



Montezuma Scrapbooks from Better and Champion Hometown Contests in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. Produced by the Montezuma Chamber of Commerce. (Exhibited in Macon County Historical Museum)

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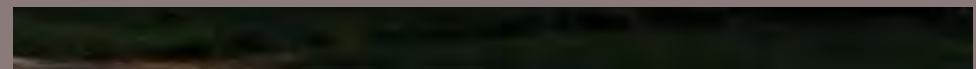
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## A DRIVE DOWN MEMORY LANE

The Guide to Historic Architecture  
 and Sites in the Montezuma  
 National Historic Register District







I

Cover Image  
318 North  
Dooly Street

QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE

BUILT IN 1890

- two-story frame house
- complex multi-gabled roof
- letter "M" on the gable of the wrap-around porch with paired column supports and turned balustrades
- projecting two-story bay

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# Introduction

## HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

The architectural style of a building is the combination of its form and decorative elements and can be helpful in describing historic structures.

"A style often reflects the needs and tastes of the time and place in which it appears. Styles built during a particular time and in a particular location may contribute to our understanding of the culture of that period."

Form is proportion, scale, massing, symmetry or asymmetry and the relationships among the parts such as solids and voids or height, depth and width. Ornamentation is the systematic pattern and arrangement of decorative features.

*-From Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*

An historic home's type is determined by the outline of the original core of the main block of the house.

"The simplest definition of house type is the formula plan + height = type. Thus two houses with the same floor plan and the same height will belong to the same type. In some cases, other architectural traits become part of the definition of the house type or of subtypes within one house type. Thus the type of roof, the location of doors or chimneys, or the kind of porch may help determine a house's type or subtype."

*-From House Types in Georgia*

## HISTORY OF MONTEZUMA

The earliest settler was Timothy Barnard, an Englishman licensed to trade with the Creek Indians. He established an important trail that carried journeyers from the Chattahoochee River to the St. Mary's River in southeast Georgia and beyond to St. Augustine in the Spanish territory of Florida. He married a member of the Creek Tribe and served as interpreter and assistant to Benjamin Hawkins, who was appointed by George Washington as the Agent for Indian Affairs in 1796. Hawkins was responsible for all the territory south of the Ohio River but settled his plantation in Georgia among the Creeks. Barnard's trading post and farm flourished through the 1790 and early 1800s. His family was given a reserve of lands in the former creek territory for loyalty during the War of 1812. The Creek Treaty of 1829 ceded the land that became Macon County. Many fortunate land lot drawers settled on the east bank of the Flint River on Barnard's Reserve. The stagecoach route from Macon to Southwest Georgia helped the settlement at the crossing emerge into the village of Travelers Rest which thrived through the 1830s and 1840s.

Veterans returning from the Mexican War in 1848 settled Montezuma when the Southwestern Railroad announced plans to extend the rails across the Flint below the county seat of Lanier. Shadrick R. Felton's land lots were surveyed and subdivided and sold and the population of the settlement began to grow.

When the river crossing was sited at Montezuma in 1851, the merchants, families and congregations of Travelers Rest moved their homes and businesses to be at the intersection of the river and the railroad. Montezuma became a regional trade center and cotton distribution market and was incorporated in 1854.

Cotton was no longer king in the south after the Civil War and Montezuma's early prosperity was curtailed. Samuel Rumph perfected the Elberta Peach in 1870 and refined refrigerated shipping technology to reach northern markets. This created a worldwide demand for peaches. Montezuma enjoyed boom times in the 1880s as planters began to cultivate peaches and pecans along with cotton. Enterprising citizens had the river surveyed for navigation in 1883. The Montezuma Steamboat Company was founded in 1883, and the Montezuma and Flint River Steamboat Company was formed in 1889. Steamers carried freight and passengers on the Flint River between Montezuma and Warwick, Georgia twice a week. Traveling parties visited the healing Springs of Miona by the stagecoach and by the steamboat "Progress."

A bridge was built north of Oglethorpe at River Road in 1889 to capture more of the wagon trade. Montezuma invested in a public sewer system in 1900 to improve the health of the community. The ferry between Montezuma and Oglethorpe was replaced in 1902 with a steel-spanned wooden bridge, which served until the 1920s.

The Southwest Railroad Company became Central of Georgia Railroad in 1870 and built the brick depot in 1890. The "Peach Era" of the early 1900s brought prosperity and contributed to the construction of 20 two-story commercial buildings in Montezuma's downtown. When Atlantic and Birmingham added a line at the northern edge of Montezuma in 1903, new mills were built alongside the track, marking the beginning of the manufacturing boom.

As the movement to preserve these places has progressed through the late twentieth century into the present, there has been greater recognition of the economic and social value of their preservation. Historic preservation has become more environmentally oriented and an important part of building successful communities.

The Montezuma Historic District was listed on the National Historic Register in 2003. The District encompasses historic community landmarks, commercial and residential resources associated with the development of the town. The district is generally centered along a mile and a half stretch of Dooly Street, the main north-south thoroughfare through the town.



