



**The 1999 Inventory of Notable Historic
Structures Remaining in Hall County and
Incorporated Municipalities
Constructed Before 1940.**

*A listing of the county's Notable
Historic Sites is included.*

TO MARTT NIX -
Carol Reynolds

PREFACE

This first inventory is intended to create an awareness and appreciation for the rich collection of notable historic structures and sites remaining within the boundaries of Hall County. While a great deal of time was spent traveling County roads and City streets attempting to locate and accurately inventory notable historic structures, many have undoubtedly been overlooked. It is envisioned that future inventories will update this report with additional notable historic structures and document those that have been preserved or destroyed.

A listing of historic sites is included. There is little doubt that when it comes to colorful history, Hall County ranks with the best.

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GAINESVILLE (First called Mule Camp Springs)

*** THE LONGSTREET PIEDMONT HOTEL
(Former-First Floor of West Wing remains)
Maple Street (Folk Victorian 1873)

****# THE GAINESVILLE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
(Former) Green Street (Romanesque Revival 1906)

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE
(Former), 201 Green Street (Prairie 1906)

*** THE US POST OFFICE BUILDING
(Former-Consolidated into Federal Building)
Washington Street (Classical Revival 1908)

**** THE US FEDERAL BUILDING
Spring Street (Art Deco 1930)

****# THE HALL COUNTY COURT HOUSE
Spring Street (Art Deco 1938)

*** THE GAINESVILLE CITY HALL
Jesse Jewell Parkway (Art Deco 1938)

** THE GAINESVILLE DOWNTOWN SQUARE STORE BUILDINGS
(Victorian beginning ca-1880)

** THE JACKSON BUILDING
Spring Street (Chicago 1915)

** THE NORFOLK SOUTHERN DEPOT
Main Street (Victorian 1914)

** THE BIG BEAR RESTAURANT AND AREA STORES
Main Street (National beginning ca-1900)

** THE MIDLAND DEPOT
(Former-Present Arts Council Depot)
Spring Street (Victorian 1913)

*** THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
Main Street (Neo Classical 1925)

THE GAINESVILLE FIRE STATION
(Former-Present Georgia Mountains Museum), 3111 S Green Street
(Art Deco 1938)

CATEGORIES

***** LANDMARK: Zenith of Architectural Style

*** SIGNIFICANT: Excellent example of Architectural Style

** TYPICAL: Good Example of Architectural Style

* LEGACY: Possesses Great Historic Value to County

IN EMINENT DANGER OF BEING LOST

ON NATIONAL REGISTER

For further reference you may read the following publications:

A Field Guide to American Houses

by Virginia and Lee McAlester

New York: Alfred A. Knof, 1995

A History of Architecture, Editions 1-18

by Sir Banister Fletcher

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975

GAINESVILLE Continued...

- ** THE CANDLEY STREET SCHOOL
(Former-Now Real Estate Offices),
525 Candler Street (Prairie 1911)
- ** THE FIRST CANDLEY STREET SCHOOL
(Now a Residence),
418 Boulevard (ca-1890)
- ** THE GEORGIA POWER PAVILION,
Old Chattanooga Park
(Present American Legions Pavilion)(Victorian 1905)
- **# THE HALL COUNTY JAIL
(Former-Present Vacant)
Bradford Street (Art Deco 1935)
- ** THE DIXIE HUNT HOTEL
(Former-Now an Office Building),
(Art Deco 1928/1938)
- ** ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
(Former-Now a Professional Office Building),
800 Spring Street (Gothic Eclectic 1933)
- **# THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
(Former-Now Vacant)
(Steeple is later addition),
Saint Thomas Dr.(National 1936)
- *** THE WHITEPATH CABIN,
Brenau Avenue (Now a Museum)
(Pre Railroad ca-1780)
(Originally constructed in Glimmer County and relocated here)
- ** THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS CABIN
Prior Street at Glenwood Drive (CCC log) (1936)
- *** THE St. PAUL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Summit Street (Neo Gothic 1903)
- ** THE ST. PAUL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Washington Street (Gothic Eclectic 1937)
- ** THE HALL COUNTY HOSPITAL
(Former- Present the Top of Gainesville Night Club)
(Colonial Revival with Palladian Composition ca-1935)
- ** THE WHEELCHHEL HOUSE
1735 Riverside Drive (Tudor ca-1935)

GAINESVILLE Continued...

