West Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65458); example of early 20th century Commercial Plain-style

Institutional/Governmental Architectural Styles

Romanesque Revival

The Romanesque Revival style was inspired by the medieval European Romanesque movement that revived classical Roman architecture. The Romanesque Revival in the United States was generally used for large community landmark buildings. American architect Henry Hobson Richardson took the style in a distinctive direction with his work. Romanesque Revival buildings are constructed with heavy masonry and feature round-arched openings with decorative brickwork, short square columns, and round or square towers.



Figure 33: 313 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65619); example of Institutional Romanesque Revival style

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was sometimes used for landmark institutional buildings during the late nineteenth century. These buildings were asymmetrical with complex roof and wall shapes and a variety of textures, materials, and detailing. Corner towers were common.



Figure 34: 204 East Liberty Street (GNAHRGIS #65251); example of Institutional Queen Anne style

Academic Gothic Revival

The Academic Gothic Revival style was used for community landmark buildings such as churches and on college campuses. Distinguishing features include brick or stone masonry walls, pointed-arch openings, towers with crenellated parapet walls, and corner buttresses.



Figure 35: 100 West Liberty Street (GNAHRGIS #65356); example of Institutional Academic Gothic Revival style

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style was common for governmental buildings during the first decades of the twentieth century. These symmetrical buildings were usually finished with red brick and featured classically inspired details such as cornices with dentils or modillions, entrances with pediments, pilasters, and sidelights, round-arched openings, multi-light windows, and parapets with railings.



Figure 36: 102 East Liberty Street (GNAHRGIS #65249); example of Governmental Colonial Revival style

Building Types

The majority of building types within the Phase One survey area are residential building types. A small number of commercial and institutional building types are also represented.

Figure 37: Historic Resources Identified by Building Type

Building Types - Residential	Count
I-house	16
Georgian Cottage	8
Georgian House	25
Gabled Wing Cottage	10
Gabled Wing House	6
Queen Anne Cottage	6
Queen Anne House	2
New South Cottage	15
New South House	2
Central Hallway	5
Saddlebag	3
Side-gabled Cottage	4
Bungalow	15
English Cottage	3
American Small House	40
Extended American Small House	13
Extended Hall-Parlor	1
Ranch	34
Side Hallway	1
Split-foyer	1
Mid-20th-century Two-Story	1
Building Types – Commercial/Industrial	
Commercial Block (2+ stories)	30
Multiple Retail (1 story)	11
Single Retail (1 story)	5
Shopping Center	1
Hotel	2
Community Store	2
Road-related/Gas Station/Sales & Service	7
Other Commercial	4
Warehouse	12
Entertainment/Recreational - Clubhouse	1

Table continued on next page

Building Types – Governmental/Institutional	
Governmental	6
Institutional - Library	1
Front-gabled Church	1
Central Tower Church	1
Corner Tower Church	1
Double Tower Church	2
Urban School	2
Educational	2
Site	3
Structure	1
Unknown/Unidentified	25
Demolished	2
Total	333

Residential Building Types

The following residential building types are represented within the Phase One survey area. Type descriptions are taken from HPD's *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* and the Historic Housing section of HPD's website.

I-house

The I-house is a two-story house form that is one room deep and at least two rooms wide. Subtypes of the I-house depend on the floor plan and include central hallway, hall-parlor, double-pen, and saddlebag.



Figure 38: 306 South Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65265); example of I-house

Georgian Cottage

The Georgian Cottage is one story and its plan consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side, so that its footprint is approximately square. The roof is usually hipped but may also be gabled.



Figure 39: 512 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65627); example of Georgian Cottage

Georgian House

The Georgian House has the same plan as the Georgian Cottage but is two stories in height.



Figure 40: 300 East Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65526); example of Georgian House

Gabled Wing Cottage

The Gabled Wing (or Gabled Ell) Cottage consists of a projecting front-gabled wing at one end of a recessed side-gabled wing that is parallel to the façade. The front entrance door is located in the recessed wing.



Figure 41: 213 Water Street (GNAHRGIS #65310); example of Gabled Wing Cottage

Gabled Wing House

The Gabled Wing House has the same plan as the Gabled Wing Cottage but is two stories in height.



Figure 42: 222 East Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65522); example of Gabled Wing House

Queen Anne Cottage

The Queen Anne Cottage is one story in height and is characterized by a square main mass with projecting gables on the front and side elevations. The rooms are arranged asymmetrically and there is no central hallway. The roof is either pyramidal or hipped.



Figure 43: 211 West Liberty Street (GNAHRGIS #65363); example of Queen Anne Cottage

Queen Anne House

The Queen Anne House has the same plan as the Queen Anne Cottage but is two stories in height.



Figure 44: 202 Water Street (GNAHRGIS #65316); example of Queen Anne House

New South Cottage

The New South Cottage has a central square mass, usually with a hipped roof, and gabled projections. The plan emphasizes symmetry and has a central hallway flanked by pairs of rooms, one of which projects forward.



Figure 45: 304 Spring Street (GNAHRGIS #65326); example of New South Cottage

New South House

The New South House has the same plan as the New South Cottage but is two stories in height.



Figure 46: 101 Tignall Road (GNAHRGIS #65645); example of New South House

Central Hallway

The Central Hallway consists of a central hallway or passageway between two rooms and is only one room deep. The roof is most frequently gabled but may also be hipped.



Figure 47: 102 Water Street (GNAHRGIS #65322); example of Central Hallway

Saddlebag

The Saddlebag house derives its name from a central chimney flanked by two rooms. Rooms are usually square, and the roof is usually gabled. Two subtypes include one with two exterior doors (one door into each room) and one with a central door that enters into a vestibule beside the chimney.