**2** 211 East Railroad Street

### QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE BUILT IN 1890

- two-story frame house with complex, multi-gabled roof
- asymmetrical projecting gable of the front porch is supported with paired brick column supports and shed porch roof
- paired ionic columns support front porch roof over double French door entrance to sun room

# COMMUNITY LANDMARKS

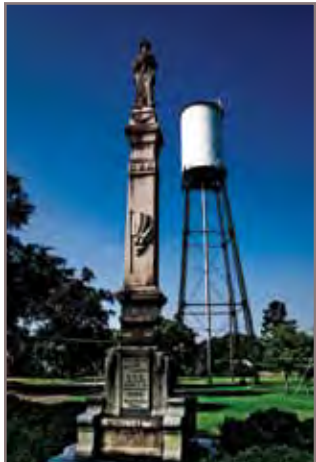
The earliest interest in historic districts grew from appreciation of their visual qualities—interesting and significant historic architecture set among established trees and mature vegetation and arranged along shady, pedestrian-friendly streets in a rhythmic progression of structures and spaces.

Often this continuity of building and setting is punctuated by significant historic landmark structures, such as churches, schools, and public buildings.

## 3 97 East Railroad Street

### QUEEN ANNE STYLE CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD DEPOT, BUILT IN 1890

- listed in the Register of Historic Places in 1980
- brick passenger and freight depot constructed by Central of Georgia in 1890 on the site of an earlier depot
- paired with brackets under wide, overhanging eaves, protruding bay ticket office
- wood loading platform on track side of building and concrete platform was added on the street side in 1932 and a brick firewall was built near the center of the building in 1924
- Norfolk Southern Railroad gave the Montezuma depot to the Macon County Historical Society in 1980
- rehabilitated in 2002 to serve as the Macon County Historical Museum



## 4 Drayton Street and North Dooly Street

### FANNIE CARMICHAEL PARK & ARMED FORCES MONUMENT

- Confederate monument of General Phil Cook erected by United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1911
- originally located near the intersection of Cherry and Dooly St
- site featured octagonal brick artesian well and five-foot deep pond topped with an iron fence
- fish swam in the pond fed by the lion-faced artesian fountains
- the artesian fountain was replaced with a cylindrical yellow tiled drinking fountain
- monument moved to Carmichael Park in 1965 and rededicated to all men and women of the Armed Forces
- drinking fountain moved to northwestern corner of South Dooly



## 109 North Dooly Street 5

### NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL STYLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILT IN 1906

- designed by architect T. Firth Lockwood, Jr. and built by Andrew Carnegie
- brick-and-granite symmetrical façade with recessed entry flanked by two granite Ionic columns and decorative banded brick pilasters with egg-and-dart detail
- windows topped with segmental arches accented with keystone-like brackets with a continuous foundation of rusticated granite block
- Headquarters for Macon County Historical Society and Macon County Chamber of Commerce



## 6 110 Cabot Street

### NEW DEAL ERA UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILT IN 1939

- designed by US. Treasury Department architect Louis A. Simon
- red brick laid in common bond style with marble-covered central entrance, marble, Doric, engaged columns, and stone cornice and marble steps
- hipped roof topped by a four-sided cupola
- interior lobby with terrazzo floors bounded by black marble baseboards, plaster walls and gray marble wainscoting

## 7 200 North Dooly Street

### MACON COUNTY CLINIC BUILT IN 1934

- built and operated by Dr. Tom Adams and Dr. Fred Adams until 1974
- gabled ell brick building with slate shingles, front gabled porch with square brick supports
- basement clinic rooms in front gabled wing
- operated as a hotel until early twenty-first century







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## Cherry Street Loop

### OLD JAIL

- single story stucco building
- central door flanked by metal latticed windows



9

## 201 North Dooly Street

### GREEK REVIVAL STYLE MONTEZUMA UNITED METHODIST CHURCH BUILT IN 1916

- brick with recessed entryway, flanked by two colossal Indiana limestone columns that support an entablature and pediment with a dentil course and small round window
- designed by T. Firth Lockwood, Jr.



10

## 207 North Dooly Street

### ROMANESQUE REVIVAL STYLE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH BUILT IN 1899

- red brick building with interesting belfry and dentil work along the eaves
- gabled entrance with wing with shed roof
- entrance doors are accented by fan lights



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## 300 Whiteline Street

### ST. PAUL'S PRIMITIVE CHURCH BUILT IN 1930

- brick with projecting gabled entrance porch
- double wooden doors with porch-width brick stairway
- built adjacent to early African-American cemetery



