

**CITY OF PERRY
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**



Prepared for:

**The City of Perry
The Perry Downtown Development Authority**

By

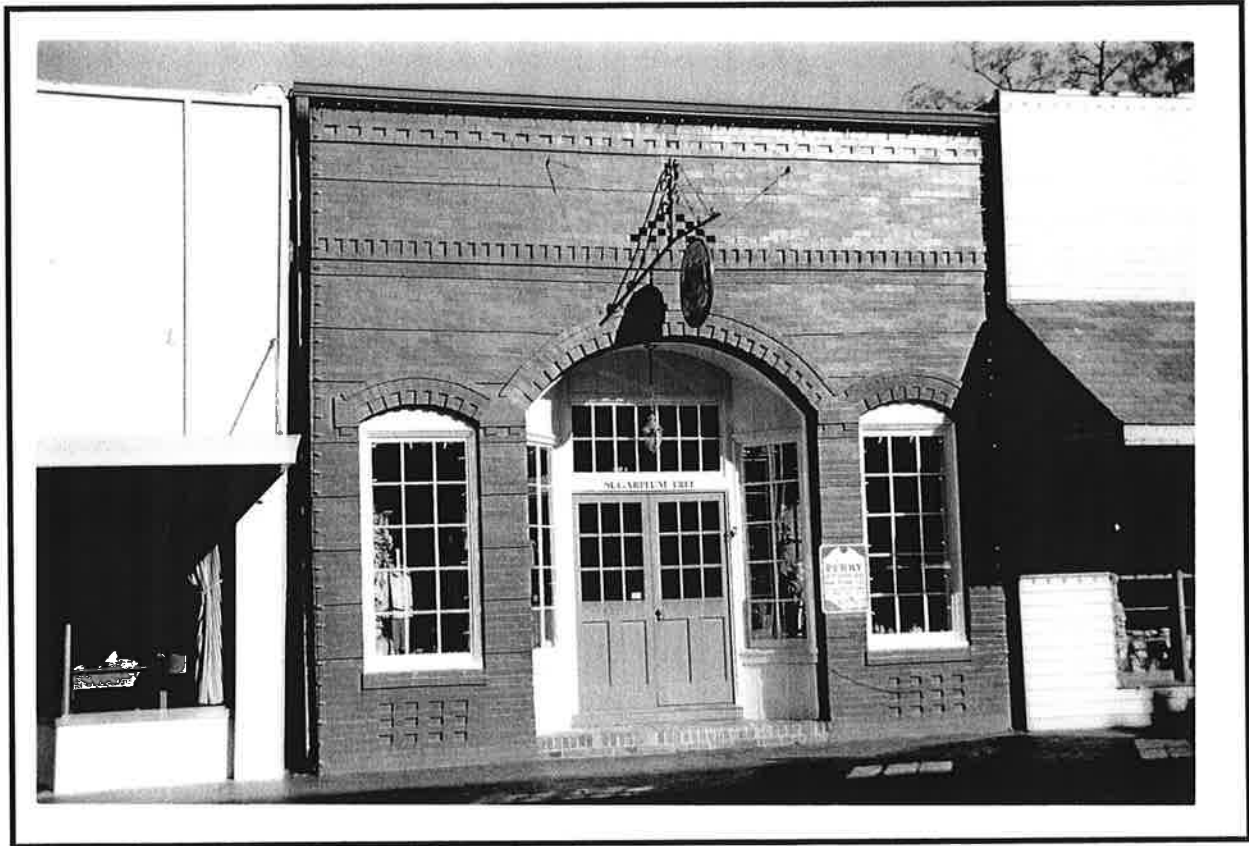
**The Middle Georgia Regional Development Center
175-C Emery Highway
Macon, Georgia 31217
(478) 751-6160**

**City of Perry
Historic Resources Survey**

Conducted for the
**City of Perry and the
Perry Downtown Development Authority**

By

THE MIDDLE GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Robert A. Ciucevich - Project Manager, Historic Preservation Planner



February 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS	vii
SECTION 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY	2
SECTION 3: SURVEY RESULTS	3
Construction Dates	3
Original Use	4
SECTION 4: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY	5
SECTION 5: ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS	15
Architectural Style	16
General Outline of Style	16
Building Types	32
General Outline of Building Types	32
Outbuildings	46
Structural Characteristics and Building Materials	47
SECTION 6: INTEGRITY AND PHYSICAL CONDITION	49
SECTION 7: NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY	50
Perry National Register Properties	50
Properties that Appear to be Eligible for Listing on the National Register	50
Recommendations for Priorities for Nominations	53
SECTION 8: LOCAL PERSPECTIVES	60
SECTION 9: BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX 1: Index of Historic Resources Surveyed	
APPENDIX 2: Perry Historic Resource Survey Maps	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Perry Historic Resources Survey Area	1
Figure 2. 1847 Bonner Map of Perry and Houston County	6
Figure 3. Sketch Map of Perry c.1873	9
Figure 4. Floor Plan: Typical “post World War II house” type	44
Figure 5. Proposed Boundaries of the Charles Avenue Historic District	54
Figure 6. Proposed Boundaries of the Washington/Evergreen Street Historic District	55
Figure 7. Proposed Boundaries of the Duncan Avenue Historic District	56
Figure 8. Proposed Boundaries of the Penn-Dixie Company Housing Village Historic District	57
Figure 9. Proposed Boundaries of the Swift Street Historic District	58
Figure 10. Proposed Boundaries of the Smoak-Marshall Subdivision Historic District	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Breakdown of Resources by Construction Date	3
Table 2: Breakdown of Resources by Original Use	4
Table 3: Breakdown of Resources by Architectural Style	16
Table 4: Breakdown of Resources by Architectural Type	32
Table 5: Breakdown of Outbuildings by Use	46
Table 6: Breakdown of Resources by Exterior Materials	47

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Cover Photo: Singleton-Killen-Anderson House (c1830s), 1212 Swift Street	
Title Page: General Store/Houston Hardware (c1890s), 917 Carroll Street	iii
Photo 1: Swift-Tolleson House (c.1857), 1204 Swift Street – #HT-P-202	17
Photo 2: 1303 Forest Hills Drive (c1870-1879) – #HT-P-164	19
Photo 3: 1203 Swift Street (c1890-1899) – #HT-P-197	21
Photo 4: Houser-King-Chapman House (c1903), 1103 Swift Street – #HT-P-193	23
Photo 5: Davis House (c1939), 809 Evergreen Street - #HT-P-144	24
Photo 6: Cooper-Evans House (c1902), 1002 Main Street – #HT-P-170)	26
Photo 7: Powers-Mann-Beckham House (c1850s), 1102 Beckham Circle – #HT-P-157. Outstanding Greek Revival style house remodeled in the Neoclassical Revival style c.1925.	27
Photo 8: 1301 Swift Street (c.1920-1929) - #HT-P-210	28
Photo 9: 1201 Swift Street (c.1930-1939) – #HT-P-196	29
Photo 10: 1011 Duncan Avenue (c1945-1949) – #HT-P-129	30
Photo 11: 925 Carroll Street (c1920-1929) – #HT-P-34	31
Photo 12: Wright-Hardy House (c1850-1859), 1303 Swift Street – #HT-P-211	33
Photo 13: Rogers-Andrew House (c1880-1889), 905 Washington Street – #HT-P-99	34
Photo 14: Samuel T. Hurst House (c1890-1899), 906 Evergreen Street – #HT-P-149	35
Photo 15: Penn-Dixie Company House (c1925-1934), 1220 Main Street – #HT-P-176	36
Photo 16: Powers-Mann-Beckham House (c1850s), 1102 Beckham Circle – #HT-P-157	37
Photo 17: 1311 Swift Street (c.1890-1899) – #HT-P-214	38
Photo 18: Judge C.C. Duncan House (c1870s), 802 Washington Street – #HT-P-113	39
Photo 19: Toomer House (c.1905), 735 Carroll Street – #HT-P-15	40
Photo 20: 926 Carroll Street (c.1900-1909) – #HT-P-30	42
Photo 21: 911/913 Carroll Street (c.1890-1899) – #HT-P-32	43
Photo 22: 1011 Duncan Avenue (c.1945-1949) – #HT-P-129	45
Photo 23: New Perry Hotel (c.1925), 800 Main Street – #HT-P-010	

SECTION 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Perry Historic Resources Survey was performed in an effort to identify and survey all historically significant properties in the City of Perry. The survey, which will form the basis for future preservation planning, was funded through a regional survey program developed by the Middle Georgia RDC, funded through a contract with the Georgia Department of Transportation, and matched in part by the City of Perry. The Planning Staff of the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center conducted all phases of the survey. The Perry City Limits served as the survey boundary.

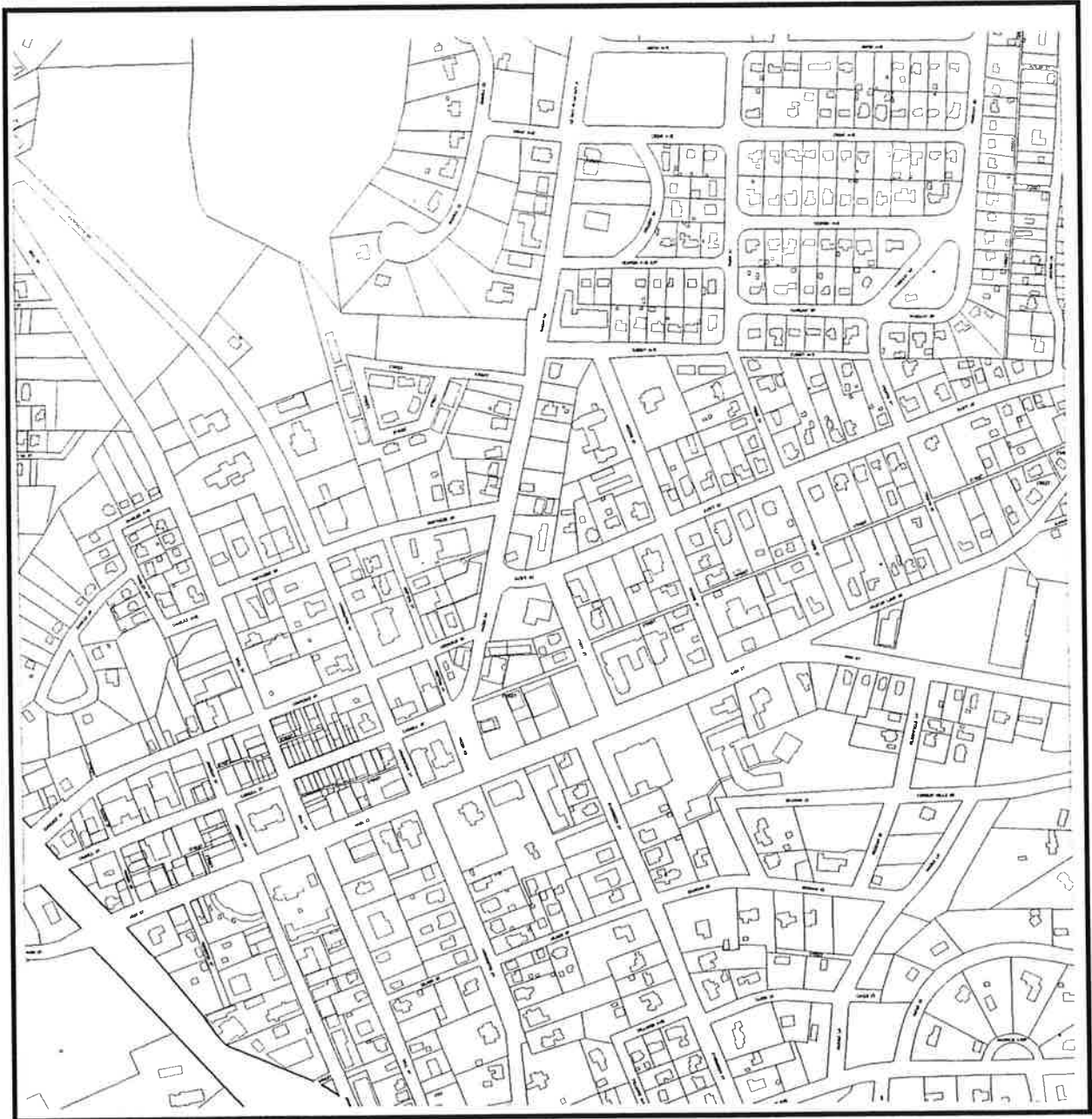


Figure 1. Perry Historic Resources Survey Area

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

Survey procedures outlines in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual provided by the Historic Preservation Division were followed throughout the Perry Historic Resources Survey. The surveyor conducted a preliminary area analysis field survey of the survey area during which the different types of historic properties, locations of the their major concentrations, and general periods and patterns of development of the historic resources were identified. Following this, an intensive field survey was performed in which all properties deemed to be 50 years or older were photographed, marked on a United States Geological Survey quadrangle, and a Georgia Historic Resource Survey form completed. Those resources that suffered a significant loss of integrity were excluded from the survey. Historical information for the preparation of the developmental history of Perry, as well as the background information of the individual properties, was obtained through research at the Georgia Historical Society, the Washington Memorial Library in Macon, and the Perry Public Library. A number of informant interviews were conducted as well.