Figure 48: 202 Allison Street (GNAHRGIS #65449); example of Saddlebag

Bungalow

The Bungalow is a long and low house form with an irregular floor plan within an overall rectangular shape. Wide overhanging eaves and integral porches are common. Bungalows may be front-gabled, side-gabled, hipped, or cross-gabled.



Figure 49: 304 West Liberty Street (GNAHRGIS #65367); example of Front-Gabled Bungalow

English Cottage

The English Cottage is a picturesque house type that is usually found with English Vernacular Revival details. Its most distinctive features are its cross-gabled massing and front chimney. The cross-gabled massing is tightly held in a compact square or rectangular block so that the front gable may project slightly, if at all. A secondary front gable or recessed opening may mark the front entrance. The interior rooms cluster around the small entrance vestibule which may contain a stairway to an upper half-story of bedrooms.



Figure 50: 301 Poplar Drive (GNAHRGIS #65657); example of English Cottage

American Small House

The American Small House is compact, nearly square although sometimes rectangular in plan, one story, usually gable roofed, simply and tightly massed, and simply detailed. Projecting side porches and additional rooms are common.



Figure 51: 206 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65610); example of American Small House

Extended American Small House

The Extended American Small House is a larger version of the American Small House. Its plan is still compact although more rectangular than square, one-story, and simply and tightly massed. The plan has been extended to provide more living space.



Figure 52: 118 Tignall Road (GNAHRGIS #65650); example of Extended American Small House

Ranch

The Ranch is a long, low, one-story house form, rectangular in shape, with an interior plan that is zoned by use. A variety of exterior materials and window sizes, shapes, and types are common. Ranches almost always have an integral or attached carport or garage. Ranches may be subdivided into a number of subtypes based on the shape and size of the house's footprint.



Figure 53: 199 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #262588); example of Half-Courtyard, L-shaped Ranch

Split-foyer

The Split-foyer house is two stories with the front entrance foyer staggered between the two floor levels.



Figure 54: 115 Poplar Drive (GNAHRGIS #262671); example of Split-foyer

Mid-20th-century Two-Story

A Mid-20th-century Two-Story House is two stories in height, rectangular in shape, and with an irregular modern plan that reflected mid-20th-century lifestyles.



Figure 55: 119 Tignall Road (GNAHRGIS #262722); example of Mid-20th-Century Two-Story House

Commercial Block (2+ stories)

The Commercial Block (2+ stories) is the most common commercial building type in Georgia. It combined commercial space on the first floor with upper-floor rental office space. The buildings are generally two to four stories in height, with flat or slightly sloped roofs hidden by parapet walls, and were built either as single units standing alone or as multiple units with party walls.



Figure 56: 114 Spring Street (GNAHRGIS #65236); example of Commercial Block

Multiple Retail (1 story)

The Multiple Retail (1 story) commercial building type consists of two or more identical retail units built together. The buildings are one story in height with flat or sloping roofs and parapet walls and identical, usually three-bay, facades and storefronts.



Figure 57: 1-13 West Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65242 & #65243); example of Multiple Retail

Single Retail (1 story)

The Single Retail (1 story) commercial type is a single unit built either standing alone or next to others. It is one story in height with flat or sloping roof and parapet walls; its storefront is usually three bays wide.



Figure 58: 20 West Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #263292); example of Single Retail

Community Store

The Community Store was built in residential neighborhoods and on the fringes of small towns throughout Georgia. The building was typically either front-gabled or hipped but sometimes had a flat or sloped roof with parapet walls. The storefront was usually three bays wide – a center entrance with flanking windows – and the roof often extended to provide a sheltered entrance area at the building's front elevation.



Figure 59: 530 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65634); example of Community Store

Road-related/Gas Station

Gas/automobile service stations were small one-story buildings with a front canopy over the gas pumps to provide shelter for customers. The station's front elevation was usually a storefront configuration with entrance and large storefront windows. The buildings were usually set back from the street to provide space for cars to enter and exit the property.



Figure 60: 119 East Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #263291); example of Road-Related/Gas Station

Industrial Warehouse

Industrial warehouses are usually one story in height and rectangular in shape with the short end turned toward the street. The building plan consisted of a large open space to facilitate storage and movement of commercial goods.



Figure 61: 314 Water Street (GNAHRGIS #65555); example of Industrial Warehouse

Governmental/Institutional Building Types

The City's governmental and institutional buildings include the county courthouse, city hall, and library as well as churches and a school. Building types for churches and schools have been identified.

Front-gabled Church

The Front-gabled Church is a straightforward box with front-gabled roof, one or two doors in the front elevation, and three to five windows in the side elevations. The most common church type, it was popular throughout the state during all periods, especially in rural and small communities.



Figure 62: 206 East Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65511); example of Front-Gabled Church

Central Tower Church

The Central Tower Church has a projecting entrance tower in the middle of the front elevation, usually flanked by windows. This common church type was built mostly from the 1850s through the 1930s in rural areas and small to medium-sized towns. The Central Tower Church could be either plain or highly ornamental; the tower usually had a pyramidal roof.



Figure 63: 205 East Liberty Street (GNAHRGIS #65252); example of Central Tower Church

Corner Tower Church

The Corner Tower Church is found in crossroads communities and small county seats, although it was not as popular as front-gabled and central tower churches. Built largely from the 1890s through the 1930s, the church's projecting corner entrance tower usually had a pyramidal roof and varied in both height and function.



Figure 64: 214 East Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65517); example of Corner Tower Church

Double Tower Church

The Double Tower Church has two projecting corner towers. It was especially popular in south Georgia from the 1890s through the 1930s and was most commonly erected by African American congregations. The towers could be the same or different heights, and they typically had pyramidal roofs. Front entrance doors were either in the towers or in the front elevation between the towers.