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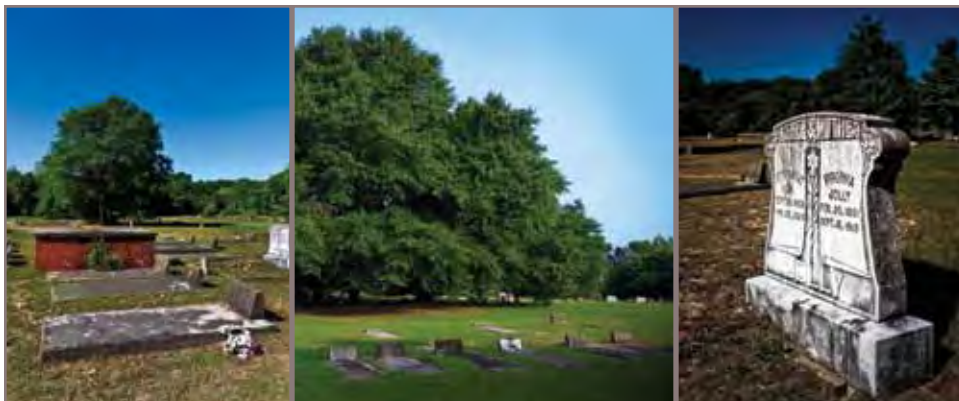
## Cemetery Street and Oglethorpe Road

### FELTON CEMETERY CIRCA 1867

- majority of oldest graves date to 1880's
- two exceptions are dated 1829 and marked by 1920s gravestones
- brick gateway, winding dirt lanes, informal landscaping with oaks, cedars, crape myrtle, camellia and dogwood
- land granted by Augustus C. Felton (1849-1936) whose father, Shadrack R. Felton (1806-1852) first came to Montezuma from North Carolina in 1825







I3

Whiteline Street

#### MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY CIRCA 1900S

- located behind St. Paul's Primitive Church, bounded by Whiteline Street on the East, River Road on the North, and Martin Luther King Boulevard to the West
- remains in use today
- majority of African-American citizens buried in this location through the early twentieth century
- the oldest grave is dated 1907
- informal landscaping with oaks and crape myrtle

## COMMERCIAL

The central business district is located between the Norfolk Southern railroad (formerly Central of Georgia) on the north and CSX (formerly Atlantic and Birmingham) railroad and Beaver Creek to the south.

The majority of the historic commercial buildings in downtown Montezuma were built in the Italianate commercial style that was popular in the first decades of the twentieth century. The commercial buildings in downtown Montezuma are representative of the types of structures built in small-town commercial areas. They are one and two stories in height and most share "party" walls. Brick is the most common building material and stylistic detailing is typically limited to cornices.

Most of the commercial buildings feature centrally located flush entryways, but some retain their original centered, recessed entryways with paired doors. Many of Montezuma's historical commercial buildings have transoms over the front entrances, although some have been filled in.



Several of the buildings have entryway and window awnings, some of which are in keeping with historic form and materials. Most buildings in downtown Montezuma have flat or gently sloping roofs with parapet walls that obscure view of the roof from the public right-of-way.

Plagued by periodic flooding since the town's founding, a 29-foot levee was constructed along Beaver Creek in 1954. In 1994, the levee broke during Tropical Storm Alberto and caused widespread flooding which submerged downtown beneath 13 feet of water for six days. A complete streetscape and façade restoration assistance project helped preserve downtown's historic architecture.



## EAST RAILROAD STREET BLOCK



100 East  
Railroad  
Street  
I4

#### TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING BUILT CIRCA 1880

- Travelers Rest Masonic Lodge occupies the second floor
- first floor once housed a bowling alley and has since served as a popular retail location
- Masonic plaque along cornice
- decorative cornice brick work, two-over-two windows
- remainder of the block includes several brick one-story retail storefronts with party walls

## EAST BLOCKS OF CHERRY STREET



### BRICK COTTON WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTED CIRCA 1920

- only surviving cotton warehouse
- features a large hipped roof with a hipped clerestory and shed roof extension over the loading platform and bays
- front portion was enclosed and subdivided to house a variety of businesses



### CLASSIC REVIVAL STYLE BANK BUILT CIRCA 1920

- has housed the McKenzie Agency and WMNZ AM Radio since the early 1960s
- adobe sand brick, with pediment over entrance supported by ionic columns over transom
- keystone detailing over nine-over-one windows



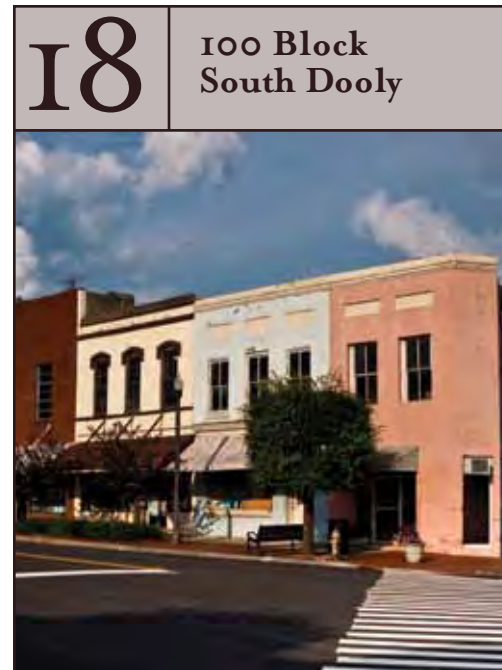
## SOUTH DOOLY STREET



### EAST SIDE OF STREET

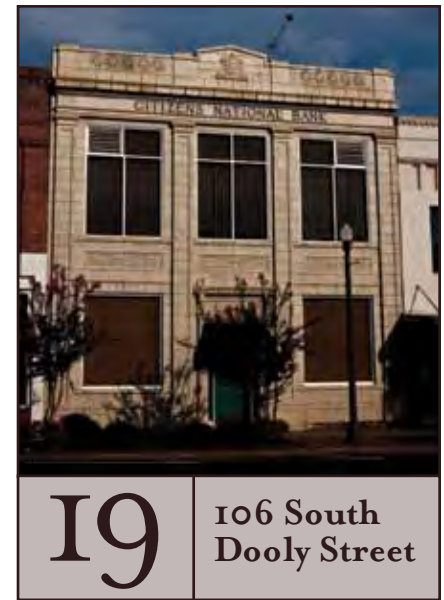
- 208 South Dooly was constructed circa 1890 as Walker's Drug Store