While it is possible that a historic property may have been inadvertently omitted from this survey, whether as a result of physical changes that have obscured it historic character or to borderline age, the surveyor believes that the vast majority of historic resources located within the survey area have been documented by this project.

SECTION 3: SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 250 historic resources were surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey. The survey number sequence began with HT-P-1 and ends with HT-P-250. A survey index listing the resource number, historic name (if applicable), address, academic style, construction date, and National Register eligibility can be found in the appendices.

Construction Dates

In analyzing the results for the property distribution by common historical time periods, the majority of resources surveyed were built between 1940 and 1949, or the World War II/pre-Cold War period. In Perry, this period corresponds with the establishment of Warner Robins Army Air Depot in Houston County and the building boom that occurred throughout the county as a result of thousands of defense workers and military personnel and their families relocating in the region to the work at the base. A total of 90 historic resources, or 36% of the properties surveyed, date from this period. The following is a list of other major historical time periods represented in the survey:

- ❖ Ante-bellum (1820-1860) – 11 historic resources (4.4%);
- ❖ Civil War (1861-1865) – 1 resource
- ❖ Reconstruction (1865-1879) – 6 historic resources (2.4%);
- ❖ New South (1880 – 1919) – 57 historic resources (22.8%);
- ❖ Roaring Twenties (1920-1929) – 42 historic resources (16.8%);
- ❖ Great Depression (1930-1939) – 38 historic resources (15.2%);
- ❖ Cold War (1950 - 1964) – 6 historic resources (.4%)

Table 1. Breakdown of Resources by Construction Date

Time Period	Number of Resources
1830 – 1839	2
1840 – 1849	1
1850 – 1859	8
1860 – 1869	1
1870 – 1879	6
1880 – 1889	8
1890 – 1899	11
1900 – 1909	12
1910 – 1919	26
1920 – 1929	42
1930 – 1939	38
1940 – 1949	90
1950 – 1959	4
1960 – 1964	2

Original Use

In analyzing the results for original use, an overwhelming majority of resources were single family residential. A total of 186 resources, or 74.4% of the buildings surveyed, fell into this category. The remaining resources consist of religious, commercial, institutional, public, and railroad-related buildings. Commercial (offices, retail store/shops, etc.) was the second most numerous original use, making up 12.6% of the resources surveyed, while religious (church related) and agricultural housing (tenant) were tied for the third most numerous original use, each making up 2.7% of resources surveyed.

Table 2. Breakdown of Resources by Original Use

Original Use	Number of Resources
Single Family Residential	186
Business/Office	3
Bank/Savings & Loan	1
Retail Store/Shop	15
General Store	2
Hotel/Inn/Motel	3
Warehouse	5
Church	1
Parsonage	1
School	1
Mill/Company housing	13
Depot	2
Auto Repair Shop	2
Gas Station	2
Post Office	2
City/Town Hall	1
Public Works	2
County Court House	1
Movie Theater	1
Funeral Home	1
Cemetery	1
Masonic Lodge	1
Garage Apartment	1

SECTION 4: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY*

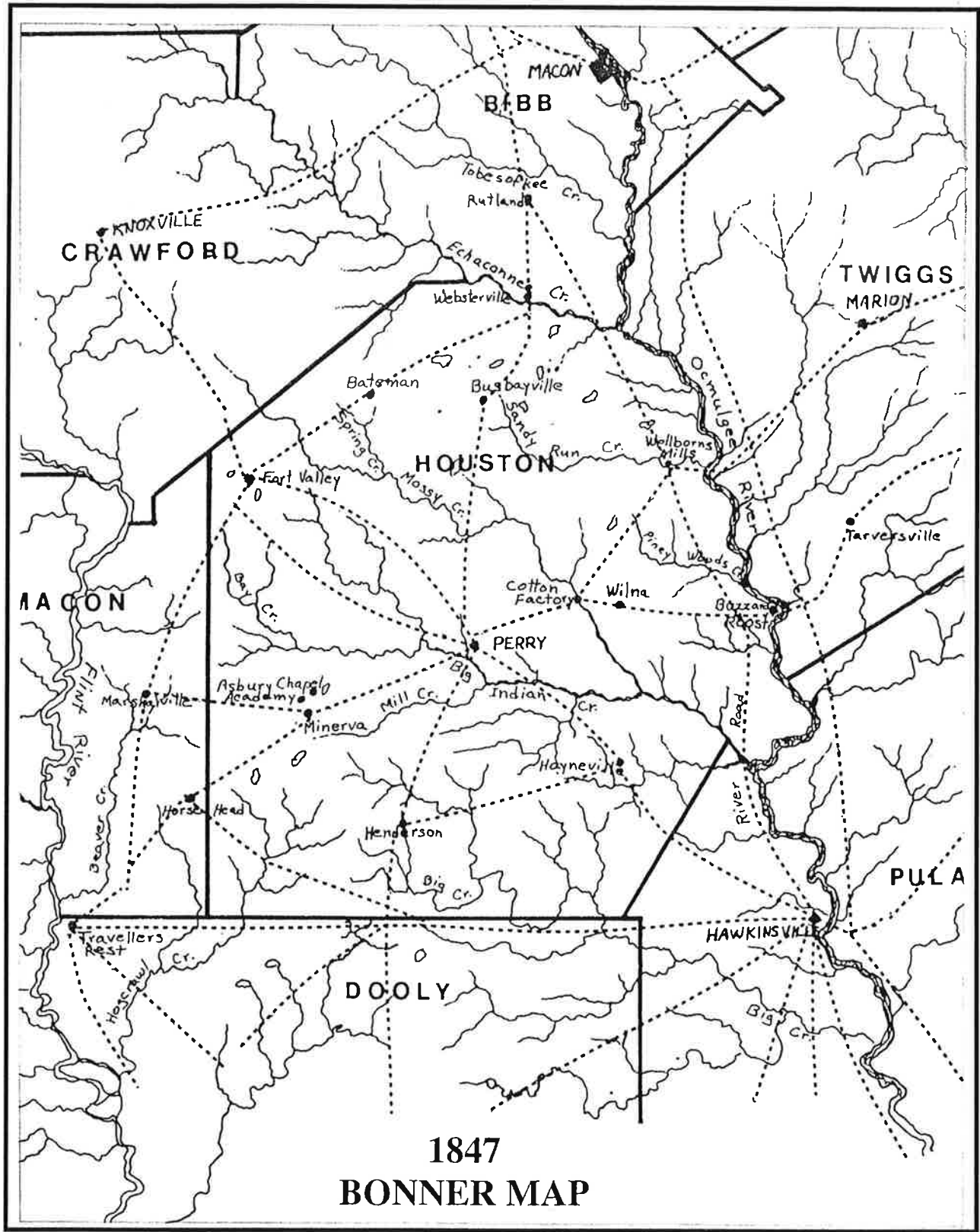
Antebellum Period (1820-1860)

Houston County was formed in 1821 and, because of its central location, Wattsville was established as the county seat of Houston County in 1823. Wattsville was also an ideal site because it was located at the intersection of several Indian trading paths that converged on the banks of the Big Indian Creek, which at the time was navigable to the Ocmulgee River. The first courthouse and jail were built in the Wattsville public square in 1824. The courthouse was described as a two-story frame structure with “ornate window cornices and paneled doors which were painted and glazed,” while the jail was described as having “hand hewn timbers, dove tailed for strength, then weather boarded.” Later that same year the name of the town was changed from Wattsville to Perry, which was officially incorporated by the Georgia General Assembly on November 24, 1824, making Perry the first “official town” in the county. The corporate limits of the town extended one-half mile in each direction from the center of the public square, except where the Big Indian Creek formed a natural boundary.

During the mid 1820s Perry resembled little more than a village, consisting of nearly 20 houses and two public buildings. The business district included the supply store of John M. Chan and the tailor shop of F.W. Jobson. By the end of the 1820s, however, Perry steadily began to take on the characteristics of a town. In 1824 the Georgia General Assembly granted a charter to the Houston County Academy of Perry and in 1825, a permanent school building was built. A post office was established in Perry in 1825 with Sheriff John M. Moore appointed as the first postmaster. In 1827 Perry’s first church, Perry Methodist Church, was established in its first site near Big Indian Creek, adjacent Evergreen Cemetery, which served as the congregation’s original burying ground.

Perry’s central location and status as a county seat established the town as a major stagecoach stop from which early Indian trading paths were used as stage routes to connect the more populous areas of the country and state. Perry was the center of a regional network of stage routes connecting Macon, Hawkinsville, Vienna, Fort Valley, and Knoxville, among other important early frontier communities and towns. During the frontier period, stagecoaches arriving in Perry would stop at the old Pattishall House, which operated as an inn and way station. By the early 1830s a hotel was established on Main Street opposite the courthouse square. The hotel, which was called The Tavery but was known locally as the Perry Hotel, was the first of several inns and hotel buildings to be located on the site.

During the 1840s the Houston Factory was established on the banks of Mossy Creek, southeast of Perry. The water driven, steam powered mill, later known as the Houston Manufacturing Company, was the county’s first manufacturing enterprise, consisting of a grist mill, flour mill, and the factory, which spun locally produced cotton into thread and wove the thread into bolts of course cotton labeled “The Pride of Perry.” The factory continued to operate through the late 19th century, having been converted to manufacture chinaware during the 1870s.



**1847
BONNER MAP**

1847 Bonner Map of Perry and Houston County
 (Copied from A Land So Dedicated by Bobbie Nelson, c1998)

By the end of the 1840s Perry was a thriving town with a population of 500, which is evidenced in a description included in George White's book Statistics of Georgia, published in 1849:

“It contains the usual public buildings, three churches, two flourishing schools, one large hotel, three stores, four groceries, apothecary's shop, and a small book store, attached to the post office.”

The hotel mentioned in the description is The Tavery, or Perry Hotel, and the three churches are Perry Methodist Church, Perry Baptist Church, and Perry Presbyterian Church, which were all located within walking distance of one another in the heart of downtown Perry. Perry Methodist Church moved from its original location near Evergreen Cemetery to its present location on Carroll Street in 1846 (although the present church building was completed in 1861). Perry Baptist Church, built in 1839, was located on Main Street, and Perry Presbyterian Church, built in 1849, was located on Carroll Street, opposite Perry Methodist Church.

Perry prospered during the 1850s, a time during which the frontier town completed its transition into an established, affluent community. In 1856, the local tax digest of \$9,742,960 made Houston the fourth wealthiest county in the state in terms of annual tax revenues. Statistics of 1859 indicate that Houston County farms produced 28,852 five hundred-pound bales of cotton and 648,000 bushels of corn. The work force consisted of a slave population that was three times greater than that of the white population. Houston County residents were intensely proud of their newfound prosperity, leading them to nickname themselves the "Empire County of the Empire State."

The people of Perry responded to this new prosperity by establishing new commercial enterprises, building new residences that reflected a growing affluence, and by establishing greater educational opportunities for all its children. During the 1850s the commercial district began to become more defined, with several new stores and businesses being established along Carroll Street. Following national trends, several fine residences were built in the Greek Revival style, the most current and popular style in the nation during this period. With tax revenues at an all time high, the Houston County Board of Commissioners commissioned the construction of a new brick, two-story courthouse in the public square along Carroll Street. New educational opportunities were manifested in the establishment of the Perry Baptist Female Seminary, which was chartered and built on a lot given by Samuel D. Killen during the early 1850s. In 1854 the name of the school was changed to Houston Female College and was incorporated as such. The First Annual Catalogue of the school lists a total of 113 students from Pulaski, Dooly, Twiggs, Laurens, and Irwin counties, as well as the villages of Houston.