Figure 65: 105 West Robert Toombs Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65456); example of Double Tower Church

Urban School

The Urban School building type was two to five stories in height and constructed in a variety of shapes from simple rectangles and hollow squares to E-shapes, U-shapes, and H-shapes. The interior plan was organized along double-loaded corridors and with vertical stairhalls.



Figure 66: 313 North Alexander Avenue (GNAHRGIS #65619); example of Urban School

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

The majority of historic resources in the 2018 Phase One survey were previously surveyed in the 1998 historic resources survey; the 2018 survey was an update of much of the earlier survey. Most of the surveyed resources are included within the National Register-listed Washington Historic District, listed in 2004. 107 new resources that had not been previously surveyed were included in the 2018 survey. A number of these new historic resources are located within the National Register district boundaries and are now old enough to be included as contributing properties. Other resources at the edges of the district boundaries are also old enough to be considered for National Register listing. Additional research and information on these mid-twentieth-century resources will be needed to justify National Register eligibility. Properties identified that are currently 40 to 49 years old will become historic within the next 10 years and may be considered for evaluation.

The current locally designated historic district is concentrated on the downtown commercial core and the oldest surrounding residential areas. Additional areas can be locally designated to provide protection to these largely twentieth-century historic resources as well. The residential areas along North Alexander Avenue, Hudson Drive, Poplar Drive, and Tignall Road that developed during the twentieth century are good examples of resources that can be protected with local designation.

The following recommendations are made for including additional properties within the locally designated historic district as well as the National Register historic district based on the results of the Phase One survey. These recommendations are not determinations of eligibility for local designation or National Register listing.

Potential Additions to the National Register Historic District (50 Years Old & Older)
The existing National Register historic district can be updated to designate all properties within the boundaries that are now 50 years old and older as contributing resources within the district. The National Register district's period of significance currently extends from 1783 (when Washington was first laid out) to 1954 (the 50-year cut-off date when the district was listed in 2004). The period of significance will have to be updated (the current 50-year cut-off date in 2019 is 1969) to include the additional properties that have become 50 years old. This will require amending the National Register nomination to extend the period of significance. Justification for the inclusion of additional resources – the history of their period of development within the context of Washington, how the resources fit into this developmental history, determinations of which resources retain their historic integrity – will be required.

A few properties along the east side of Poplar Drive and along Tignall Road, as well as the Green's Grove subdivision, that are currently outside the existing National Register district boundaries, may also be eligible for National Register listing. However, a change to the existing National Register district boundaries for these few properties will require more work than might be justified. The best option might be to research and write a new nomination, particularly for Green's Grove.

Potential Additions to the Locally Designated Historic District (50 Years Old & Older)
Areas of twentieth-century development should be considered for inclusion in the locally designated historic district, particularly along North Alexander Avenue, Hudson Drive, Poplar Drive, and Tignall Road. An alternative would be designating a new local historic district in these areas that would focus on protecting these largely twentieth-century resources that developed on the north side of the City.

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APPENDIX A
Historic Resources Table