- one- and two-story buildings combined in 1960s for Maffett's department store
- features two-over-two double-hung sash windows, with detailed brickwork along the cornice of the parapet
- Masonic plaque along cornice



### EAST SIDE OF STREET

- two-story brick buildings with party walls built circa 1890
- note recessed entry beneath awning of Jones Grocery
- all have flat or gently sloping roofs
- several have parapets with restrained ornamentation



### CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING BUILT IN 1921

- Neoclassical style
- features a stone block-style terra-cotta façade with Doric pilasters
- decorative parapet, panels above the windows
- columned entrance surround
- now used as a law office



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### 100 Block South Dooly

### WEST SIDE OF STREET

- two-story brick buildings with party walls built circa 1890
- arched segmental windows
- cornice detailing
- recessed entrance restored on tax office building at 102 South Dooly







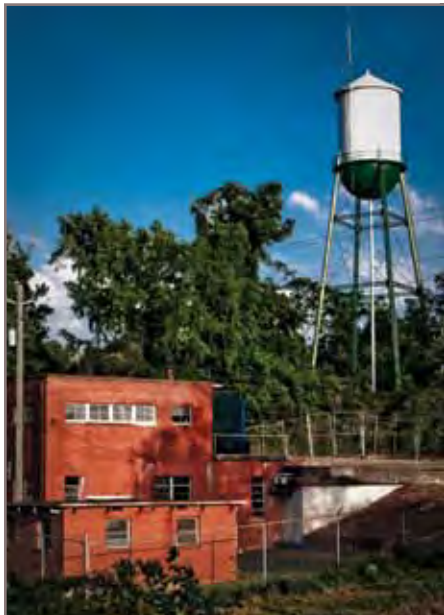
21

300 Block South Dooly

#### WEST SIDE OF STREET

- Art Deco-style building was originally built at 301 South Dooly Street in 1920 for the Tom Huston Frozen Foods Company
- brick building has a flat roof and parapet

- walls and features vertical, layered brick elements on the façade that exhibit the verticality that is the essence of the Art Deco style
- converted to house the Montezuma Motor Company in 1950



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208 South Dooly Street

#### MONTEZUMA WATERWORKS CONSTRUCTED CIRCA 1950

- overlooks Beaver Creek
- two-story unpainted brick building includes a one-story rear wing
- features steel casement windows with little ornamentation
- originally built behind two-story wooden City Hall building