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

The Civil War brought a halt to the prosperity enjoyed during the previous decade. In February 1861 Georgia was one of six Southern states to secede from the Union. Houston County answered Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown's first call for the Georgia

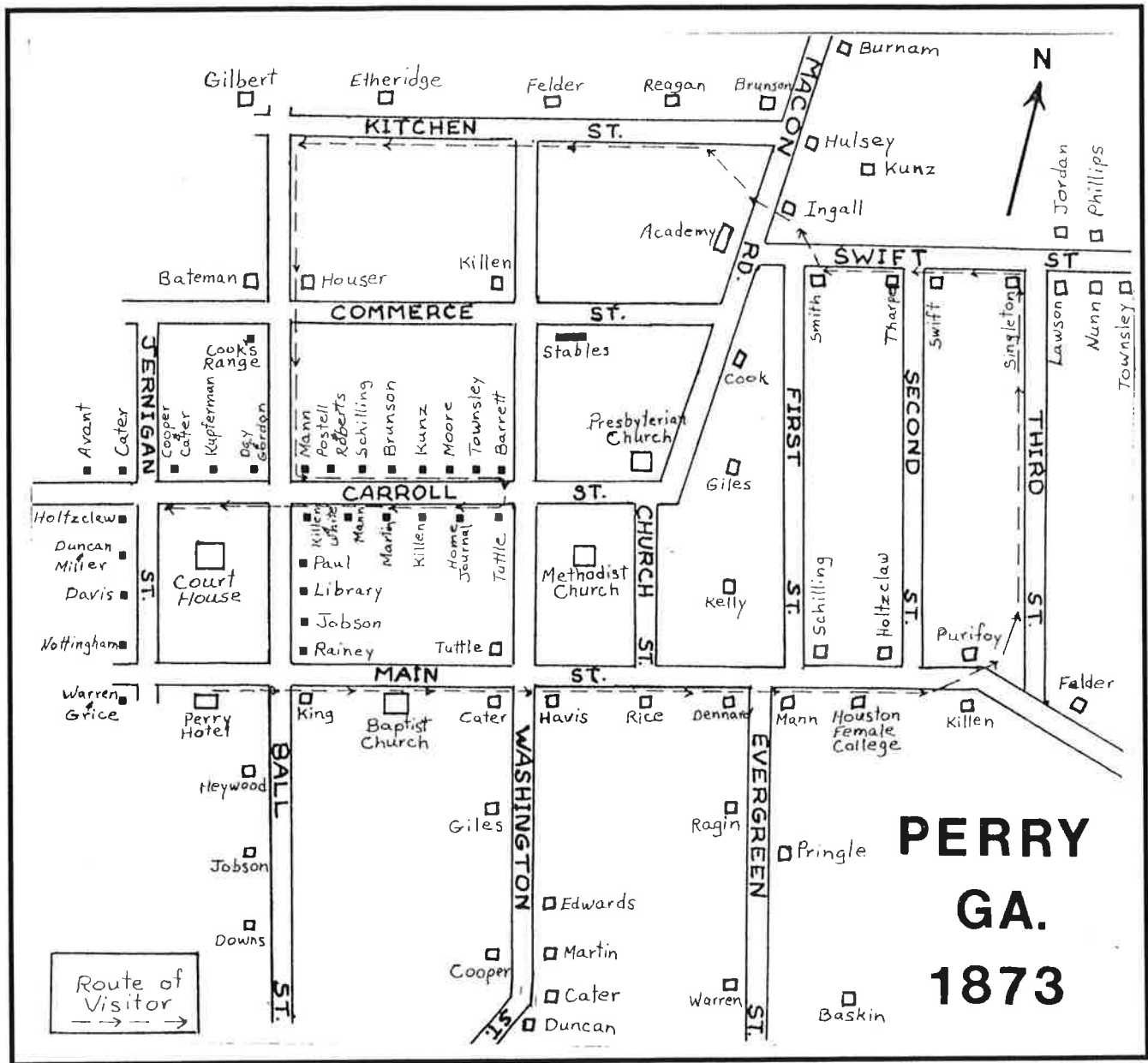
Militia in April 1861 by dispatching the Southern Rights Guard, a volunteer militia organized in 1859. The Southern Rights Guard, along with nine other Georgia companies, formed the First Regiment of Georgia volunteers. The Southern Rights Guards was the first of eleven companies of soldiers sent from Houston County during the conduct of the war. Although no battles were fought in Houston County, the people of Perry and Houston County did their part for the war effort. The Houston Manufacturing Company Factory was converted to produce woolen Confederate uniforms and food and supplies were sent to the troops fighting in Virginia. By the War's end refugees from Georgia's larger cities sought refuge in Perry from the advancing Union Army.

Reconstruction Period (1866-1879)

Unlike many communities in the South, Perry appears to have endured the hardships of the Civil War and Reconstruction relatively well. Federal troops withdrew from Houston County in 1871 and the government reverted back to local control. In 1870 rights of way were obtained to create a branch line of the Central of Georgia railroad from Fort Valley to Perry, with the first train and telegraph arriving that same year. Also in 1870, Cox's Inn, a frame, two-story, 20 room boarding house, was built on the former site of The Tavery, on Main Street opposite the courthouse square. Like The Tavery, Cox Inn also came to be known as "The Perry Hotel."

A detailed description and sketch map of Perry during the 1870s is included in the book A History of Houston County, Georgia, published in 1933. The chapter, entitled "A Stroll Through Perry Sixty Years Ago," details the residences and businesses that occupied the town, as well as their occupants. The sketch map indicates that by the early 1870s Perry included almost 50 houses, one large hotel, the courthouse, two academies, three churches, and nearly 30 commercial establishments. The chapter describes the commercial district as being centered along Carroll Street, with "all the stores ... fac(ing) wooden sidewalks ..." The shops and businesses included mercantile houses, general stores, two livery stables, a drug store, millinery, two tailor shops, law offices, dental office, blacksmith shop and wagon carriage factory, furniture shop, undertaker, and several stores. The Home Journal Building, Perry's first paper, was also located along Carroll Street. Period photographs indicate that most or all of the commercial buildings in Perry were probably of wood frame construction at that time.

Like the rest of the South, not all things remained the same in Perry and Houston County following the end of the Civil War and Reconstruction. For the newly freed slaves, life had changed dramatically. Following emancipation, the freedmen established new settlements or hamlets, often at the outskirts of towns. Two of the earliest settlements in Houston County were New Hope and Old Field, located east and west of Perry, respectively. Another major change was the creation of separate churches. Before the Civil War, master and slave attended services together. Afterwards, by mutual consent, African-Americans established their own churches and congregations. In 1870 *The Home Journal* reported that three churches were nearing completion in the new community of New Hope. The church building would often form the center of the community, doubling as a school, lodge meeting hall, and site of political rallies.



Sketch Map of Perry c.1873
 (Copied from A Land So Dedicated by Bobbie Nelson, c1998)

New South Period (1880-1919)

The coming of the railroad and the revival of agricultural productivity in the region brought prosperous times back to Perry during the 1880s. Unlike most counties, Houston County farmers resisted the impulse to plant more cotton and, heeding the contemporary wisdom of the time, made plans to diversify their crops. It was during this time that peaches were introduced to the region. This crop was so successful that the Georgia Department of Agriculture, citing \$1,000,000 in revenue from the 1889 peach crop, "concluded that Houston County was the largest peach growing county in the United

States.” As a result, Perry flourished as a regional commercial, transportation, and governmental center. By the end of the 1880s a second hotel, the Wells Hotel, was added downtown adjacent The Perry Hotel, and Perry’s first bank, The Perry Savings and Loan, was opened in 1889. Also by the end of the decade, a public school system was established in Perry, which led to the creation of two “free schools”, one white and one black. Prosperity continued through the end of the 19th century, with several new houses and commercial enterprises being established in Perry. By the 1890s many of the frame commercial buildings lining both sides of Carroll Street began to be replaced with brick buildings. In 1895 the citizen’s of Perry voted to issue bonds to finance the installation of the city’s first water work’s system.

Prosperity and growth continued in Perry during the first decades of the 20th century. According to the 1900 Census, Perry had grown to include a population of 650. With this growth came the establishment of new businesses. Perry’s second bank, The Houston Banking Company, was established across from the courthouse square in 1905. Other businesses located along Carroll Street across from the courthouse at this time include Dr. R.S. Cater’s Drug Store, H.T. Gilbert and William Swanson’s Dry Goods Store, and W.B. Sim’s Grocery, which also doubled as the office for his funeral parlor. In addition to the courthouse, the Perry Post Office served as a gathering place to discuss the news, weather, crops, etc. After 1903 mail was delivered to rural routes by horseback and by Model T, a service that came with a fee until Rural Free Delivery was established in 1917. In 1910 a volunteer fire department was established to protect the considerable number of homes and businesses that had been established in Perry.

The first decades of the 20th century was also a time when several new, emerging technologies were introduced in Perry. Telephone service was introduced in 1903 with the establishment of the first exchange in the house of James Dallas Martin, located on the corner of Washington and Main Street (non-extant). The first radios, called “talkers,” were introduced in Perry in 1905, with earphone radios introduced in the late 1910s, and amplified radios during the early 1920s. Electrical service was established in Perry in 1912, with Carroll and Main Streets being the first city streets to be lighted. During the 1920s silent movies were first introduced in a theater on Ball Street that operated as the Dew Drop Inn, The Strand, and later, the Star. In 1922 the Sheik, starring Rudolph Valentino, was shown on local screens. The Roxy Theater advertised the first sound movies in 1927.

The Roaring Twenties (1920-1929)

The 1920s were one of the most prosperous periods in the history of Perry. This was a time of unparalleled growth, which witnessed the introduction of modern industry to the region spurred by the construction of state roads and federal highways.

In 1920 State Routes 7 and 11, which pass through Perry, were added to the state road building program. By the time these roads were paved in the 1930s, SR 127, which also passed though Perry, was added to the system. When Perry was included on the route of the first Federal Highway (now U.S.41) during the 1920s, Perry became a popular stop

for Florida travelers along this much-traveled route between Chattanooga, Tennessee and Jacksonville, Florida. The mass production of the automobile and the paving of state and federal highways created a new clientele for the local hospitality industry – the auto traveler/tourist.

Few establishments benefited more from the increased travel and tourism brought by the construction of the new roads than the New Perry Hotel, which was built c.1925, replacing its late 19th century, frame predecessor on the same site on Main Street opposite the courthouse. The majestic, three story, Neoclassical Revival style hotel was the hub of the tourism industry in the region during the decades of the 1920s – 1950s, as well as serving as the focal point of social interaction in Perry. Other hostelrys, such as the Moss Oaks Lodge and Perry Court, which were among the first road side motel courts built in Houston County, also benefited from the burgeoning tourism trade experienced during this period.

In 1924 the Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation of Kingsport, Tennessee began construction of a plant to extract the rich deposits of limestone found about 15 miles southeast of Perry. The small town that grew up around the plant came to be known as Clinchfield. The Clinchfield Plant was a major industry in Houston County, employing several people from Perry. In addition, many of the plant's supervisors and upper management lived in Perry and drove into Clinchfield for work. As a result, the company acquired the Holtzclaw property in 1926 where they built several workers houses along Hawkinsville Road on the east side of town. The Holtzclaw House (now the Watson Funeral Home) was first used as the Clinchfield Club for visiting officials and later as the superintendent's residence. The Clinchfield Corporation merged with the Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation in 1926, after which the company village in Perry came to be known as the Penn-Dixie workers village.

The Tolleson Lumber Company is another industry established during this time that had an impact on Perry. When J. Meade Tolleson bought the Moore Lumber Company in 1927, the lumber industry was not new to Perry or Houston County. Established in the early 1900s, The Moore Lumber Company consisted of several small mills scattered throughout the county that fed lumber into the lumberyard in Perry. Tolleson, who is recognized as a pioneer in the manufacture of southern yellow pine, consolidated his new operation into one large central plant in Perry. Tolleson later established other operations in several Georgia towns and southern states. Today the Tolleson Lumber Company in Perry is the largest producing lumber mill in Georgia.

Another industry, The Woolfolk Canning and Crate Factory, was another significant industry established during the first decades of the 20th century. Located adjacent the Tolleson Lumber Company, the factory also took advantage of the rail link to Fort Valley to transport its goods.

The establishment of modern industries and the business generated by the tourism and travel industry attracted several new people and their families to Perry and Houston County. By the end of the 1920s Perry had a population of 900. The city had over 150

residences, several new auto repair and service stations, as well as a third hotel, the Carter Hotel.

In order to accommodate the growing number of students in Perry more efficiently, the Legislative Act of 1924 created the Perry Consolidated School System, which was responsible for children within a five-mile radius of Perry. The Perry Consolidated School, a fine brick, Colonial Revival style school building, was completed in 1925 on the corner of Main and Evergreen Streets. Because the school was open to any Houston County resident, many children came to live with relatives or board in Perry in order to attend the school.

The Great Depression Period (1930-1939)

Like the rest of the country, the Depression of the 1930s was a difficult time for Perry and Houston County. Local farmers were forced to sell their crops for less than it cost them to produce, land values dropped and cash was scarce. Although some businesses in Perry undoubtedly folded during this period, the town seemed to weather this time of national financial crisis better than many of its neighbors. The Penn-Dixie Cement Company and Tolleson's Lumber Company remained open, keeping many people in Perry employed while many across the nation were losing their jobs. Also during this time, J.J. "Jimpy" Rooney, owner of the New Perry Hotel from 1929 – 1944, began advertising the hotel on billboards along Highway 41 between Chattanooga and Jacksonville, establishing Perry as a regional stop along the main route to Florida. The business the New Perry Hotel helped generate provided additional employment opportunities to local citizens in the tourism and hospitality industry.