HISTORIC RESOURCES TABLE
HISTORIC RESOURCES RESURVEY/SURVEY
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA

No.	GNARHGIS ID	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	Parcel ID	DATE	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	BUILDING TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	CURRENT USE
1	65604		204 ALEXANDER DRIVE	W29 002	1948		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic multiple dwelling
2	65603		208 ALEXANDER DRIVE	W29 004	1940		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
3	65602		208 ALEXANDER DRIVE	W29 005	1944		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
4	65601		210 ALEXANDER DRIVE	W29 006	1934		Bungalow - Front gabled	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
5	65600	Gilbert-Alexander-Wright House	211 ALEXANDER DRIVE	W28 023	1808		Side hallway	Early Classical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
6	65599		212 ALEXANDER DRIVE	W29 007	1844		Unknown/Unidentified	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
7	65598		216 ALEXANDER DRIVE	W29 013	1934		Bungalow - Side-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
8	65608		106 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W23 010	1875		Georgian cottage	No academic style	Commercial
9	65607	Webster-Griffin-Ellington House; Washington Women's Club	108 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W23 011	1789		I-house - Central hallway	Neoclassical Revival	Civic/Social - clubhouse
10	262586		195 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 030	1961		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Commercial
11	262587		197 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 028	1958		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Unknown
12	262588		199 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 020	1958		Ranch - Half Courtyard/L-Shaped	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
13	262598		201 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 015	1949		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
14	65609		203 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 012	1804		Queen Anne cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
15	65610		205 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 070	1944		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
16	65611		207 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 003	1894		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
17	65612		209 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 001	1894		Gabled Wing cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
18	262599		210 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 064	1950		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
19	65614		302 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 058	1924		Bungalow - Front-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
20	65613		304 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 055	1934		Georgian house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
21	65615	Colley-Barksdale-Thomas House	305 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 048	1838		Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
22	65616	Lucas-Ramsey-Paschall Gaines House; Former Female Seminary	307 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W28 024	1827		Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
23	65617		312 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 041	1899		Gabled Wing cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
24	65619	Washington Public School	313 N ALEXANDER AVENUE (High School)	W28 022	1897		Urban School	Romanesque Revival	Recreation - Theater
25	263276	Washington Public School Annex	313 N ALEXANDER AVENUE (classrooms)	W28 022	1949		Urban School	No academic style	Government Office
26	263277	Washington Public School Auditorium/Gymnasium	313 N ALEXANDER AVENUE (auditorium)	W28 022	1931		Educational Auditorium	No academic style	Recreation - Theater
27	263278	Washington Public School Cannery/Shop Building	313 N ALEXANDER AVENUE (Cannery/Shop)	W28 022	1924		Educational Cannery/Shop building	No academic style	Civic/Social
28	65618		302 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 099	1939		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
29	65620	Camille D. Colley House; Colley-Irvin House	312 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 091	1883		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
30	262600		404 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 021	1977		Ranch - Linear with clusters	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
31	65623		405 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 020	1949		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
32	65624		408 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 019	1949		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
33	65625		502 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 010	1950		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
34	65626		504 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W22 007	1929		Bungalow - Hipped	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
35	65627	Peter Holliday House; Holliday-Blackmon House	511 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W28 002	1890		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
36	65628	Wingfield-Long-Dearing-Anderson-Blackmon House	512 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W21 073	1784		Gabled Wing House	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
37	65629		515 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 051	1965		Georgian cottage	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
38	65630		516 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W21 067	1804		Ranch - Linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
39	65631	Pharr House	518 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W21 064	1894		Georgian cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
40	65632	Thomas Semmes House; Semmes-Boardie-Colley-Wynne-Boyd House	519 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 045	1879		New South cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
41	65633	John Chernault House	520 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W21 060	1894		Georgian cottage	Federal	Domestic single dwelling
42	65632		103 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 049	1955		Ranch - Linear	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
43	65634	Gunter's Grocery	528 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 026	1914		Bungalow - Hipped	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
44	65635		532 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 025	1924		Commercial/Residential store	No academic style	Commercial
45	262604	Blackmon House	536 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 029	1924		Bungalow - Front-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
46	65636		537 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 097	1957		Ranch - Half Courtyard/L-Shaped	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
47	262605		540 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 030	1940		Ranch - Linear	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
48	262607		541 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 039	1945		Ranch - Linear	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
49	262608		542 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 031	1964		Ranch - Compact	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
50	262609		543 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 040	1959		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
51	65636		544 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 032	1950		Ranch - Compact	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
52	262611		545 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 041	1945		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
53	262613		548 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 024	1884		Gabled Wing house	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
54	65637		551 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 043	1944		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
55	65638		552 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 033	1939		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
56	65639		554 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 034	1942		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
57	65640		555 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 044	1944		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
58	65641		559 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 045	1879		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
59	65642	Thomas Semmes House; Semmes-Boardie-Colley-Wynne-Boyd House	519 N ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 049 01	1828		New South cottage	No academic style	Commercial
60	262584		103 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W27 049	1955		Ranch - Linear	No academic style	
61	65256	William Moore Booker House; Booker-Wills-Pharis House	104 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W23 069	1816		Georgian house	Federal	Commercial
62	262585		107 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 058	1955		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
63	65258	John C. Leitner House; Leitner-Windfield House	201 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 064	1814		I-house - Hall parlor	Federal	Domestic single dwelling
64	65260	Anthony-Beasley House	205 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 071	1817		I-house - Hall parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
65	65259		206 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W23 098	1894		Gabled Wing cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
66	65261		209 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 080	1893		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
67	65262	Semmes-Nance-Cade-Colley House	210 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W23 111	1824		I-house - Hall parlor	Federal	Domestic single dwelling
68	263286		210 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W23 100	1949		Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
69	65263	Hovey-Ficklen-Lyndon-Johnson House	301 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 088	1834		I-house - Central hallway	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
70	65264		305 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 094	1899		Queen Anne house	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
71	65265	Hay-Dyson-Binns-Grande-Lynch-Lindsey House	306 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W23 132	1832		I-house - Central hallway	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
72	65267		308 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W23 135	1899		Queen Anne cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
73	65266	Mosley-Beal-Smith-Allen-Stover House (Presbyterian Manse)	309 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 095	1828		Georgian house	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
74	65268	Edgar Smith House	401 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W29 097	1900		Extended Hall-Parlor	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
75	65269	DEMOLISHED)	404 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W24 002	1854				
76	65270	Dyson-Vickers-Irvin-Willingham House; Hollyhock	405 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W30 006	1800		Georgian house	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
77	65271	Sumerour House	406 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W24 008	1912		New South cottage	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
78	65273	George Dubose House	408 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W24 006	1894		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
79	65272	Walter Edward Shelverton House; Shelverton-Allen House	409 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W30 014	1886		Gabled Wing cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
80	65274	Claude Norman House	410 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W24 023	1914		Bungalow - Front-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
81	262601		414 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W24 033	1969		Ranch - Linear	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
82	65275	Chapman-Vickers-Carey-Hoge House	415 S ALEXANDER AVENUE	W30 023	1824		I-house - Central hallway	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
83	262618		104 S ALLISON STREET	W23 073	1960		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Commercial

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HISTORIC RESOURCES RESURVEY/SURVEY
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA

No.	GNARHGIS ID	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	Parcel ID	DATE	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	BUILDING TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	CURRENT USE
84	263281		110 N ALLISON STREET	W23 012A01	1915		Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Unknown
85	65453		111 N ALLISON STREET	W23 003	1925		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Commercial
86	65448		202 N ALLISON STREET	W22 065	1879		Saddlebag	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
87	65449		202 N ALLISON STREET	W22 065	1879		Saddlebag	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
88	65450		202 N ALLISON STREET	W22 065	1879		Saddlebag	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
89	263282		211 S ALLISON STREET	W23 115	1960		Ranch - Linear	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
90	262629		103 CHENEY PARKWAY	W22 073	1972		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Government Office
91	65223	Downtown Washington Public Square	COURT STREET	W23 014	1783		Site	Site	Plaza/Square
92	65451		10 COURT STREET	W23 001	1914		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
93	65447	Old Washington Jail	15 COURT STREET	W22 072	1891		Public/Governmental - County Jail	Romanesque Revival	Unknown
94	65452		16 COURT STREET	W23 003A	1924		Road-related: Sales & service	No academic style	Commercial
95	65206	Wilkes County Courthouse	23 E COURT STREET	W22 067	1903		Public/Governmental - County Courthouse	Romanesque Revival	Governmental - Courthouse
96	262630		101 COURT STREET	W22 074	1950		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Professional/office
97	262631		104 COURT STREET	W23 006	1918		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Commercial
98	65605		109 COURT STREET	W22 069	1884		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
99	65606	Lennard-Cozart-McLendon House	211 COURT STREET	W22 077	1825		Georgian house	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
100	262633	Washington Fire Department	212 COURT STREET	W23 018	1978		Other - Fire Station	No academic style	Governmental - Fire station
101	262634		215 COURT STREET	W22 078	1966		Public/Governmental - Post Office	Neoclassical Revival	Governmental - Post Office
102	262635		106 CYNTHIA LANE	W27 038A	1945		Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
103	262636		108 CYNTHIA LANE	W27 017	1975		Ranch - Linear	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
104	65387		113 DEPOT STREET	W18 023	1904		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Vacant
105	65385	Barrows Hotel; Hotel Cofer; Dillard Hotel	207 DEPOT STREET	W18 036	1899		Hotel	Italianate	Unknown
106	262637		105 S ELIJAH CLARK DRIVE	W21 059	1956		Ranch - Compact	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
107	65380		106 GARLAND AVENUE	W18 037	1914		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Vacant
108	65463		104 GREENS GROVE CIRCLE	W17 015	1894		Georgian cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
109	263283		118 GREENS GROVE CIRCLE	W17 006	1977		Ranch - Half courtyard/L-shaped	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
110	263284		126 GREENS GROVE CIRCLE	W17 003	1964		Ranch - Bungalow	Contemporary	Domestic single dwelling
111	263285		201 GREENS GROVE CIRCLE	W17 013	1974		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
112	65464		202 GREENS GROVE CIRCLE	W17 015	1919		Bungalow - Side-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
113	65465		204 GREENS GROVE CIRCLE	W17 015	1904		Georgian cottage	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
114	263326		306 HILL STREET	W29 026	1970		Ranch - Linear	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
115	65658	Catholic Cemetery	0 HUDSON DRIVE	W28 015	1840		Site	Site	Funerary - cemetery
116	262638		207 HUDSON DRIVE	W28 016	1958		Ranch - Linear	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
117	262639		209 HUDSON DRIVE	W28 017	1952		Ranch - Linear with clusters	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
118	262640		211 HUDSON DRIVE	W28 009	1955		Ranch - Linear	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
119	262641		215 HUDSON DRIVE	W28 010	1958		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
120	65239		0 N JEFFERSON STREET	W23 010	1917		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Commercial
121	262632	(MOVED TO SITE)	303 N JEFFERSON STREET	W22 047	1850		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic secondary structure
122	65622	Sims House	314 N JEFFERSON STREET	W22 037	1884		Gabled Wing cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
123	262642		106 S JEFFERSON STREET	W23 071	1915		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
124	65234		108 S JEFFERSON STREET	W23 065	1904		Commercial Block - (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
125	263288		209 S JEFFERSON STREET	W23 099	1955		Ranch - Linear with Clusters	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
126	65315	W. T. Johnson House; Johnson-Gresham House; Miss Rhetta's	211 S JEFFERSON STREET	W23 107	1885		New South cottage	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
127	65307		312 S JEFFERSON STREET	W23 130	1894		Central hallway	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
128	65306		316 S JEFFERSON STREET	W23 134	1904		Central hallway	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
129	65375	Sinclair Oil Refining Company	307 LANIS ALLEY	W18 043, 44, 42	1914		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Unknown
130	65249	Old Post Office Building (Washington City Hall)	102 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 089	1917		Public/Governmental - Post Office	Colonial Revival	Governmental - City Hall
131	65250	Zerbers-Ledbetter House; City Hall Annex	104 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 090	1904		Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival	Governmental
132	262654	Wilkes Telephone & Electric Company	107 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 081	1970		Commercial	Modern Movement	Commercial
133	263289		110 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 091	1965		Commercial	Colonial Revival	Commercial
134	65251	Mary Willis Library	204 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 092	1888		Other Building Type - Library	Queen Anne	Education - Library
135	65252	Washington Methodist Church; LaFayette Masonic Lodge	205 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 082	1881		Churches/Places of Worship - Central tower	Italianate	Civic/Social
136	262655		209 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 083	1900		Unknown/Unidentified	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
137	65253	Campbell-Semmes-Cleveland-Lindsey-Moore House	208 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 093	1809		Georgian house	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
138	65254		212 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 094	1894		Gabled Wing cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
139	65255	Joel Lattimore House (DEMOLISHED)	213 E LIBERTY STREET	W23 084	1884				
140	262658		305 E LIBERTY STREET	W29 050	1957		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
141	262659		310 E LIBERTY STREET	W29 065	1960		Unknown/Unidentified	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
142	65514		311 E LIBERTY STREET	W29 059	1874		Unknown/Unidentified	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
143	65356	First United Methodist Church	100 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 088	1910		Churches/Places of Worship: Double tower	Academic Gothic Revival	Religious facility
144	65357	New Methodist Parsonage	104 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 088	1919		Georgian house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
145	262649		105 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 077	1920		Bungalow - Side-gabled	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
146	65358	T.C. Hogue House; Hogue-Latimer-Ray-Thomas House	106 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 087	1894		Gabled Wing cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
147	65359		107 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 075	1934		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
148	65361	Liberty Inn; Washington Academy	108 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 086	1796		I-house - Hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
149	65360	John B. Weems House; Liberty Corner	109 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 074	1854		Unknown/Unidentified	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
150	262650		110 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 085	1930		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
151	263287	Simpson Park	202 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 095	1938		Site	Site	Recreation - park
152	262651		205 W LIBERTY STREET	W23 072	1955		Ranch - Linear	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
153	262653		207 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 030	1946		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
154	262652		206 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 035	1960		Ranch - Linear	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
155	65362		209 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 029	1930		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
156	65364	Poplar Corner; Prince-Pope-Simpson-Stephens-Pope House	210 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 039	1810		Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
157	65363		211 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 028	1909		Queen Anne cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
158	65365	James Alexander House; Alexander-Shepherd House	301 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 026	1819		I-house - Central hallway	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
159	65366	Springer-Wingfield-Lane-Cheney-Lindsey House	302 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 038	1824		I-house - Central hallway	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
160	65367		304 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 068	1924		Bungalow - Front-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
161	65368		306 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 034	1899		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
162	65369		307 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 025	1934		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
163	262657		308 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 033	1945		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
164	65370		309 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 025	1939		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
165	262660	Wilkes Milling Company, Locker Plant	310 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 032	1946		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Industrial