- ** THE SLACK HOUSE
1775 Riverside Drive (Neo Classical ca-1910)
- ** THE BLACK HOUSE
1085 Green Street Circle (German Eclectic 1935)
- ** THE J. CARTER HOUSE
657 Main Street (Queen Anne 1880)
- ** THE HOMMEYER HOUSE
1697 Thompson Bridge Road (Monterey 1937)
- ** HOUSE: 1068 Morningside Drive (Colonial Revival ca-1935)
- ** HOUSE: 1157 Riverside Drive (Spanish Eclectic ca-1935)
- *** HOUSE: 406 Boulevard (Craftsman)
- ** HOUSE: 706 Armour Street (Spanish Eclectic ca-1920)
- ** HOUSE: 225 Forrest Avenue (French Eclectic ca-1935)
- *** HOUSE: 822 Maple Street (National I 1873)
- ** HOUSE: 1651 Thompson Bridge Road (Modernistic ca-1937)
- ** BUNGALOWS:
(There are many period craftsman houses in Gainesville.
The following bungalows are only a few examples of those
that can be found in mail order catalogs of the period.)
420 Academy Street, 946 Green Street Circle, 956 Green Street Circle,
431 Green Street, ("Catalog Craftsman" 1910-1930)
- THE BRENAU UNIVERSITY DISTRICT
- ** THE TRI DELTA HOUSE, 204 Boulevard (Neo Classical ca-1910)
- ** YONAH HALL (ca-1897) (Originally 2" empire with Queen Anne portions)
(Original entrance tower has been removed and the porch added)
- *** SIMMONS VISUAL ARTS CENTER (Neo Classical-1914)
- ** BAILEY HALL/PIERCE AUDITORIUM (2" Empire ca-1897)
(Roof has been modified and porches added)
- *** THE WHEELER ALUMNI HOUSE,500 Washington Street (Neo Classical 1910)
- ** THE DIXON-SIMMONS-BRICE HOUSE
305 Boulevard (Neo Classical 1903)
- ** THE OWENS STUDENT CENTER BUILDING,
Prior Street (Gothic EclecticColonial Revival ca-1919)
(Porch is later addition)

GAINESVILLE Continued...

- ** THE WAGES HOUSE
Academy Street (Folk Victorian ca-1884)
- ** THE ACADEMY BUILDING
Academy Street (Craftsman ca-1920)
- THE GREEN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
- *** THE MATHEWS-NORTON HOUSE
393 Green Street (Tudor Revival 1933)
- ** THE BOONE-GARNIER-NORTON HOUSE
380 Green Street (Queen Anne 1885)
- *** THE NALLEY-MARTIN-NORTON HOUSE
434 Green Street Colonial Revival 1937)
- **** THE SMITH-PALMOUR-ESTES HOUSE
446 Green Street (Queen Anne 1886)
- **** THE PRUITT-WHEELER HOUSE
539 Green Street (Neo classical 1909)
- **** THE CHARTERS-SMITH HOUSE
625 Green Street (Neo Classical 1906)
- ** THE DIXON-RUDOLPH HOUSE
704 Green Street (Craftsman 1915)
- *** THE PARKER-JACKSON HOUSE
718 Green Street (Neo Classical 1909)
- ** THE WRIGHT HOUSE
751 Green Street (Craftsman ca-1920)
- *** THE WASHINGTON HOUSE
829 Green Street Circle (Tudor Revival 1935)
- ** THE DORSEY-DANIEL-DELONG HOUSE
517 Green Street (Neo Classical 1903)
- ** THE MILLER-BANKS HOUSE
757 Green Street (Neo Classical 1912)
- ** THE TURNER-ESTES HOUSE
403 Green street (Neo Classical 1904)

RAILROAD COTTON TOWNS

These towns sprang up when four separate railroads began crisscrossing the County in 1873. All originally had depots.