As part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal to alleviate unemployment and make agriculture more productive, a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp was established on Moss Oaks Road outside of Perry. The CCC in Houston County worked under the Soil Conservation Service, and carried out "demonstration projects in grassing, tree planting, grading, shaping and gully erosion." The CCC also taught soil building techniques as well as stressing the merits of crop rotation. Other agencies introduced in Houston County as a result of the New Deal were the Rural Electrification Administration (RFA) and the Works Progress Administration, or Works Projects Administration (WPA). The RFA enabled rural families to receive electrical service for the first time while the WPA became the county's largest payroll during the last years of the 1930s by providing local employment on public works projects such as road construction or building culverts, roadside ditches, drainage lines, etc.

World War II/Pre Cold War Era (1940 –1949)

The selection of Wellston, a small whistle stop community in northeast Houston County, as the site for a new, multi-million dollar U.S. Army air depot had an immeasurable effect on nearby communities and towns as well as the entire Middle Georgia region. Built between 1941-1942, Warner Robins Army Air Depot, which it was later called, became the region's largest employer by the end of World War II, employing over 12,

000 civilian workers. Skilled civilian workers from military bases across the country came to Houston County to work at the new air depot. As a result, a small town quickly grew up around the base, which was incorporated as the City of Warner Robins in 1943.

The influx of new families coming to Warner Robins was felt throughout the county, with nearby towns accommodating the overflow. Scores of these families settled in nearby Perry, which having a population of 1500 in 1940, had already been eclipsed in size by the recently formed military town. As a result of Perry being eligible for federal building contracts to construct homes of defense workers and military personnel, local building companies constructed more houses during the decade of the 1940s than had been built in any decade in the city's history. Farmland on the outskirts of Perry was bought by developers and divided into building lots. Among these developments were the Smoak-Marshall, Andrew Heights, Davis, and Lawson subdivisions. The demand for more housing continued throughout the decade as the air depot expanded. By the end of the 1940s the population of Perry had doubled to 3000 with the city limits being extended in 1945 and again in 1950.

The growth in population and housing in Perry during this time made it necessary for the local government to expand municipal services and as a result, a \$30,000 bond issue was passed in 1942 for this purpose, for which the city also received a federal grant of \$72,000. The city water system was rebuilt, fire-fighting equipment updated, sewerage extended, and streets and sidewalks paved. A new City Hall, which was located on Commerce Street, was also built during this time.

The overwhelming growth experienced in Houston County during the 1940s made it necessary for the construction of a new county courthouse, as the county government had already outgrown the existing, c1850s courthouse years earlier. The old courthouse was razed and a new concrete frame, Art Deco style courthouse was built in the center of the courthouse square in 1948. Completed at the advent of the Cold War, the new Houston County Courthouse was built of concrete with the intention that it would be bomb proof. Given its proximity to the Warner Robins Air Force Base, the inclusion of a bomb shelter in the basement of the building is indicative of the era.

Cold War (1950-1964)

During the 1950s the tourism and hospitality industries and the defense industry, among others, continued to fuel the local economy.

With the end of World War II and gas rationing, people could afford the luxury of travel and vacations. Lead by Yates and Nannette Green, the owners of the New Perry Hotel, Perry was promoted nationally as the "The Crossroads of Georgia" and the New Perry Hotel became the "unofficial headquarters of the U.S. Highway 41 Association, a highway promotion group with members from Miami to Copper Harbor, Michigan." The promotion paid off as Florida vacationers traveling Highway 41 brought people in record

numbers through Perry and the tourist industry flourished. In response to the increased demand for rooms, the Yates added a new motel court in back of the New Perry Hotel called the New Perry Motel, built c1955-1959. In 1953 another motel court, The Swan Motel, was built on the former site of the Wells Hotel on the southwest corner of Main and Jernigan Street.

With the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, Robins Air Force Base began a second major period of growth and expansion. A new influx of defense workers and their families came to Houston County to fill the new jobs that came with this expansion. As a result, another building boom in residential housing occurred, with several new subdivisions being built in Perry and other communities to accommodate the new arrivals. The expansion of the base throughout the 1950s was felt most notably in the City of Warner Robins, which would later become the 9th largest city in Georgia. This growth was indirectly felt in the surrounding towns and communities throughout the county, which can clearly be seen in the population growth of the Houston County during the 1950s, which went from 20,964 in 1950 (double the population in 1940) to 39, 154 in 1960, an increase of more than 18,000 people in one decade. In Perry, the expansion of the base lead to a second decade of unparalleled house construction, while the population of the city nearly doubled to 5500 in 1960.

*Although several other sources were consulted, a significant portion of the developmental history section of the survey report was gleaned from the book A Land So Dedicated: The History of Houston County, Georgia, by Bobbie Hickson, Nelson, copy right 1998.

SECTION 5: ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The survey of The City of Perry yielded a great deal of information about the architectural make up of the areas considerable historic resources. While the survey form presents specific information about each individual property, the following are general analyses of the following areas:

- ❖ Architectural Style
 - A) General Outline of Styles

- ❖ Building Type
 - A) General Outline of Building Types
 - B) Outbuildings

- ❖ Structural Characteristics and Building Materials

Architectural Style

Of the 250 historic resources surveyed, 166 properties, or 66.4%, are representative of an academic architectural style.

Table 3. Breakdown of Resources by Architectural Style

Architectural Style	Number of Examples
No Academic Style	84
Craftsman	33
Colonial Revival	46
Folk Victorian	8
English Vernacular Revival	11
Queen Anne	13
Greek Revival	6
Victorian Romanesque	1
Carpenter Italianate	9
Neoclassical Revival	9
Stick	1
Art Deco	2
Commercial	5
Minimal Traditional	36
Ranch	1

As indicated in Table 3, Colonial Revival is the most common architectural style found in Perry, representing 27.7% of examples surveyed. The Minimal Traditional and Craftsman styles are the second and third most common styles, representing 21.6% and 19.8% of examples surveyed, respectively. Although most of the buildings exhibiting stylistic influences displayed elements or were vernacular expressions of various styles, a few high style examples were found as well.

General Outline of Styles

The outline that follows provides an overview of the different academic architectural styles found in Perry and gives the architectural and historical contexts that shaped the development of these historic resources on a local, regional, and national level.

GREEK REVIVAL (1825-186)

The Greek Revival began in this country with the construction of public buildings that were intended to convey the importance of national ideals such as freedom and democracy. Numerous domestic examples emerged as a result of carpenter's guilds and pattern books written by classically trained architects. Greek Revival became the dominant style in American domestic architecture between 1830 and 1850, during which its popularity led it to be called the National Style.

The style is characterized by a low pitched gable or hip roof with a broad band of trim beneath the cornice of the main roof and porch (representing a classical entablature) that is often undecorated, but sometimes exhibits dentils or Italianate brackets. A one-, two-, or four-paneled door is usually surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular transom encased in a larger, decorative framework. Most examples exhibit an entry or full height porch supported by either round classical columns, which are commonly found on more academic examples, or square columns, which are typical for vernacular examples of the style. Windows are mostly 6/6 and exhibit simple, yet decorative surrounds.



Photo 1: Swift-Tolleson House (c1857), 1204 Swift Street – #HT-P-202

Six (6) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey exhibit elements of the Greek Revival style, making up 3.6% of the surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.

ITALIANATE (1840-1885)

The Italianate style began in England as part of the Picturesque Movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideas in art and architecture that had persisted for almost 200 years. The Italianate style in America, which became the dominant domestic architecture between 1850 and 1880, generally followed the informal rural models of Europe. American adaptations of the style, which were often utilized in the construction of town houses, were promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing in pattern books that he published during the 1840s and 1850s.

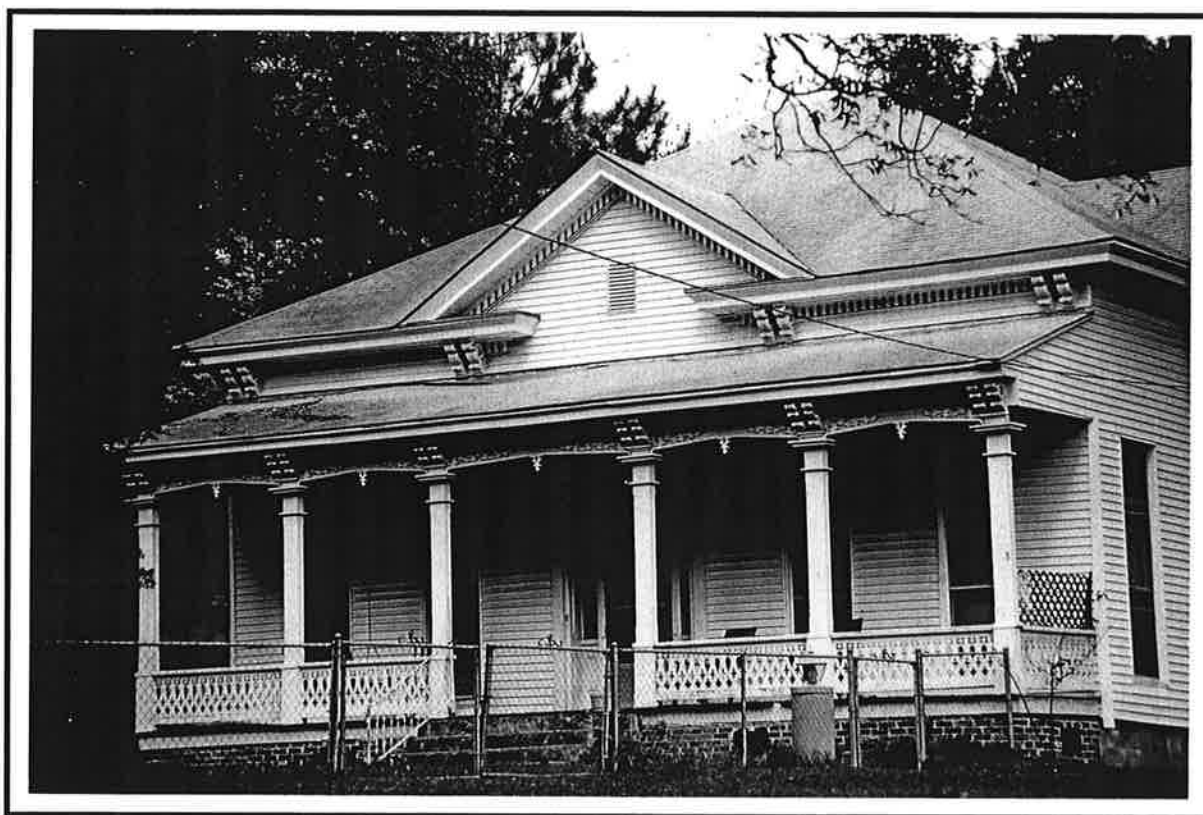


Photo 2: 1303 Forest Hills Drive (c1870-1879) – #HT-P-164

The principle areas of detail in Italianate houses are cornices, porches, windows, and doorways. Italianate houses characteristically have low-pitched roofs with widely overhanging eaves and large decorative brackets underneath (arranged singularly or paired). Porches are generally one-story in height and have square posts with beveled corners for support. Small entry porches are the most common, although full-width porches are also found. Windows are characteristically narrow and have sashes with one or two pane glazing, which are often paired or tripled. The Italianate style introduced the arched or curved windows with molded surround. Traditional rectangular windows are also common, and are often accompanied by a bracketed or pedimented surround. Single and double doors with large-pane glazing in the body of the door itself (rather than in the

QUEEN ANNE
1880-1910

Queen Anne was the dominant style of domestic architecture in America from about 1880 until 1900. The style, which is based on Jacobean and Elizabethan precedents, was popularized by a group of English architects led by Richard Bernard Shaw. The style spread in America through pattern books as well as *The American Architect and Building News*, the country's first architectural magazine. The nation's expanding railroad network also helped to popularize the style by making pre-cut architectural details readily available.



Photo 3: 1203 Swift Street (c1890-1899) – #HT-P-197

The style is principally categorized into subtypes by decorative detail, although shape subtypes exists as well. The earlier subtypes, those that employ half-timbering and patterned masonry, follow the models designed by Shaw and his English colleagues and are by far the least representative of the style in America. The Spindework and Free Classic subtypes, which are American interpretations of the style, became the most dominant expression during the 1880s and 1890s, respectively. The Spindework subtype features delicate gingerbread ornamentation, or Eastlake detailing, found in porch balustrades or as a frieze, as well as in gables and under wall overhangs left by cutaway bay windows. The Free Classic subtype utilizes classical columns rather than spindework detailing for porch supports and often exhibits other classical elements such as Palladian windows and cornice-line dentils as well.