HISTORIC RESOURCES TABLE
HISTORIC RESOURCES RESURVEY/SURVEY
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA

No.	GNARHGIS ID	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	Parcel ID	DATE	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	BUILDING TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	CURRENT USE
166	65371		311 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 025	1939		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
167	65373	Wilkes Mill & Feed Company, Feed Warehouse	312 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 041	1944		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Unknown
168	65374	Wilkes Mill & Feed Company	312 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 041, 045	1924		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Unknown
169	65372	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	313 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 024	1908		Industrial warehouse	Colonial Revival	Unknown
170	65381	Blackburn Automotive	412 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 031	1914		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Transportation - Auto/truck services
171	65386	City Dairy/Pet Dairy Products	416 W LIBERTY STREET	W18 031	1952		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Vacant
172	262661		201 LOVELACE WAY	W27 058	1961		Ranch - Compact	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
173	262662		104 POPE STREET	W18 020	1950		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
174	262667		105 POPLAR DRIVE	W29 039	1947		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
175	262668		108 POPLAR DRIVE	W29 023	1951		Ranch - Linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
176	262669		110 POPLAR DRIVE	W29 009	1959		Ranch - Linear	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
177	262670		111 POPLAR DRIVE	W29 017	1951		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
178	262671		115 POPLAR DRIVE	W29 010	1969		Split Foyer house	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
179	65597		202 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 025	1934		English cottage	English Vernacular Revival	Domestic single dwelling
180	65657		301 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 020	1950		English cottage	English Vernacular Revival	Domestic single dwelling
181	262672		302 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 018	1951		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
182	262673		303 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 019	1948		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
183	262674		304 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 014	1955		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
184	262675		306 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 012	1955		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
185	262676		307 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 013	1950		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
186	262677		308 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 011	1950		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
187	262678		310 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 006	1950		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
188	262679		311 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 007	1950		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
189	262680		312 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 004	1947		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
190	262681		313 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 005	1954		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
191	262682		314 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 001	1948		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
192	262683		315 POPLAR DRIVE	W28 002	1955		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
193	262684		316 POPLAR DRIVE	W27 052	1952		Ranch - Compact	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
194	262685		317 POPLAR DRIVE	W27 053	1960		Ranch - Half Courtyard/L-Shaped	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
195	262686		318 POPLAR DRIVE	W27 050	1947		Ranch - Linear	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
196	262687		320 POPLAR DRIVE	W27 048	1951		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
197	65643		327 POPLAR DRIVE	075 019 01	1934		Extended American Small House	English Vernacular Revival	Domestic single dwelling
198	65224	Dr. Robert A. Simpson Building	2 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 048	1898		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Italianate	Commercial
199	65225	King Building	10 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 049	1895		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
200	65226	"Washington Market"	12 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 050	1854		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
201	65227	" Cozart & Binns Building"	16 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 051	1844		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
202	65228	"Simpson's Pharmacy Building"	20 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 052	1896		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Italianate	Commercial
203	65229	Lowe Building	22, 24, 26 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 053	1930		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Commercial
204	65237	Krumbein Building, rear portion	27, 29 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 037	1924		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Commercial
205	65230	Keough Building	28 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 054	1888		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
206	65238	Crouch Building/"Ledbetter Market"	31, 33 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 038	1909		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
207	65231	National Bank of Wilkes Building	30, 32 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 055	1914		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Neoclassical Revival	Commercial
208	65232		101 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 030	1897		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
209	65233		103, 105, 107, 109 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W17 014	1917		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
210	65257	J.M. Pitner House	110 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 068	1890		Gabled Wing house	Queen Anne	Commercial
211	262737		114 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 056	1978		Road-related: Gas/service station	No academic style	Transportation - Auto/truck services
212	263290		117 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 032	1976		Road-related: Gas/service station	No academic style	Transportation - Auto/truck services
213	263291		119 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 033	1928		Road-related: Gas/service station	No academic style	Transportation - Auto/truck services
214	263296		201 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 031	1966		Commercial	No academic style	Commercial
215	263297		202 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 044	1952		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Commercial
216	65510	Sarah Porter Hillhouse House	205 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 021	1814		Unknown/Unidentified	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
217	65511	Washington Presbyterian Church	206 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 047	1825		Churches/Places of Worship - Front gable	Federal	Religious Facility
218	65512		208 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 047	1944		American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
219	65513		210 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 048	1899		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
220	65515	Burton-Toombs-Anderson House	211 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 035	1819		I-house - Central hallway	Early Classical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
221	65516		212 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 065	1897		Unknown/Unidentified	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
222	65517	The Episcopal Church of the Mediator	214 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 051	1896		Churches/Places of Worship - Corner tower	Gothic Revival	Religious Facility
223	65518	Wingfield-Irvin-Pharr-Dyson House	215 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 022	1824		I-house - Central hallway	Early Classical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
224	65205	Robert Toombs House; Abbott-Harris-Toombs House	216 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 063	1797		I-house - Central hallway	Greek Revival	Museum/exhibition
225	65520	Dr. William Hill House; Hill-Spratlin-Drake-Duke House	218 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 052	1903		Unknown/Unidentified	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
226	65519	Tarver-Maynard House; Tarver-Webster-Colley-Sanders-Wickersham House	219 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 036	1824		Georgian house	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
227	65521		220 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 053	1897		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
228	65522		222 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 054	1894		Gabled Wing house	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
229	65523		223 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 037	1884		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
230	65525	Kimball Aubrey Wilheit House; Wilheit-Brown House	224 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 055	1915		Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
231	65524	Beard-Randolph-Colley-Wickersham House; Wisteria Hall	225 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 038	1819		Georgian house	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
232	65526	Fielding Ficklen House; Ficklen-Johnson House	300 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 056	1909		Georgian house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
233	65528	Albert Gallatin Semmes House; Washington Historical Museum	308 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 057	1835		Georgian house	Greek Revival	Museum/exhibition
234	65527	Dugas-Wingfield-Franklin-Ficklen-Thornton House	309 E ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W29 042	1794		Georgian house	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
235	65243	Benson Building - East	1, 3, 5 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 036	1895		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	Italianate	Commercial
236	65248		2 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 047	1874		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
237	65247		6 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 046	1874		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
238	65246		10 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 045	1874		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
239	65245	Green Brothers Building - East	12 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 044	1874		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Italianate	Commercial
240	65242	Benson Building - West	9, 11, 13 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 027	1896		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	Italianate	Commercial
241	65244	Green Brothers Building - West	14 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 043	1876		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Italianate	Commercial
242	263292		20 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 042	1905		Commercial - Single retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
243	65241	Barnwell's Carriage Repository Building	17, 19, 21 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 023	1896		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
244	65240	Cabe Building; "News-Reporter Building"	23, 25 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 022	1904		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
245	65454		22, 24 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 041 / 041A / 04	1944		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
246	263303		29 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 021	1950		Road-related: Sales & service	No academic style	Commercial
247	65446	William H. Pope House; Pope-Tupper-Barnett House	101 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 012A	1832		Georgian house	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
248	263298		102 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 058 / 059	1974		Commercial - Shopping center	No academic style	Commercial