FLOWERY BRANCH

(Based on the Indian name *Anaguliskee*, meaning "Blossoming Creek")
 VILLAGE (National I and Pyramid Houses from 1840)
 MAIN STREET STORES (Victorian beginning ca-1873)
 DEPOT (Victorian/Craftsman 1901) This was a model depot. The Fairfax, Virginia Depot is an identical twin. It has been restored to be a visitors' center.

GILLSVILLE (First Called "Stone Throw")

VILLAGE (National ca-1910)
 GA HWY 52 STORES (National ca-1900)

CLERMONT

(First Called "Dip")
 VILLAGE
 (National, Colonial Revival, Folk Victorian & Craftsman Houses ca-1910)
 CLERMONT HOTEL (National ca-1900)
 MAIN STREET STORES (National ca-1910)
 CLERMONT BANK (Former) (National 1911)
 CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH (Neo Classical 1919)(Est 1851)

LULA (First Called "Lula Junction")

VILLAGE (Folk Victorian & National Houses ca-1876)
 HOUSE 5904 Wall Street (National/Folk Victorian ca-1876)

OAKWOOD (First called "O'dells Crossing")

VILLAGE (National Houses 1880)

MILLS

These are Model Factory Towns based on English town planning concepts designed to provide workers with a utopian lifestyle complete with homes, extensive community facilities and vegetable gardens.

GAINESVILLE MILL

VILLAGE ("Owente" Plan 1903)
 MILL BUILDING (New England Factory 1903)
 OFFICE/COMPANY STORE (Prairie 1903)
 WORKERS' HOUSES (National 1903)
 CLINIC (Former) (Colonial Revival 1919)
 MANAGEMENT HOUSES,
 Stalworth Street (Craftsman Shingle 1903)

MILLS Continued...

- *** NEW HOLLAND MILL VILLAGE ("Owenite" Plan 1904)
- ** MILL BUILDING (New England Factory 1904)
- *** RECREATIONAL BUILDING (Colonial Revival 1919)
- **** FIRST METHODIST CHURCH (Shingle Style 1904)
- ** WORKERS' HOUSES (National)
- MID MANAGEMENT HOUSES Stone Street, Terrace Street, Victory Street, Myrtle Drive
- *** (Craftsman Shingle 1916)
- *** "SECOND" SCHOOL BUILDING (Craftsman Shingle 1906)
- **** CHICOPEE MILL VILLAGE (Greenbelt Plan)
- ** MILL BUILDING (International 1926)
- ** WORKERS' HOUSES (Craftsman 1926) Each house had a bathroom with hot water.
- ** Underground electricity was free.
- ** FIRST METHODIST CHURCH (Gothic Eclectic)
- ** FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Gothic Eclectic)

COUNTRY CHURCHES

All of the following wood clapboard church buildings are now vinyl covered but appear in their original condition. (National pre 1900)

HOPEWELL BAPTIST, Poplar Springs Road (Est 1808)
HARMONY HALL BAPTIST, Mangum Mill Road (Est 1821)
UNION CHURCH, Union Church Road
BETHEL UNITED METHODIST, Mount Vernon Road (Est 1888)
MOUNT VERNON BAPTIST, Mount Vernon Road (Est 1876)
CLEMONS CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST, Hwy 52 (Est 1903)
DUNAGAN CHAPEL, 5540 Timberidge Road (Est 1889)
CANDLER UNITED METHODIST, Candler Road
DEWBERRY BAPTIST CHURCH #1, Clarks Bridge Road
DEWBERRY BAPTIST CHURCH #2, US 129 N (Est 1821)
SOUTH BEND UNITED METHODIST, Clarks Bridge Road

COUNTRY HOUSES

Many historic houses are scattered around the County. The following houses are a few notable examples:

- ****# THE PARKER CABIN, 3750 Mount Vernon Road (Pre Railroad 1850)
- ** THE BELUAH RUCKER HOUSE, US 129 South (National Pyramid 1918)
- ** THE CLARK HOUSE, Clarks Bridge Road (National with Folk Victorian porch 1832)
- ***# THE LITTLEFIELD HOUSE, 5731 Yellow Creek Road (Pre Railroad Log ca-1832)

COUNTRY HOUSES Continued...