Common characteristics of all Queen Anne style houses include a steeply pitched roof, a dominant front facing gable, multi-material wall surfaces, and an asymmetrical façade with a one story, partial or full width, wrap-around porch. Sash is usually single-pane, although stained glass and multi-pane windows are common as well.

Thirteen (13) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey displayed elements of the Queen Anne style, making up 7.8% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.

FOLK VICTORIAN
1870-1910

The Folk Victorian style is defined by the presence of Victorian detailing on National Folk, or post-railroad house forms. The principle areas of elaboration are the porch and cornice line. Queen Anne-inspired spindlework detailing (turned spindles and lace-like spandrels), jig saw cut trim, and turned or chamfered posts are characteristic porch details. Italianate-inspired brackets are commonly found along the cornices. Although Folk Victorian houses share similar decorative detail, they are easily differentiated from Queen Anne style houses by virtue of their symmetrical façades and the lack of textured and varied wall surfaces that is characteristic of the former.



Photo 4: Houser-King-Chapman House (c1903), 1103 Swift Street – #HT-P-193

The growth of the railway system played a key role in the popularity of the Folk Victorian style in that it made possible the distribution of inexpensive, pre-cut Victorian detailing throughout the nation. Many builders simply grafted this newly available trim onto the traditional folk house forms they were familiar with. Pre-cut detailing was also used as a way to update an older folk form, often by adding a new Victorian porch.

Eight (8) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey display elements of the Folk Victorian style, making up 4.8% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.

COLONIAL REVIVAL 1880-1955

Colonial Revival is the dominant style for domestic buildings throughout the nation during the first half of the 20th century. The term “Colonial Revival” refers to the rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard that followed the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. The style draws primary inspiration from Georgian and Adam prototypes, with secondary influences coming from post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial sources. Examples exhibiting details from two or more of these precedents are common.

Early Colonial Revival style buildings were largely free interpretations of colonial precedents featuring exaggerated colonial decorative details. The Colonial Revival Movement of the late 19th century provided the inspiration for the Shingle style and the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style, which was closely related to the asymmetrical Colonial Revival house.



Photo 5: Davis House (c1939), 809 Evergreen Street – #HT-P-144

Wide distribution of books and magazines featuring measured drawings and photographs of colonial buildings during the first decades of the 20th century cultivated an interest in more historically correct copies of colonial proportions and details. As a result, Colonial Revival style buildings built between 1915 and 1935 reflect these influences by more closely resembling colonial prototypes. As with all domestic architecture, post World

War II tastes and trends lead to a simplification of the style during the 1940s and 1950s. Common characteristics of Colonial Revival style houses include: a symmetrical façade; accentuated front door often featuring a pediment supported by pilasters or a small gabled stoop supported by slender columns; transom over the door or sidelights are common; windows have double hung sash, usually with multiple lights in one or both sashes; windows are frequently paired.

Forty-six (46) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey display elements of the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival style was the most common architectural style identified within the survey area, accounting for 27.7% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.

NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL 1895-1950

The Neoclassical Revival style has its origins in the classically inspired models designed and executed by the nation's top architects at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. At a time when the United States was beginning to assert its economic and military influence on the world stage, the Exposition was intended to illustrate America's artistic and cultural parity with the countries of the Old World. The planners chose a classical theme in an effort to draw a parallel between America's growing might and the unrivaled power and influence of the Roman Empire. The monumental, colonnaded buildings that were arranged around the central court inspired countless public and commercial buildings across the country during the first decades of the 20th century, while the formal arrangement of the buildings and public spaces at the Exposition gave rise to the City Beautiful Movement.



Photo 6: Cooper-Evans House (c1902), 1002 Main Street – #HT-P-170

Although never quite as popular as Colonial Revival, the Neoclassical Revival style was a dominant style for domestic building during the first half of the 20th century. The style, which is primarily based on an eclectic mixture of the Early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles, usually features a partial width, full height portico supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian. Neoclassical Revival houses have symmetrical façades and often feature decorative door surrounds based on Georgian, Adam, or Greek

Revival precedents, modillions or dentils under the eaves, and paired, triple, or bay windows.

Nine (9) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey displayed elements of the Neoclassical Revival Style, making up 5.4% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.

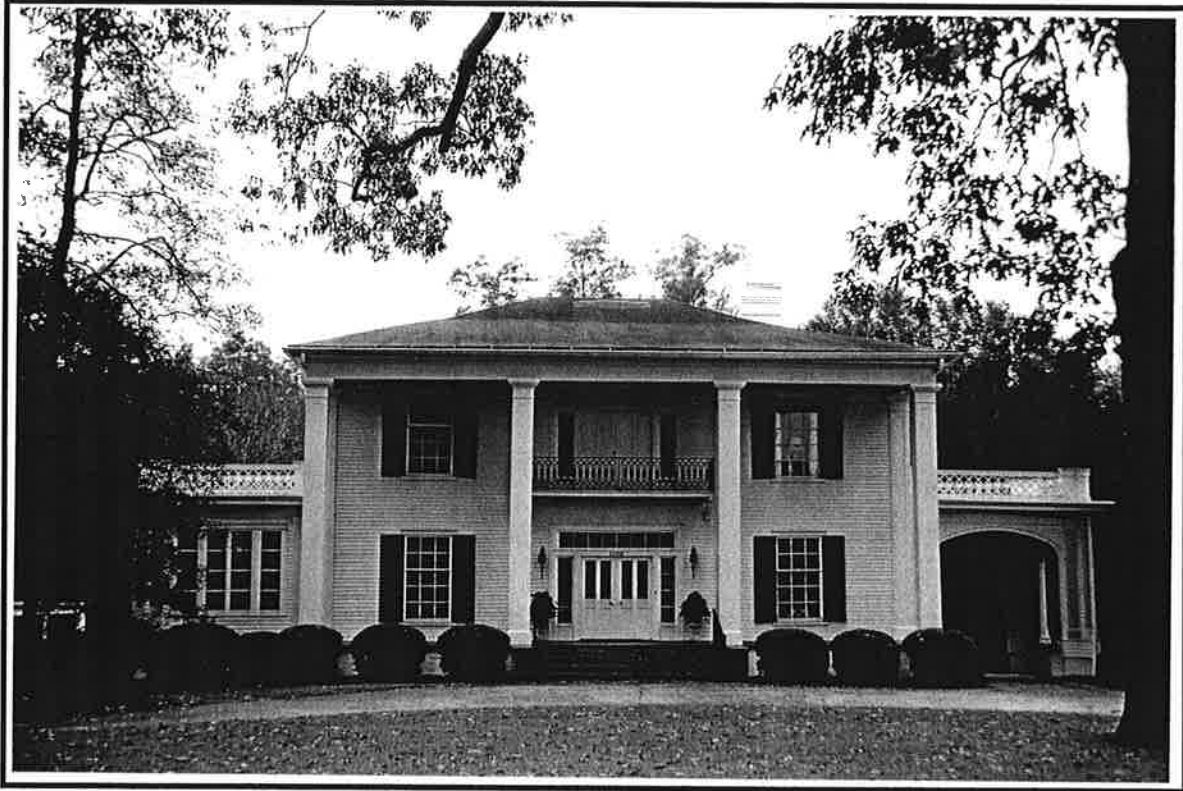


Photo 7: Powers-Mann-Beckham House (c1850s), 1102 Beckham Circle – HT-P-157 Outstanding Greek Revival style house remodeled in the Neoclassical Revival style c.1925

CRAFTSMAN 1905-1930

Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses throughout the country in the first two decades of the 20th century. Craftsman houses were inspired by the work of Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Greene, two California architects who designed and executed a number of highly detailed landmark buildings that combine such influences as the English Arts and Crafts movement, Oriental wooden architecture, Swiss roof forms, and the manual arts. Vernacular versions of Greene and Greene's work was spread throughout the country through pattern books and popular magazines, quickly making the one-story Craftsman house the most popular and fashionable smaller house in the country.

Craftsman style houses feature a low-pitched roof, usually gable, with a wide, unenclosed eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. Other common details include knee braces, false beams, paired and casement windows, and square, battered columns resting on masonry piers.

Thirty-three (33) buildings surveyed during Perry Historic Resources Survey displayed elements or were considered good examples of the Craftsman style. The Craftsman style was the third most common architectural style identified within the survey area, making up 19.8% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Photo 8: 1301 Swift Street (c1920-1929) – #HT-P-210

ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL 1890-1940

The English Vernacular Revival style (Tudor), although relatively obscure before World War I, greatly expanded in popularity during the 1920s and 1930s as improved masonry veneering techniques allowed even modest examples to closely mimic English prototypes. Rivalled only by the Colonial Revival style, the English Vernacular Revival was a dominant style of domestic architecture for a large proportion of early 20th century suburban houses throughout the country. English Vernacular Revival style houses typically feature a steeply pitched roof with a façade dominated by one or more steeply pitched cross gables; gabled entry foyer or porch; massive chimney often crowned with decorative chimney pots; tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing; and other decorative elements such as half timbering, round arch doors, and windows, wrought iron fixtures, and granite or marble coping and detailing.

Eleven (11) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey display elements of the English Vernacular Revival, accounting for 6.6% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Photo 9: 1201 Swift Street (c.1930-1939) – #HT-P-196

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1935-1955

The Minimal Traditional style, which developed as an economical response to the Great Depression of the 1930s, reflects the form of the traditional Eclectic style houses of the early 20th century, but lacks their decorative detail. The style is loosely based on a simplified version of the Tudor cottage form, often having a dominant front gable and/or a massive façade chimney. However, it lacks the steeply pitched roof associated with Tudor style cottages, and the façade is generally void of traditional Tudor detailing such as round archways, wrought iron fixtures, and granite or marble coping. The Minimal Traditional style was the dominant style of domestic architecture during the post war 1940s and early 1950s.

Thirty-six (36) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey display elements of the Minimal Traditional style. The Minimal Traditional style was the second most common architectural style identified within the survey area, accounting for 21.6% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style. The overwhelming majority of these resources are located in the post World War II housing developments centered along Duncan Avenue and Parkway Avenue, respectively.

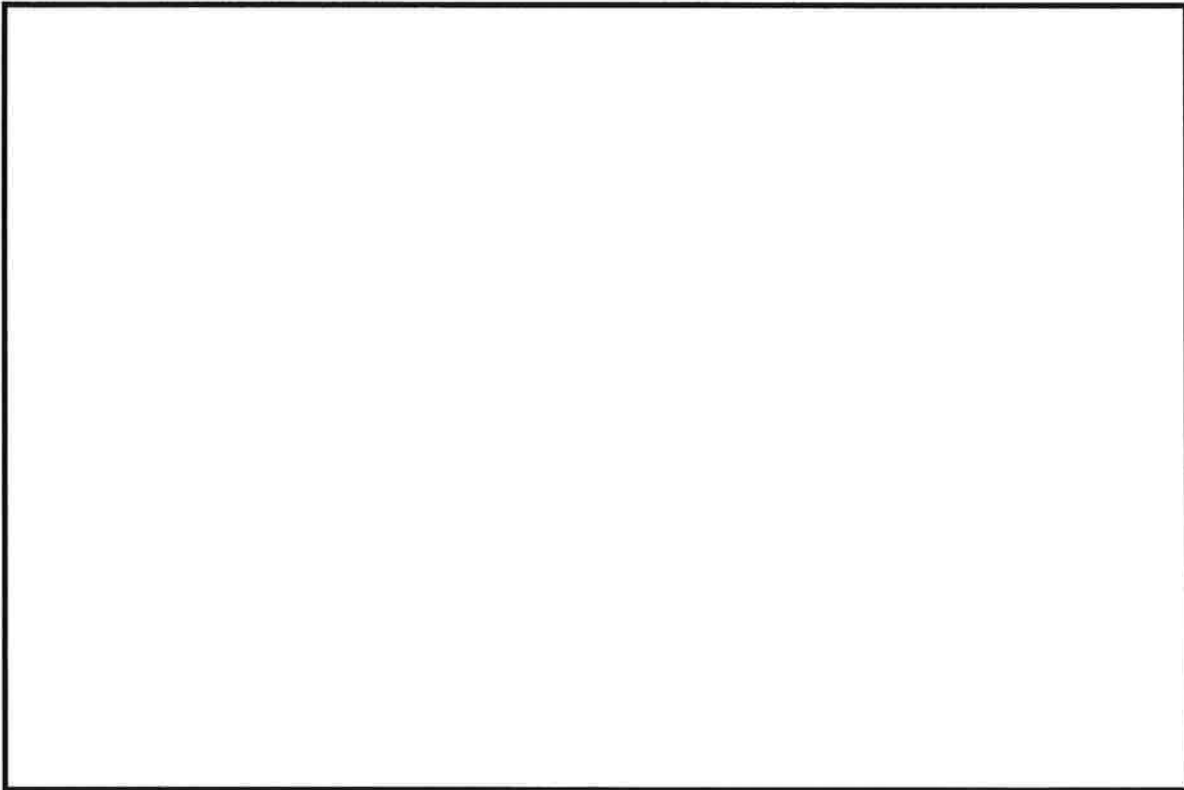


Photo 10: 1011 Duncan Avenue (c.1945-1949) – #HT-P-129

COMMERCIAL
(1880-1950)

During the late 19th/early 20th century load bearing masonry commercial-style buildings could be found in small towns and urban commercial districts across America. Most commercial style examples exhibit the following elements: has one or two stories; features a parapet roof with plain or decorative storefront cornice with signboard; storefront features recessed entrance (typically with double doors) flanked by display windows with wood bulkheads and transom windows; and masonry or cast iron piers flanking the display windows on the ends. Two-story examples usually feature an upper floor with double hung windows in the façade, often displaying decorative window hoods and/or pattern masonry.