HISTORIC RESOURCES TABLE
HISTORIC RESOURCES RESURVEY/SURVEY
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA

No.	GNARHGIS ID	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	Parcel ID	DATE	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	BUILDING TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	CURRENT USE
249	65456	First Baptist Church	105 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W23 012	1885		Churches/Places of Worship - Double tower	Academic Gothic Revival	Religious Facility
250	263299		112 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 016	1978		Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Religion - Social Hall/Recreational
251	65457	Irvin-Hogue-May House	113 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 003	1850		Gabled Wing house	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
252	65459	George Strother House	115 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 002	1904		Bungalow - Side-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
253	65458	Pope Building; Washington News-Reporter Offices	116 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 015	1920		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Commercial
254	65460	Theodrick Morrison Green House; New Haywood	201 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 001	1888		New South house	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
255	65461	James Hynes House; Hynes-Allison House	202 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 014	1894		Gabled Wing house	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
256	65462		203 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 005	1894		Queen Anne cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
257	65467		205 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 005	1894		Queen Anne cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
258	65466	A.W. Hill House	206 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 013	1874		New South cottage	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
259	65468		207 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 005	1889		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
260	65470		209 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 004	1894		Queen Anne cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
261	65469	Robert-DuBose-Ficklen-Irvin House	210 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 012	1840		Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
262	65471	Anson King House	212 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 011	1894		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
263	65472	Planters Hotel; Stagecoach Inn	214 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 010	1824		I-house - Central hallway	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
264	65473	Hay-Berry_Bowdre_Pope House; Pembroke	217 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	062 018	1825		Georgian house	Greek Revival	Domestic single dwelling
265	263300		218 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 009	1973		Commercial	No academic style	Commercial
266	263302		222 W ROBERT TOOMBS AVENUE	W18 008	1935		Road-related: Gas/service station	No academic style	Commercial
267	263301		205 SIMPSON STREET	W23 114	1964		Clubhouse	No academic style	Commercial
268	262704		104 SIMS STREET	W22 038	1949		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
269	262705		105 SIMS STREET	W22 030	1962		Ranch - Linear with clusters	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
270	262706		106 SIMS STREET	W22 040	1970		Ranch - Linear with clusters	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
271	65621	Poullain-Colley-Sims-Peniston House; The Cedars	201 SIMS STREET	W22 018	1884		Unknown/Unidentified	Italianate	Domestic single dwelling
272	65235	William Wingfield Simpson Office Building	107 SPRING STREET	W23 063	1877		Commercial - Multiple retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
273	262709		110 SPRING STREET	W23 062	1920		Commercial - Single retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
274	65236		114 SPRING STREET	W23 070	1920		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Commercial
275	262713		118 SPRING STREET	W23 078	1920		Road-related: Gas/service station	No academic style	Religion - Social Hall/Recreational
276	262710		115 SPRING STREET	W23 079	1956		Commercial - Single retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
277	65324		215 SPRING STREET	W23 103	1924		Extended American Small House	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
278	65325		216 SPRING STREET	W23 112	1884		Georgian cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
279	65326		304 SPRING STREET	W23 116	1900		New South cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
280	262714		309 SPRING STREET	W23 128	1950		Commercial	No academic style	Commercial
281	65212	Krumbein Building	1 E SQUARE	W23 037	1924		Commercial - Single retail (1 story)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Commercial
282	65213	Hines Building	5 E SQUARE	W23 029A	1895		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
283	65214	Dakman Building	7 E SQUARE	W23 029	1896		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Italianate	Commercial
284	65215	Almand Brothers Building	9 E SQUARE	W23 024	1891		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
285	65216	Dakman Building	15 E SQUARE	W23 020	1910		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Italianate	Commercial
286	65217	Arnold House/Building	19 E SQUARE	W23 016	1819		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
287	65218	Arnold Building; Lodge Building	21 E SQUARE	W23 015	1869		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
288	65219	Thomas Nabors Building	23 E SQUARE	W23 009	1913		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	No academic style	Commercial