## BEAVER STREET

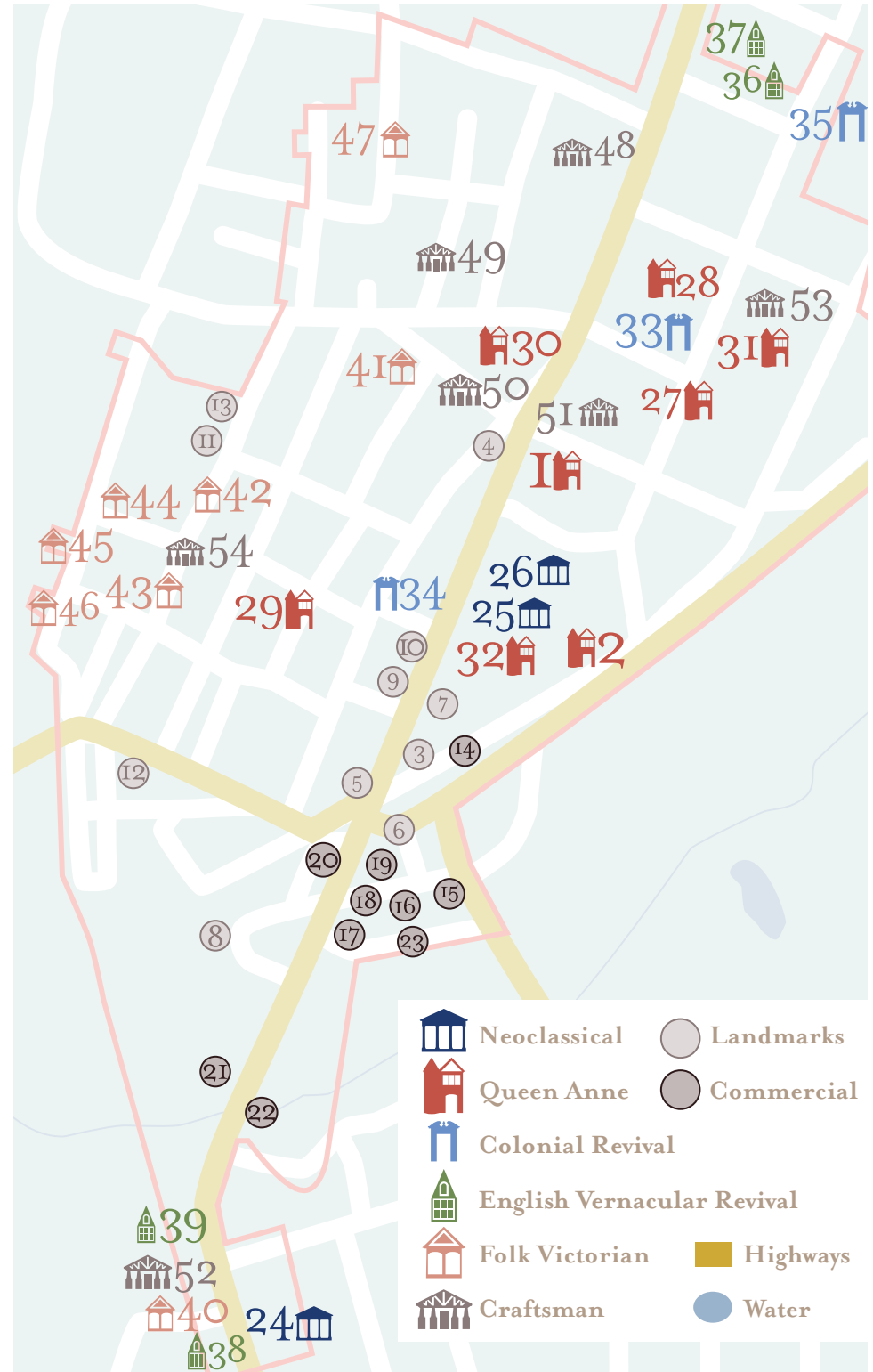
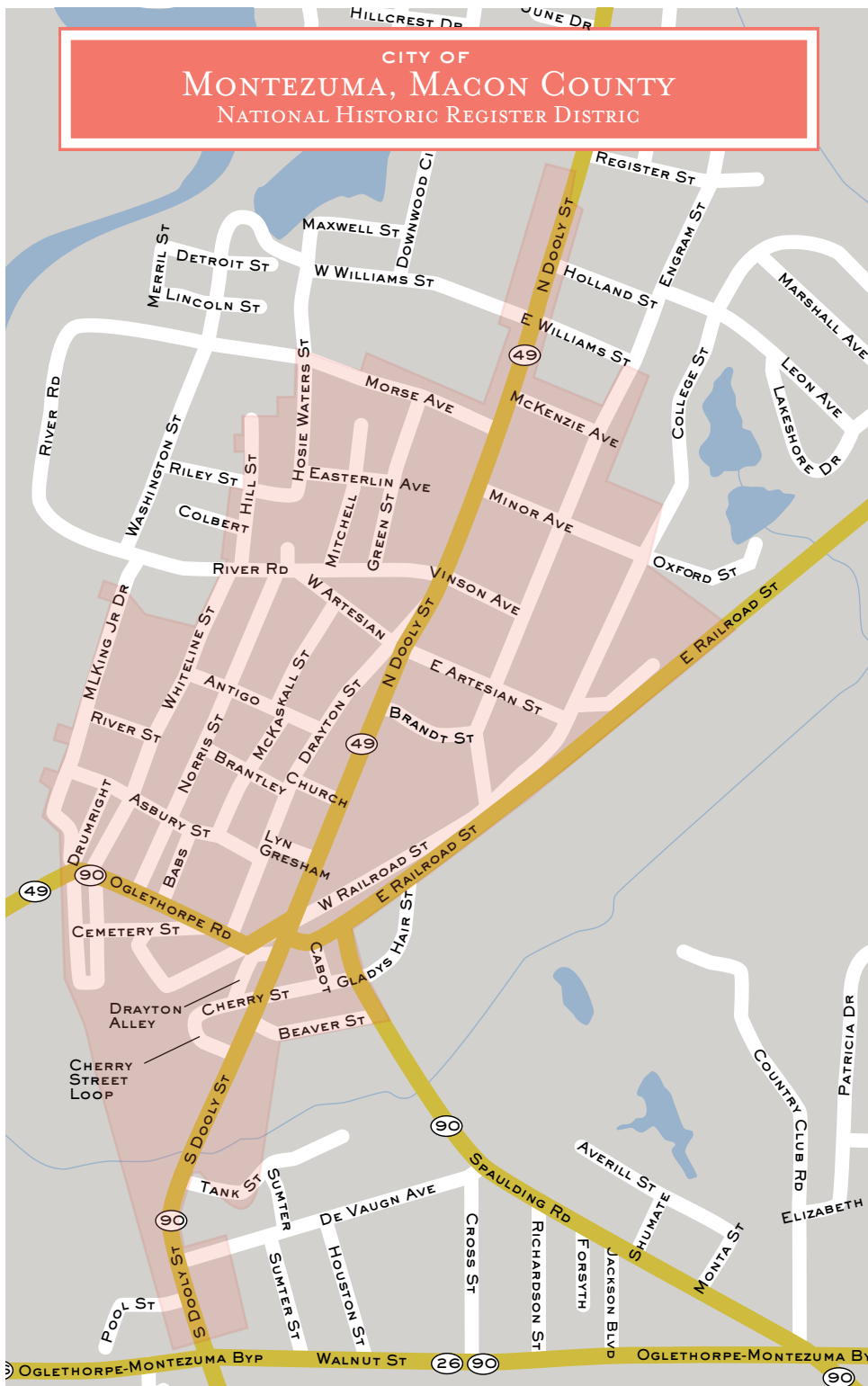
23