Five (5) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey display elements of the commercial style, making up 3% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Photo 11: 925 Carroll Street (c1920-1929) – #HT-P-34

CENTRAL HALLWAY

This house type has proved a favorite for Georgians throughout the 19th century. It consists, as the name suggests, of a central passageway between two rooms. It is distinguished from other types with a central hallway by being only one room deep. The central hallway type most frequently had a gable roof and exterior end chimneys on both ends. The type seems to be fairly evenly distributed across the state, appearing mainly on average sized farmsteads and on principle streets in Georgia's towns and cities. Most examples of the type were built between 1830 and 1930, with clusters occurring in the periods 1840-1860 and 1870-1890.

Six (6) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as central hallway type houses, making up 4.7% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.

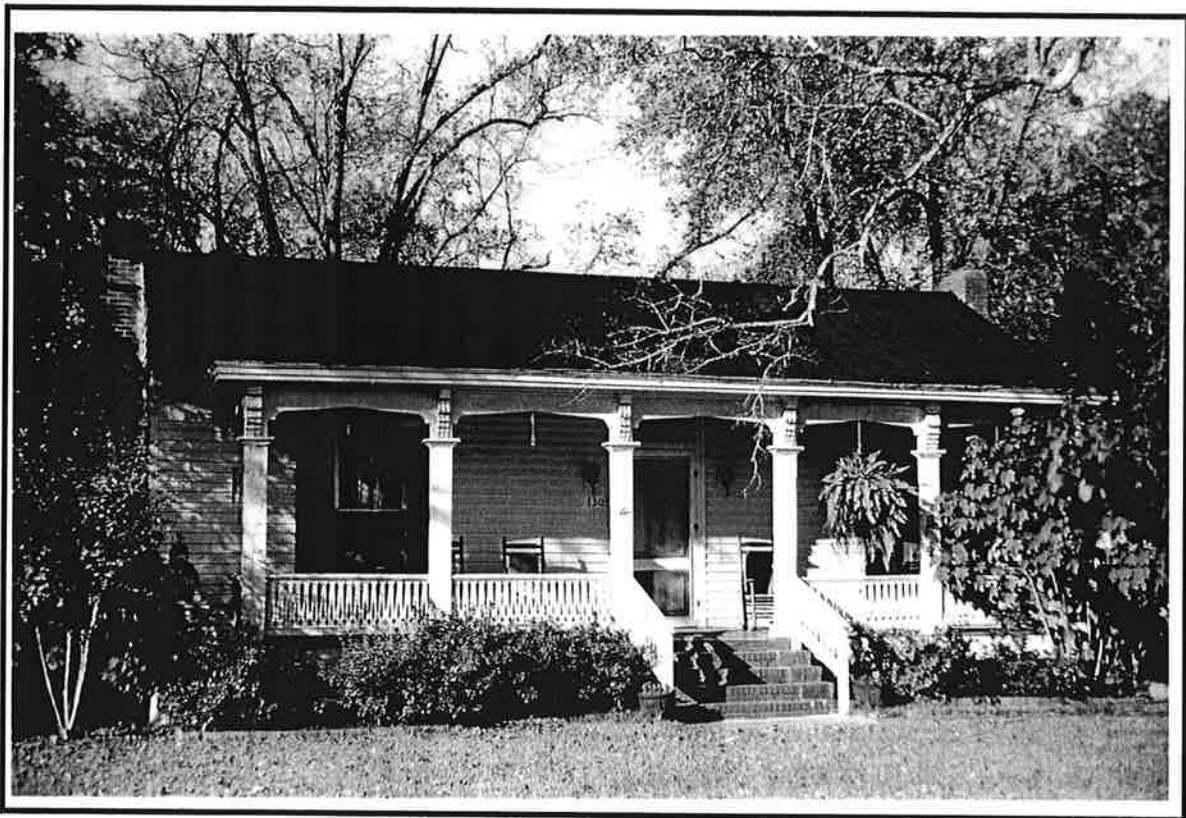


Photo 12: Wright-Hardy House (c1850-1859), 1303 Swift Street – #HT-P-211

GEORGIAN COTTAGE

The Georgian cottage is possibly the single most popular and long-lived house type in Georgia. The Georgian cottage is named for its floor plan, not the state, and is derived from 18th century Georgian architecture. The Georgian plan consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side. The plan shape is usually square or nearly square, and the chimneys are sometimes in the exterior walls but usually in the interior of the house, between each pair of rooms. Houses of this type were built in all periods of Georgia history, well into the 20th century, but with greatest concentration between 1850 and 1890.

Eleven (11) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as Georgian cottage type houses, making up 8.9% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type. The Georgian cottage is the second most common building type found in Perry.

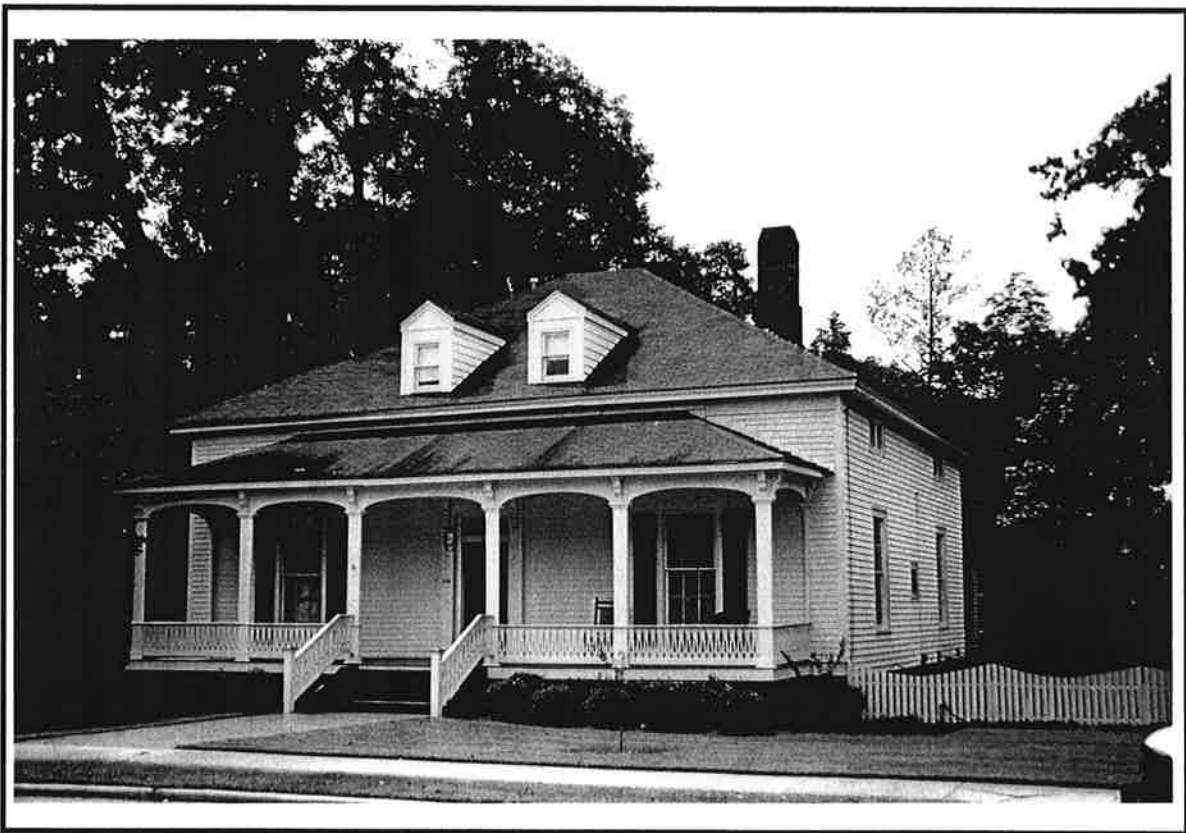


Photo 13: Rogers-Andrew House (c1880-1889), 905 Washington Street – #HT-P-99

SIDE HALLWAY

The side hallway is relatively uncommon in Georgia. Most examples of the type are located in the state's oldest cities, where its narrow façade made it especially suitable for urban houses. Most early examples were built between 1820 and 1850 and are located in Savannah, where it is the most common house type, and in Augusta. The side hallway house is named after the location of the hallway at the side of the house. The hall normally contained a staircase, and was two rooms deep. There are three subtypes: the row house, an attached single-family house which shares a party wall; the Savannah house, detached with a raised basement; and the Augusta house, detached without a basement. Although most examples were built in the early 19th century, variations of the type persisted into the early 20th century. Late 19th century examples are typically three rooms deep, often displaying the basic side hallway form with the addition of rear wings and a recessed porch.

Three (3) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as a side hallway type house, making up 2.3% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.



Photo 14: Samuel T. Hurst House (c1890-1899), 906 Evergreen Street – #HT-P-149

BUNGALOW

Sometimes mistakenly referred to as a style, bungalow house forms are long and low with irregular floor plans within an overall rectangular shape. Integral porches are common, as are low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs. Bungalows were very popular in all regions of Georgia between 1900 and 1939, almost as popular in rural areas as in cities and towns. The bungalow type is divided into four subtypes based on roof forms and roof orientation: front gable, side gable, hip, and cross gable. The front and side gable versions of the bungalow greatly outnumber hipped bungalows, while cross-gabled bungalows are rare.

Fifty-nine (59) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as bungalow-type buildings, making up 46% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type. The bungalow is the most common building type found in Perry.

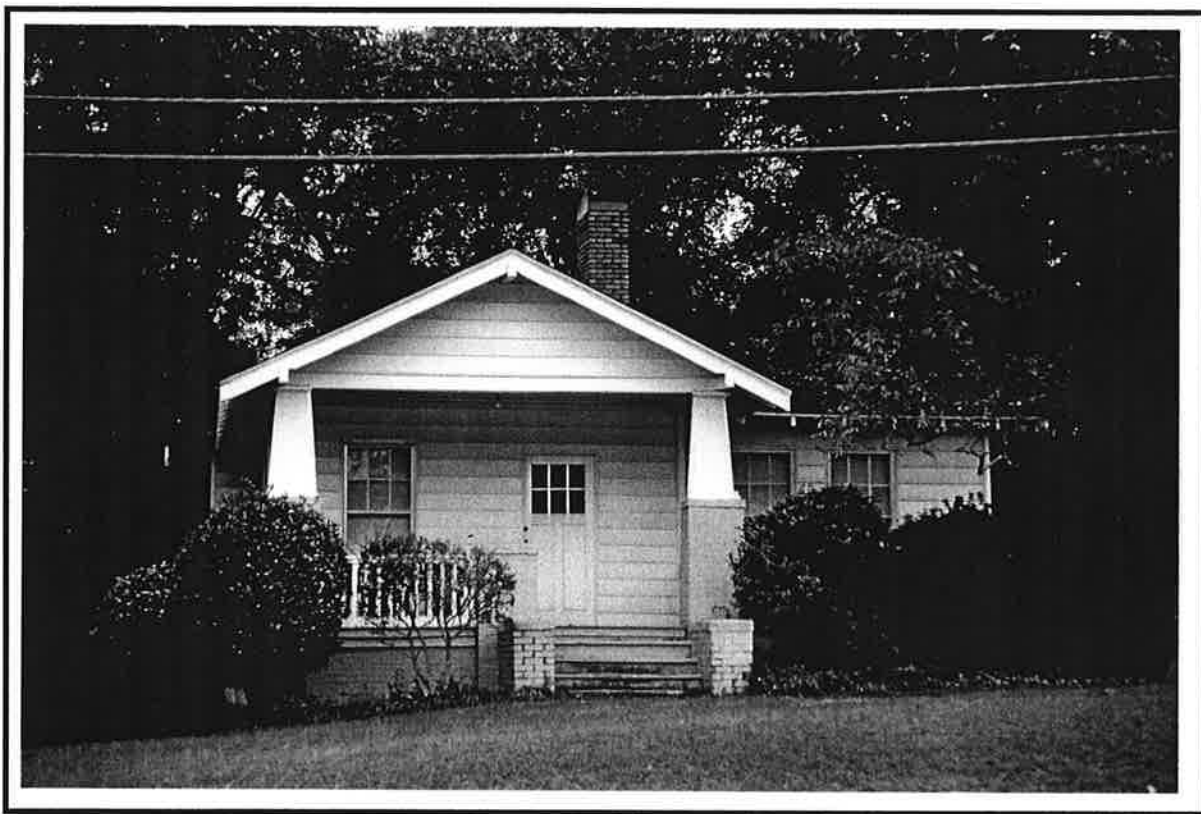


Photo 15: Penn-Dixie Company House (c.1925-1934), 1220 Main Street – #HT-P-176

GEORGIAN HOUSE

Except for its two-story height, the Georgian house has all the characteristics of the Georgian cottage (central hallway, two rooms deep). Although the two-story house is less common than the one-story cottage, particularly in rural settings, it too was popular from the first decades of the 19th century well into the 20th century. Most examples of the type, however, were built in the periods 1850 – 1860 and 1900 – 1930, chiefly in the larger towns and cities.