- ** THE GARNER HOUSE, 5000 Hopewell Church Road (National with later Folk Victorian trim 1838)
- ** THE GRIER HOUSE, Holy Springs Road Clemmont (National ca-1900)
- ** THE THOMPSON HOUSE, Dunlap Drive (Main House 1818-now demolished) 1932 addition and corn crib (Pre Railroad)
- THE SMITH HOUSE, 6110 Price Road (National / Folk Victorian c-1875)
- ** THE HAYES HOUSE, 4877 Clarks Bridge Road (Folk Victorian c-1890)
- **** THE HIGSHMITH HOUSE, 3568 Clarks Bridge Road (National 1875)
- ** THE ELROD HOUSE, Thompson Bridge Road, Murrayville, (Pre Railroad ca-1860)
- ** THE GLADE HOUSE, Glade Farm Road (Colonial Revival ca-1915)

COUNTRY STORES

- ** Only a few old stores remain. All of the following are National pre 1900.
#7718 HWY 52
#6520 Mount Vernon Road
#5461 Friendship Road
#Ellis Grocery, 5650 Old Dahlonga Road
#5403 Clarks Bridge Road, Brookton

FILLING STATIONS

- *** Blackshear Place, Atlanta Highway at Winder Highway (Craftsman Stone ca-1938)

SCHOOL HOUSES

Most pre 1940 schoolhouses are gone. These have been converted to other uses.

- MOUNT ZION, Thurmond Tanner Road (Modular ca-1936)
- MURRAYVILLE, (Concrete Block ca-1935)

CAMP GROUNDS

- * ANITTOCH, Antioch Road (National beginning 1836)
- * PLEASANT HILL, Pleasant Hill Road (National 1872)
- * LEBANON, Lebanon Church Road (National 1846)

COTTON GINS

- #4555 Mount Vernon Road (Vacant)

NOTABLE HISTORIC SITES Continued...

* THE PORTER HOUSE RESTAURANT SITE
Railroad Ave, Flowery Branch, Where "Porter House Steaks" originated. (Ca-
1900)

* THE PIEDMONT HOTEL RESTAURANT SITE
Main St. and Myrtle St. Gainesville. Where the recipe for "Southern Fried
Chicken" was invented and where the GA Poultry Industry had its beginning.

* THE BREVARD CATACLISMIC RIDGE
A geological fault line running northwest through Hall County and the site of an
early Indian Trail and Airline Railroad Bed, now Norfolk Southern RR.

* THE GAINESVILLE AIRPORT
(1928) The site of WWII U.S. Navy remote controlled Navigation Experiments

* THE MASS GRAVESITE OF UNKNOWN VICTIMS OF THE 1936
TORNADO, Alta Vista Cemetery

* THE COOPER PANTS FACTORY SITE
Broad Street and Maple Street, Gainesville. Here at least 40 people, mostly
women, were trapped and burned to death after the 1936 Tornado.

* THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD BED SITE
(1913) Now Clarks Bridge Road from Lake Lanier to Clemmont. The R.R. Bed was
an old Indian and settler's trail. The railroad was built by convicts, many of whom
died along the way. The steel rails were sold to Japan in the mid 30's.

* THE ROYAL THEATER SITE
Main Street Downtown Gainesville (1933). This beautiful Art Deco Theater was
first air conditioned by fans blowing over blocks of ice. It was torn down ca 1980.

* THE CHEROKEE STOCKADE SITE
(1838) According to old accounts it is thought to be just North of the Gainesville
Square between Bradford Street and Northside Drive. Cherokee Indians were
rounded up in Hall County by the notorious Georgia Guard and a group was held
here pending their removal to a US Army gathering fort and then west on the
infamous "Trail of Tears."

* THE GAINESVILLE SQUARE
In 1888, the downtown square was reported to be the first place in any city south of
Baltimore to have street lights. (Thomas Edison had invented the electric filament
bulb only nine years earlier in 1879.)

* THE STOCKING EATER MINE.
(Later called the Glade Gold Mine) Located on Flat Creek off Clarks Bridge Road.
It was widely reported that six high quality diamonds weighing from two to six
carats were found here in 1848.

NOTABLE HISTORIC SITES Continued...