#### BEAVER STREET

- within the central business district, a smaller African-American commercial district developed along Beaver Street in the early twentieth century
- formerly known as Decatur Street
- buildings along this block of Beaver Street are one-story brick, attached buildings with flat roofs
- historically served as the business and social center for African-Americans living in the community and was site of numerous street dances through the 20th century



CITY OF  
MONTEZUMA, MACON COUNTY  
NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTER DISTRICT





## RESIDENTIAL

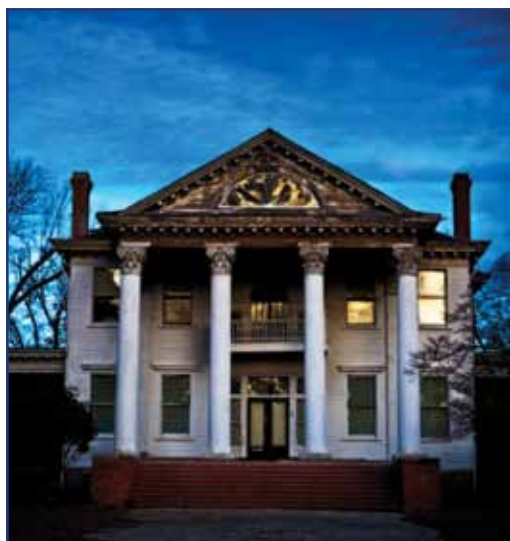
Surrounding the historic central business district to the northeast, northwest and southeast are historic residential areas that contain a variety of common house types and styles popular in Georgia during the late 1800s to the early 1950s. Montezuma's African-American neighborhood is located on the west side of North Dooly Street and is notable for its many beautiful homes and gardens.

As would be expected with a large group of buildings built over such a timeframe, there is also a considerable variety of architectural designs and stylistic influences represented in the district's houses.



# Neoclassical Revival

MONTENZUMA'S MOST OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE WAS BUILT DURING THE FIRST TWO DECADES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IN THE NEOCLASSICAL STYLE. THE STYLE IS INSPIRED BY GREEK AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE AND CHARACTERIZED BY SYMMETRY, FULL HEIGHT COLUMNS AND TRIANGULAR PEDIMENTS.



24

510 South  
Dooly Street

**NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL STYLE  
HOUSE BUILT IN 1885 BY CAPT.  
J.E. DeVAUGHN**

- two-story frame house known as House on Literary Hill
- four two-story single, fluted Corinthian columns support a large front gable portico adorned with a large lunette window
- turned balustrade balcony on the second floor with a glass door and flanking windows, one-over-one double-hung sash with wood window surrounds and flat hoods, and cornice and front gable adorned with large modillions



25

300 North  
Dooly Street

**NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL STYLE HOUSE BUILT IN 1901**

- two-story frame with four two-story Corinthian columns supporting a large portico
- second story front balcony with turned porch balusters
- one-over-one double hung sash windows on first floor with wood window surrounds
- double glass and wood front entrance with side lights
- gable pediments with elaborate relief work and elaborate entablature with an overhanging eave
- cornice with modillions and a dentil course and detailed relief work in the frieze



308 North  
Dooly Street

26

**NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL STYLE HOUSE BUILT IN 1910**

- two-story brick house
- single and grouped Doric columns supporting a large portico
- second story front balcony with segmental-arched door and sidelights and large one-over-one double-hung sash windows topped with stone lintels
- main entryway with double wood doors flanked by small Doric columns, leaded-glass transom and sidelights
- entablature with an overhanging eave and cornice with modillions
- classical frieze with triglyphs and metopes motif
- one-story side porch and side porte cochere flank main house



# Queen Anne

QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSES ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LATE-VICTORIAN ERA. MANY FEATURE WRAP-AROUND PORCHES, TURNED PORCH SUPPORTS, COMPLEX ROOF STRUCTURES, PORTE COCHERES, CLASSICAL DENTILS AND MODILLIONS ALONG THE CORNICE, AND ONE-OVER-ONE DOUBLE-HUNG SASH WINDOWS.



**QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- two-story frame house with a complex roof and numerous gables adorned with lunettes, corbelled chimneys, modillions, stained glass and decorative elements
- wrap-around front porch with Ionic columns and turned balustrades, a side screened porch with awnings, a rear porte cochere

**28** 413 Engram Street

**QUEEN ANNE STYLE COTTAGE BUILT 1900**

- one-story frame house
- complex gabled roof with patterned tin shingles
- full porch with turned balustrades



**QUEEN ANNE STYLE COTTAGE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- one-story frame house features steeply pitched multi-gabled roof
- shingle detail over gables
- symmetrically placed paired, screen front porches with steep front-gable roofs and wood posts



**QUEEN ANNE STYLE COTTAGE**

- one-story frame house
- complex gabled roof
- full-width porch with Ionic columns and turned balustrades





31

416  
Engram Street

**QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- two-story frame house
- complex multi-gabled roof
- projecting two-story front bay
- rounded wrap-around porch with Doric columns



204 North Dooly Street

32

**QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE BUILT 1902**

- two-story frame house
- complex multi-gabled roof
- wraparound porch with gabled projection over steps and turreted corner
- turned balustrades connect round columns surrounding porch



# Colonial Revival

THE COLONIAL REVIVAL WAS A NATIONALISTIC ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND INTERIOR DESIGN MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH SOUGHT TO REVIVE ELEMENTS OF GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE. IN THE EARLY 1890S AMERICANS BEGAN TO VALUE THEIR OWN HERITAGE AND ARCHITECTURE. THIS ALSO CAME AFTER THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876 REAWAKENED AMERICANS TO THEIR COLONIAL PAST. COLONIAL REVIVAL SOUGHT TO FOLLOW THE AMERICAN COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE PERIOD AROUND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, USUALLY BEING TWO STORIES IN HEIGHT WITH THE RIDGE POLE RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE STREET, A SYMMETRICAL FRONT FACADE WITH AN ACCENTED DOORWAY AND EVENLY SPACED WINDOWS ON EITHER SIDE OF IT.



104  
Vinson Avenue

33

**COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE HOUSE BUILT 1938**

- two-story brick home with Doric columns supporting a front gable portico, two one-story wings flanking the larger two-story main house
- front entrance with a six-panel wood door with a segmental arched transom window and sidelights, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels and a hipped roof with two rounded-arch dormer windows set with multi-light geometric panes



**COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE HOUSE  
BUILT 1885**

- two-story brick home with hipped roof
- front gable portico supported by four Ionic columns
- a solid wood paneled front door with a rounded keystone arch and sidelights
- six-over-six double-hung sash windows with stone sill plates
- cornice and portico adorned with a delicate dentil course



**COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE HOUSE BUILT 1936**

- one and a half-story wood frame Georgian house
- entrance with wooden swan's neck pediment and sidelights
- symmetrical façade with porte cochere and side porch flanking the main wing
- three gabled dormers



# English Vernacular Revival

SEVERAL GOOD EXAMPLES OF THE ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL STYLE ARE FOUND IN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT. THESE HOMES FEATURE TWO OR MORE ELEMENTS OF THE STYLE SUCH AS BRICK CONSTRUCTION, ARCHED ENTRANCES, STEEPLY PITCHED FRONT FACING GABLES, MULTI-PANED CASEMENT WINDOWS, HALF TIMBERING IN THE GABLES, PATTERNED BRICK WORK AND ARCHED SIDE PORCHES.



**ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL STYLE HOUSE BUILT 1907**

- two-story wood and brick house
- side gabled roof with asymmetrical steep pitched gabled front
- gabled entrance with swan's neck pediment over wooden multi-light wood door
- pair of hipped dormers on either side of interior chimney
- arched projecting brick screen porch wing with shed roof
- built as direct commission of Georgia's first registered female architect Leila Ross Wilburn



**ENGLISH VERNACULAR  
REVIVAL-STYLE  
COTTAGE TYPE-HOUSE  
BUILT 1930**

- one-story brick with projecting gabled entrance
- front chimney
- multi-light window on front façade



37

518  
North  
Dooly Street



511  
South  
Dooly Street

38

**ENGLISH VERNACULAR  
REVIVAL STYLE  
COTTAGE TYPE-HOUSE  
BUILT 1930**

- one-story brick
- asymmetrical arched projecting gabled entrance
- wide-arched screened porch



39

501  
South  
Dooly Street

**ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL STYLE COTTAGE TYPE-HOUSE BUILT 1931**

- two-story brick with complex multi-gabled roof and asymmetrical steep peaked projecting gabled façade with projecting bay with four six-over-six windows
- peaked projecting gable over recessed entrance, hipped roofed dormer with double six-over-six windows and gabled side porch



# Folk Victorian

EXAMPLES INCLUDE GABLED-ELL COTTAGES AND QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES WITH GABLE RETURNS, TURNED PORCH SUPPORTS, HIPPED ROOFS, DORMERS AND DECORATIVE SHINGLES IN THE GABLES. VERNACULAR HOUSE TYPES WITH FOLK VICTORIAN STYLING COMMONLY FOUND IN SMALL TOWN NEIGHBORHOODS ARE PRIMARILY CONSTRUCTED OF WOOD AND BRICK.