Four (4) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as Georgian house type buildings, making up 3% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.



Photo 16: Powers-Mann-Beckham House (c1850s), 1102 Beckham Cir. – #HT-P-157

GABLE ELL COTTAGE/GABLE ELL HOUSE

Gable ell Cottage

Of the late nineteenth century house types in Georgia, the gable-ell cottage perhaps has the most examples. In plan, it is T or L shaped, and usually, though not always, has a gabled roof. Sometimes called the gable front and wing house type, the gable-ell cottage consists of a gable front ell at one end of a recessed wing that is parallel to the façade. The front door, located in the recessed wing, may lead into a hallway or directly into the room in the wing. Fairly evenly distributed across Georgia, the gabled ell cottage was popular in both rural and urban areas and in modest and well-to-do neighborhoods. Its greatest period of popularity was 1875-1915.

Two (2) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as gable ell cottage type houses.

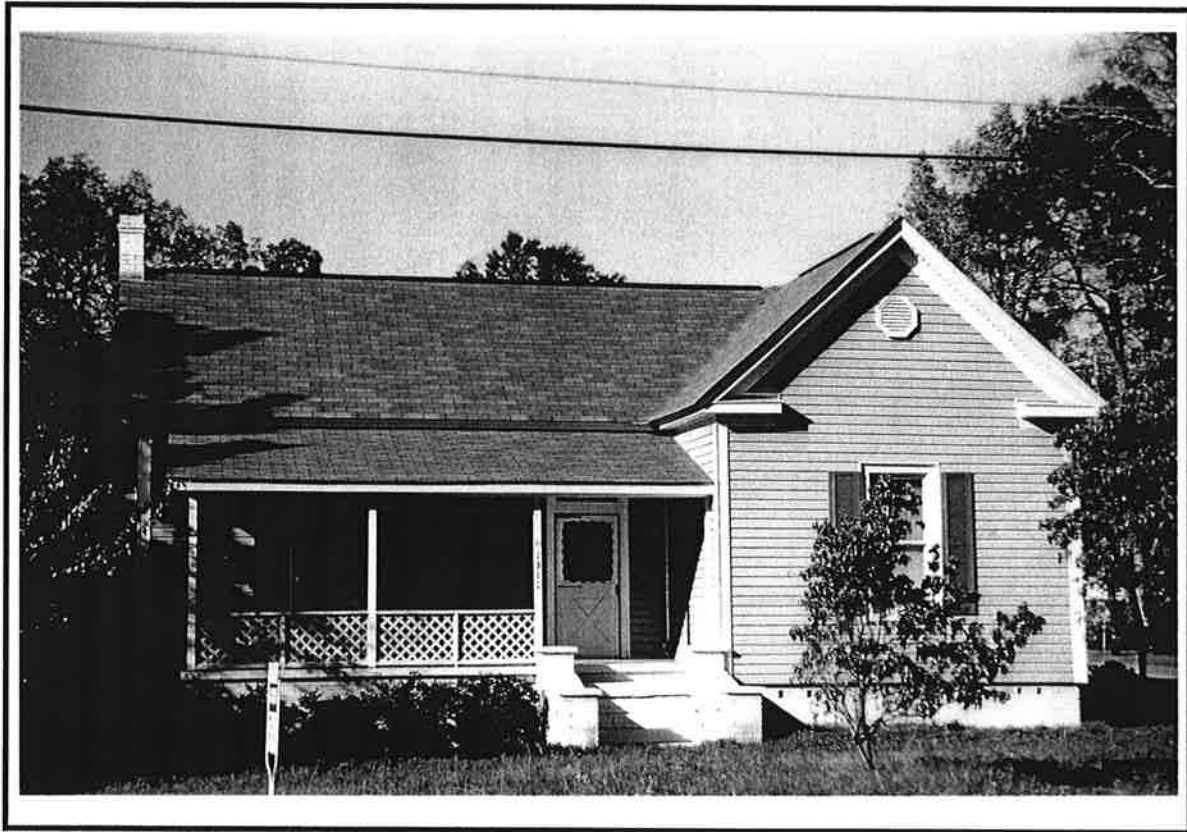


Photo 17: 1311 Swift Street (c.1890-1899) – #HT-P-214

Gable Ell House

The gable ell house is the two-story version of the gable ell cottage. T-shaped and usually gabled, the gable ell house type is far less common than the gable ell cottage. Most examples were built in the last quarter of the 19th century for well-to-do occupants, more often in Georgia's towns and cities rather than its rural areas.

One (1) building surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey was identified as being of the gable ell house type.

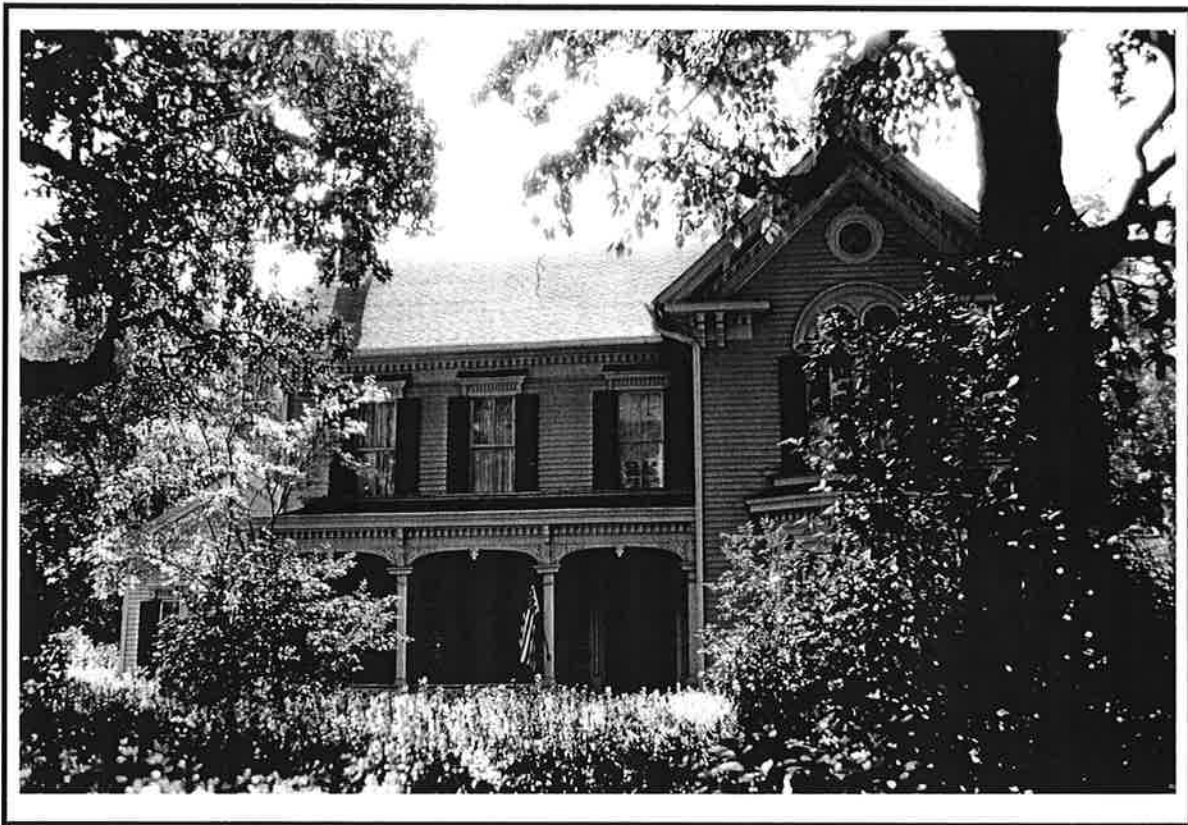


Photo 18: Judge C.C. Duncan House (c1870s), 802 Washington Street -- #HT-P-113

RETAIL AND OFFICE

Retail and Office type commercial buildings were built in small towns and in urban settings across Georgia throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, with most examples built between the 1880s and the 1930s. Retail and Office type buildings are typically 2 to 4 stories tall, have flat or sloped roofs, and are built as single units standing alone or as multiple units sharing a party wall (commercial row). Retail or service related functions are typically located at street level while other uses, usually offices, are located on the upper floors with access from outside entrances.

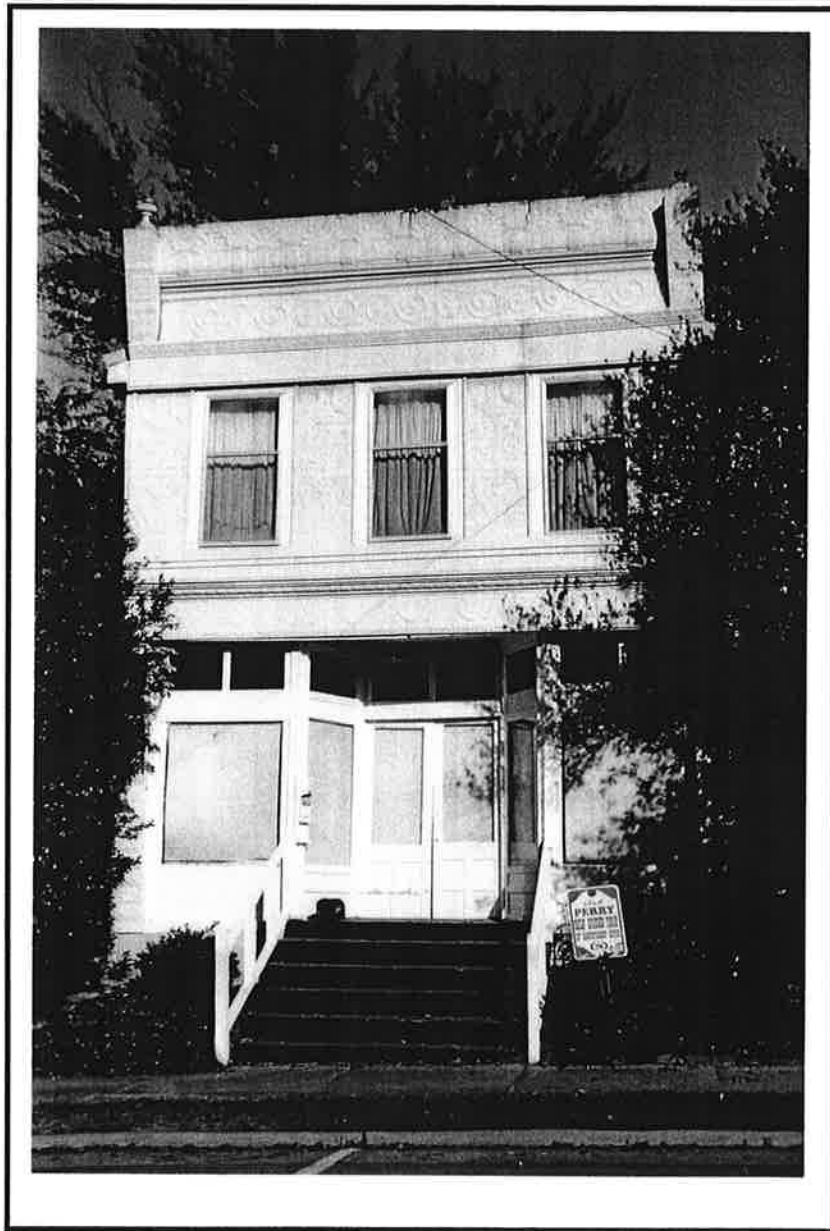


Photo 19: Toomer House, 735 Carroll Street (c.1905) – #HT-P-15

Five (5) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as Retail and Office type commercial buildings, making up 3.9% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type

SINGLE RETAIL

Single Retail type commercial buildings were built in rural communities and small to large towns across Georgia throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, with most examples built between the 1880s and the 1950s. Single Retail type buildings are typically one story in height, have flat or sloping roofs, and are built as single units standing alone or as multiple units situated in a commercial row. Typically featuring a three-bay façade, the single-retail type commercial building is easily adapted for a wide variety of retail uses.