* THE ROBERT YOUNG HOMEPLACE AND TAVERN SITE
On the old Federal Highway. Gen. Andrew Jackson visited
here in 1818 on his way to the Florida Indian War. GA Highway 13 S.

* IRON SPRINGS
Now located below the football field in Gainesville City Park. These mineral
springs were reported to have medicinal value for a variety of ailments. Nearby
was an iron mine whose ore was used to make Confederate muskets and
bayonets during the Civil War.

*# THE LONGSTREET/NEWTON HOUSE
746 Green Street (Presently Vacant) This was the house where General and Mrs.
Longstreet lived after their marriage in 1897. Helen Dortch Longstreet, the
General's second wife, helped organize the local St. Michael's Catholic Church
in the basement. Because of debts incurred in fighting to prevent the damming
of the Tallulah River that would stop the falls, Helen was forced into
bankruptcy. To pay her creditors the house was sold in 1913 on the Courthouse
steps. Later, Helen came back to Gainesville and positioned herself on the front
porch. This greatly upset the new owners who called the police. Helen was
bodily lifted off the porch by the police and dropped on the front sidewalk.

* GAINESVILLE'S MOST PRECIOUS RELIC
In 1938, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt came back to Gainesville to
dedicate Roosevelt Square. In preparation the city had commissioned Roy
Ledford, a noted local wood carver, to construct an oak podium with hand rails
so that the handicapped President could stand to deliver his address. This
beautiful podium, complete with the Great Seal, is now located at Gainesville
High School.

* THE FIRST HALL COUNTY COURT HOUSE SITE
Once located in the 150-foot diameter, county owned center circle of the
downtown square. (The first Hall County Courthouse burned in 1885). In
1909, just before the streets were brick paved in 1910, the circle had become an
eyecore. Repeated requests by the Gainesville City Commissioners for the
County to clean up the area went unanswered. Finally, in frustration, the City
sent a work crew to remove "ten or a dozen" shade trees, dig up the trunks,
plow the ground, and shape up the area. This activity was soon noticed by the
County Commissioners who ordered the sheriff to arrest the workers.
Responding immediately, the City Commissioners bailed the workers out of jail
and sent them back to work. In March of 1910, the County filed suit for
damages against the City. The suit wound up going to trial in July of 1911 with
the City losing. The jury did not assess the City any monetary damages but
ordered "that the City of Gainesville be perpetually enjoined from further
trespassing upon the property described in the petition." (See the County of
Hall State of Georgia vs City of Gainesville Georgia, Hall Superior Court July
Term 1910).

NOTABLE HISTORIC SITES Continued...

NOTES

The County Commission petitioners in this lawsuit provide an insight into another occupant of this center circle of land.

Fact #7 of the lawsuit reads as follows:

"Your petitioners show that a few years ago the County gave permission temporarily to an organization of ladies known as Daughters of the Confederacy to erect a monument on the centre of said square, and in the centre of the said circle, with the express understanding that said ladies should remove said monument at any time when requested by the authorities representing the said County, a copy of said agreement is hereto attached and marked exhibit A."

Old newspaper articles and personal accounts tell how the monument was conceived.

Early in the 20th century a delegation of Gainesville ladies, flushed with the Southern lost cause movement and a burning desire to erect a grand Confederate monument in Gainesville, traveled to Chicago to visit the American Bronze Foundry Company. Armed with only \$2,500, the ladies were disappointed to find that they could not afford a custom designed statue. The Foundry Company, however, proposed a solution. For the ladies' limited resources they could recast an existing mold. One such mold caught the ladies' eyes. Originally it was designed to cast either a Union Civil War Soldier or a Spanish American War Soldier but the company assured the ladies that they could revise the mold to cast the heroic Confederate Soldier that they so wanted.

The revisions were agreed upon and the deal consummated.

Amid much fanfare on June 7, 1909, the finished statue, at ready with rifle cocked and mounted high atop a marble base, was dedicated "to inform the world that whenever state's rights are attacked, The Southern Gentleman stands ready to defend his state."

Not all of the revisions were completely successful. At midday, in bright sunlight, a Union Army regulation "US" can still be seen on the flap of the soldier's knapsack.