THE DUNCAN'S BOTTOM AREA ON THE WEST SIDE OF DOOLY STREET INCLUDES SEVERAL INTACT EXAMPLES OF RARE SINGLE PEN HOUSE TYPES. THERE ARE SEVERAL RARE SINGLE-PEN COTTAGES IN VARYING STATES OF PRESERVATION. THEY ARE SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR SINGLE-ROOM BUILDINGS, WITH STEEP FRONT GABLED ROOFS. DOOR AND WINDOW PLACEMENT VARIES, BUT THE CHIMNEY OR FLUE IS ALWAYS SITUATED ON AN EXTERIOR GABLED END. MOST SURVIVING EXAMPLES HAVE ADDITIONS.

POPULAR CENTRAL HALL HOUSES ARE FOUND ON MODERATE SIZED FARMS AND CLUSTERED IN RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS IN SMALL TOWNS. THEY GENERALLY HAVE GABLED ROOFS AND ARE ONE ROOM DEEP ON EITHER SIDE OF THE HALL WITH EXTERIOR END CHIMNEYS. HALL-PARLOR HOUSES HAVE A FRONT ENTRANCE INTO A MULTI-FUNCTION ROOM INSTEAD OF A HALL, WITH A SIDE CHIMNEY OR FLUE AND FRONT GABLED ROOF.



509  
South  
Dooly Street

40

**GABLED ELL COTTAGE  
BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- one-story wood frame
- full width porch
- bay projects into porch
- decorative shingles in front gable





41

326  
Norris Street

**FOLK VICTORIAN-STYLE COTTAGE BUILT 1914**

- complex hipped roof with gable returns
- turned porch supports on brick piers
- decorative shingles in the gable



213  
Norris Street

42

**SINGLE-PEN COTTAGE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- single-pen house type was once numerous in Georgia
- steep sloped side gable roof with full width front porch
- four-over-four double hung sash window beside front door
- gabled later addition



43

III  
Whiteline  
Street

**SINGLE-PEN COTTAGE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- most examples of this one-room rare house type have lost integrity
- shed roof over partial porch with four-over-four window beside entrance
- gabled later addition with windowed door and windows

406  
River  
Street

44



**CENTRAL HALL COTTAGE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- one-story wood frame house
- full width screened porch with wrap-around scalloped aluminum awning

1117 Martin  
Luther  
King Street

45



**CENTRAL HALL COTTAGE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- one-story wood frame house
- full width screened porch
- side gabled roof and side chimney

1113 Martin  
Luther  
King Street

46



**SHOTGUN COTTAGE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- one-story wood frame house
- gabled width porch with square posts
- shed roof ell

426  
Hill  
Street

47



**HALL PARLOR COTTAGE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- one-story wood frame house
- partial width flush porch with shed roof
- side chimney
- gabled later rear addition





# Craftsman

EXCELLENT EXAMPLES OF CRAFTSMAN-STYLE HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS FEATURE KNEE BRACES, EXPOSED RAFTERS, WOOD COLUMNS MOUNTED ON BRICK PIERS AND CRAFTSMAN-STYLE WINDOWS. THE AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW TYPIFIED THE STYLES OF THE AMERICAN ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT, WITH COMMON FEATURES USUALLY INCLUDING: LOW-PITCH ROOF LINES ON A GABLED OR HIPPED ROOF; DEEPLY OVERHANGING EAVES; EXPOSED RAFTERS OR DECORATIVE BRACKETS UNDER THE EAVES; AND A FRONT PORCH BENEATH AN EXTENSION OF THE MAIN ROOF.



429  
North  
Dooly Street

48

**CRAFTSMAN STYLE HOUSE BUILT CIRCA 1901**

- two-story frame house
- multi-gabled, complex roof with knee braces
- shed roof over wrap-around porch with square posts on brick piers
- projecting gable over front steps
- porte cochere

**CRAFTSMAN STYLE BUNGALOW BUILT CIRCA 1901**

- hipped roof with center gabled dormer adorned with a double four-light window
- exposed rafters
- seven square posts on brick piers support a wrap-around porch
- Craftsman-style windows



49

403  
Green  
Street



407  
Drayton  
Street

50

**CRAFTSMAN STYLE BUNGALOW BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- one-story frame bungalow
- exposed rafters
- battered wood columns on brick piers
- vertical lights flank front door and four-over-one double-hung sash windows



51

400  
North  
Dooly Street

**CRAFTSMAN STYLE COTTAGE BUILT CIRCA 1900**

- one-story wood frame house
- gabled partial width porch with brick posts
- single shed roofed dormer with four horizontal multi-lights above porch gable



507  
South  
Dooly Street

52



**CRAFTSMAN STYLE BUNGALOW  
BUILT 1879**

- one-story brick and wood bungalow
- knee braces and exposed rafters

- Craftsman windows
- decorative shingles and horizontal lights in the gables

207  
Minor  
Avenue

53



**CRAFTSMAN  
STYLE  
COTTAGE  
BUILT CIRCA  
1900**

- one-story wood bungalow
- Craftsman windows
- partial porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers

201  
Norris  
Street

54



**CRAFTSMAN STYLE  
BUNGALOW BUILT  
CIRCA 1900**

- one-story frame house with a complex hipped roof
- one three-over-three light on gable with knee braces
- brick posts support full width porch
- double four-over-four windows

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