289	65220	I.T. Irvin Building	25 E SQUARE	W23 005A	1919		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Commercial
290	65221	Old City Hall/Firehouse	27 E PUBLIC SQUARE	W23 005	1900		Governmental - City Hall	No academic style	Commercial
291	65211	DuBose Building	6 W SQUARE	W23 028	1895		Commercial - Single retail (1 story)	No academic style	Commercial
292	65210	T.C. Hogue Building	8 W SQUARE	W23 026	1895		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Italianate	Commercial
293	65209	Fitzpatrick Hotel	10-18 W PUBLIC SQUARE	W23 013	1898		Hotel	Queen Anne	Hotel/Motel/Boardinghouse
294	65208	J.T.Heard Building	20 W SQUARE	W23 008	1895		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Italianate	Commercial
295	65207	Lindsey Building; J.T. Lindsey Automobile Showroom	22 W SQUARE	W23 004	1919		Commercial Block (2+ stories)	Commercial Plain-style (early 20th c.)	Commercial
296	65644	Pharr-Denard House	101 TIGNALL ROAD	075 018 03	1900		New South house	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
297	65645	Wickersham House	102 TIGNALL ROAD	W27 035	1944		Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
298	65646		104 TIGNALL ROAD	W27 025	1944		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
299	262716		105 TIGNALL ROAD	075 018 02	1972		Unknown/Unidentified	Dutch Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
300	262719		106 TIGNALL ROAD	W27 022	1950		Ranch - Linear	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
301	65647		108 TIGNALL ROAD	W27 021	1944		Extended American Small House	English Vernacular Revival	Domestic single dwelling
302	262720		110 TIGNALL ROAD	W27 019	1952		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
303	262721		112 TIGNALL ROAD	W27 013	1952		Ranch - Half Courtyard/L-Shaped	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
304	65648	Cade-Fortson-Denard House	113 TIGNALL ROAD	075 018 01	1912		Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
305	65649		116 TIGNALL ROAD	W27 002	1944		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
306	65650		118 TIGNALL ROAD	W27 001	1944		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
307	262722		119 TIGNALL ROAD	075 017 03	1966		Mid-20th Century Two-Story	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
308	65651		120 TIGNALL ROAD	075 016 01	1934		English cottage	English Vernacular Revival	Domestic single dwelling
309	262723		124 TIGNALL ROAD	075 017 02	1950		Ranch - Compact	Plain-style	Domestic single dwelling
310	65652		126 TIGNALL ROAD	075 017	1944		Extended American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
311	262724		128 TIGNALL ROAD	075 017 01	1951		Ranch - Linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
312	65323		100 WATER STREET	W23 117	1900		Central hallway	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
313	65322	Green-Barnwell-Willingham House	102 WATER STREET	W23 118	1840		Central hallway	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
314	65321		103 WATER STREET	W23 104	1804		Georgian cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
315	65319	Smith House; Old Smith Property	105 WATER STREET	W23 105	1824		Georgian cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
316	65320	Ficklen-Davis House	106 WATER STREET	W23 119	1884		Gabled Wing cottage	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
317	65317	Benjamin Branham House; Branham-Neeson-Norman-Hodgson House	108 WATER STREET	W23 120	1794		I-house - Hall parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
318	65318	H.H. Johnson House	109 WATER STREET	W23 106	1927		Bungalow - Front-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
319	65316	Hill-Bowen House	202 WATER STREET	W23 121	1898		Queen Anne house	Queen Anne	Domestic single dwelling
320	65314	Burch House; Cherry Cottage; Washington-Wilkes Garden Center	204 WATER STREET	W23 131	1814		Georgian house	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
321	65313	W.T. Johnson House	207 WATER STREET	W23 108	1904		Gabled Wing cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
322	65312		209 WATER STREET	W23 109	1899		Central hallway cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
323	65311	John William Samuel Lowe House; Lowe-Ellington-Rodgers House	210 WATER STREET	W23 122	1897		Georgian house	Neoclassical Revival	Domestic single dwelling
324	65309	Dr. Thomas Bird House; Old Methodist Parsonage	212 WATER STREET	W23 123	1789		I-house - Hall parlor	Federal	Domestic single dwelling
325	65310		213 WATER STREET	W23 110	1894		Gabled Wing cottage	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
326	65308	Dr. A.W. Simpson, Sr. House; Simpson-Eskew House	214 WATER STREET	W23 124	1907		Georgian house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
327	65550		303 WATER STREET	W29 073	1944		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
328	65552		307 WATER STREET	W29 075	1924		Bungalow - Front-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
329	65551		305 WATER STREET	W29 074	1944		American Small House	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
330	65553		309 WATER STREET	W29 076	1924		Bungalow - Front-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
331	65554		311 WATER STREET	W29 077	1924		Bungalow - Front-gabled	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
332	65555	Royal Manufacturing Company; Delta Woodside Industries; Ruffin Flag Company	314 WATER STREET	W29 093	1937		Industrial warehouse	No academic style	Industrial
333	263510	WATER TANK	ALEXANDER DRIVE	W29 008	1945		Structure	Structure	Water tank/standpipe

Washington, Georgia
Historic Resources Survey
Phase One

August 2019

- Phase One Survey Boundary
- Local Historic District Boundary
- National Register Historic District Boundary
- Surveyed Parcels
- City of Washington, GA



0 0.125 0.25 0.5

Miles