Nine (9) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as single-retail type buildings, making up 7% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.

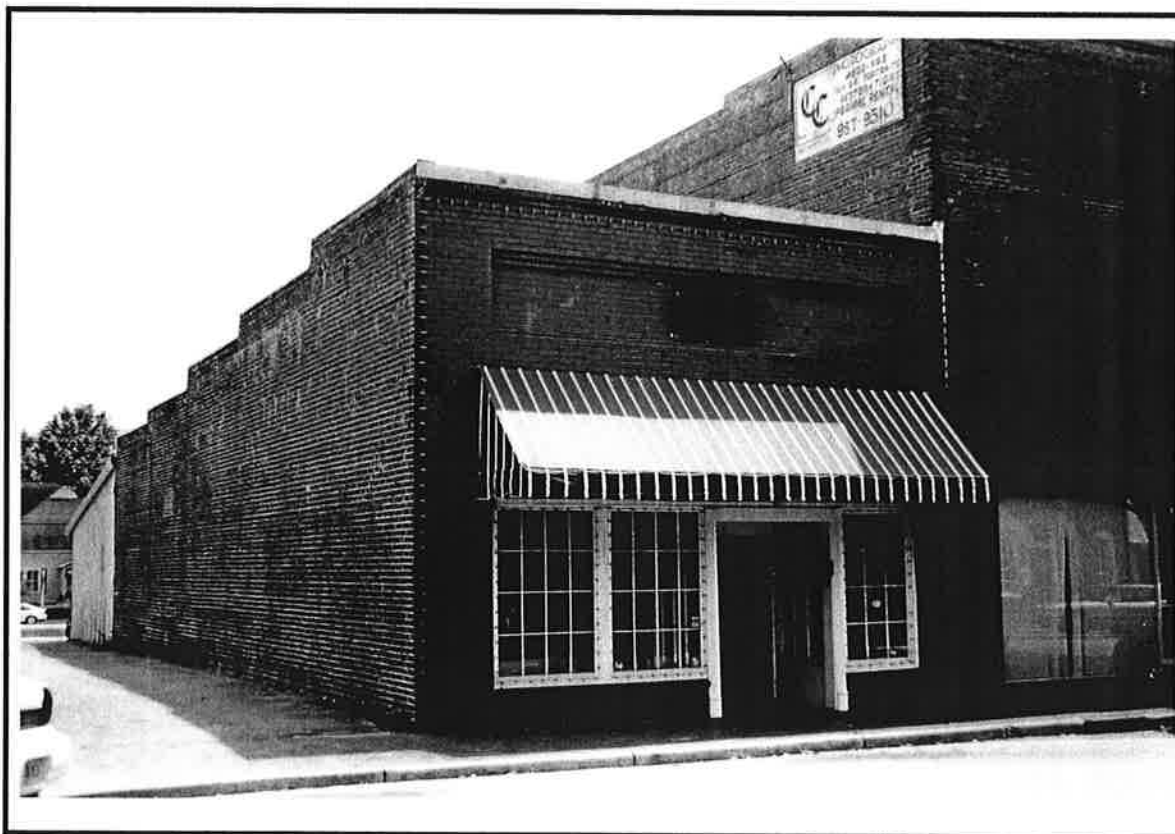


Photo 20: 926 Carroll Street (c.1900-1909) – #HT-P-30

MULTIPLE RETAIL

Multiple Retail type commercial buildings were built in small towns and urban settings across Georgia throughout the early 20th century, with most examples built between the 1910s and the 1950s. Multiple Retail buildings are typically one-story in height, have flat or sloping roofs, and consist of two or more attached rental units built together. Rental units typically feature identical three bay facades and storefronts and share a common parapet and cornice.

Three (3) buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey were identified as multiple retail type buildings, making up 2.3% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type.

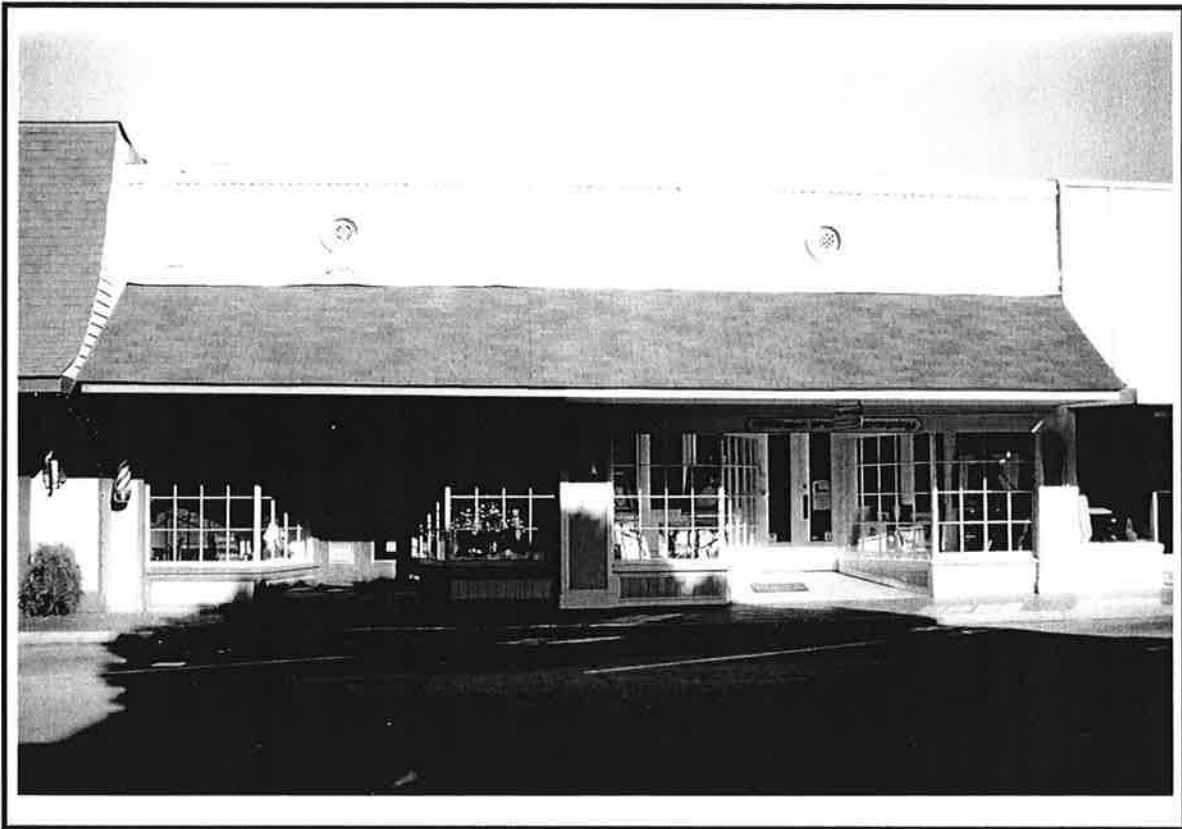


Photo 21: 911/913 Carroll Street (c1890-1899) – #HT-P-32

POST WORLD WAR TWO HOUSING

Although not truly recognized as a building type, the ubiquitous post World War Two-era house can be found in late 1940s and early 1950s suburbs and subdivisions across America. Built to accommodate the staggering demand for housing precipitated by the large numbers of returning service men and their growing families, these houses were designed to provide basic habitation for newly weds and beginning families. Inexpensive and easy to build, the post World War Two house was ideally suited to meet these needs. The house is characterized as a small, one-story, rectangular shaped, two-bedroom house of balloon frame construction. The house typically features a side gable, asphalt shingle roof with little or no eave overhang and often features triangular wood shaped vents in the side gables. Another common characteristic is the use of inexpensive replacement cladding, such as asbestos siding, as an original exterior siding (although the use of shiplap and clapboard siding is common as well). The basic floor plan of these houses is similar to other small houses of the era, being two unequal rooms wide by two rooms deep. Entry is in the living room, which is typically adjacent to the master bedroom located in the opposite front corner of the house. A small interior hallway located in the center of the house provides access to the kitchen (which can also be accessed through the living room) and second bedroom, which flank a small bath located at the back of the house. These houses sometime include a small dining room wing, sunroom, and/or a

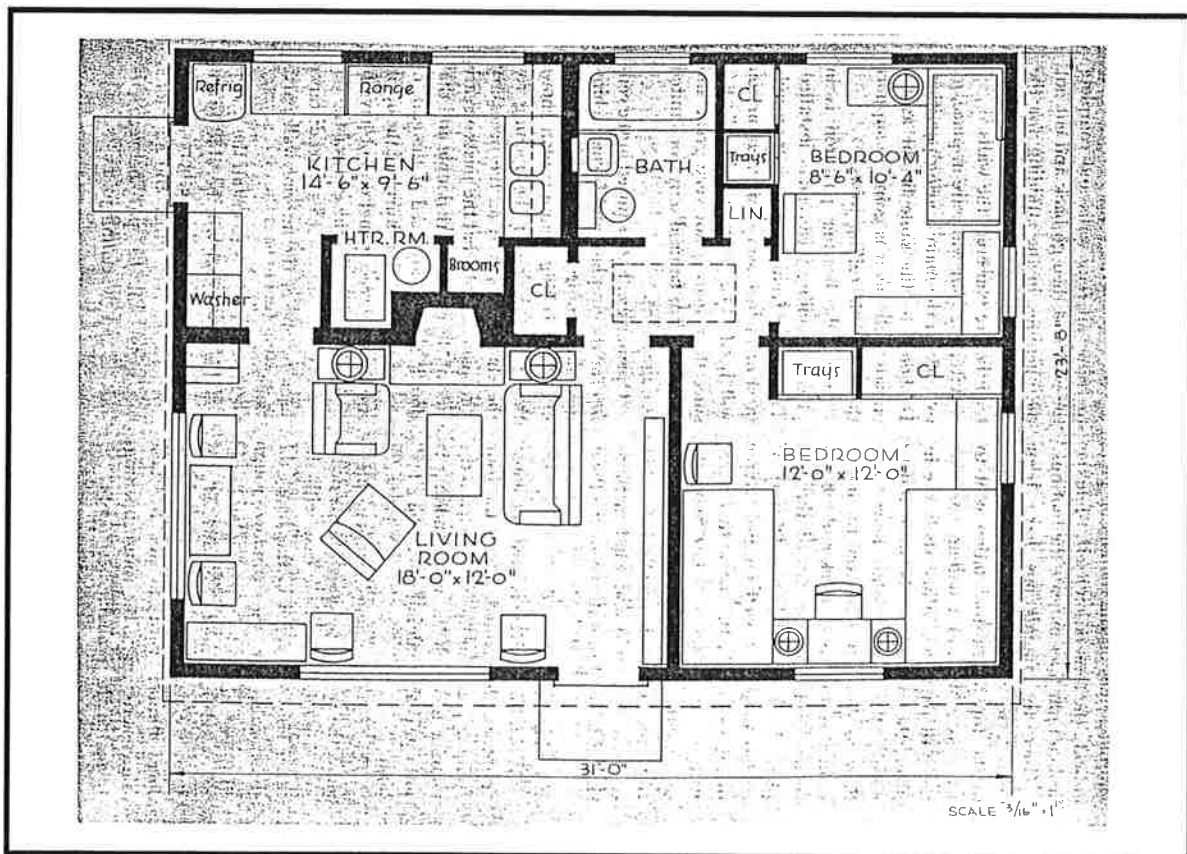


Figure 4: Floor Plan: Typical “post World War II house” type
(copied from *Your Dream Home – How to Build it for Less Than \$3500*, by Hubbard Cobb, c1950)

small ell for extra living space on the rear of the house. These features are often historic additions that were added in later years.

Practically all of the houses located in the Charles Avenue, Duncan Avenue, and Smoak-Marshall Subdivisions are examples of what might be referred to as “post World War Two” type houses. Of the 127 historic resources identified during the survey that do not represent an academic building type, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of these resources could be characterized as post World War Two type houses (this number does not take into account the 90 or so buildings in the Smoak-Marshall Subdivision that are examples of “post World War Two” type houses but were not surveyed due to contractual constraints).

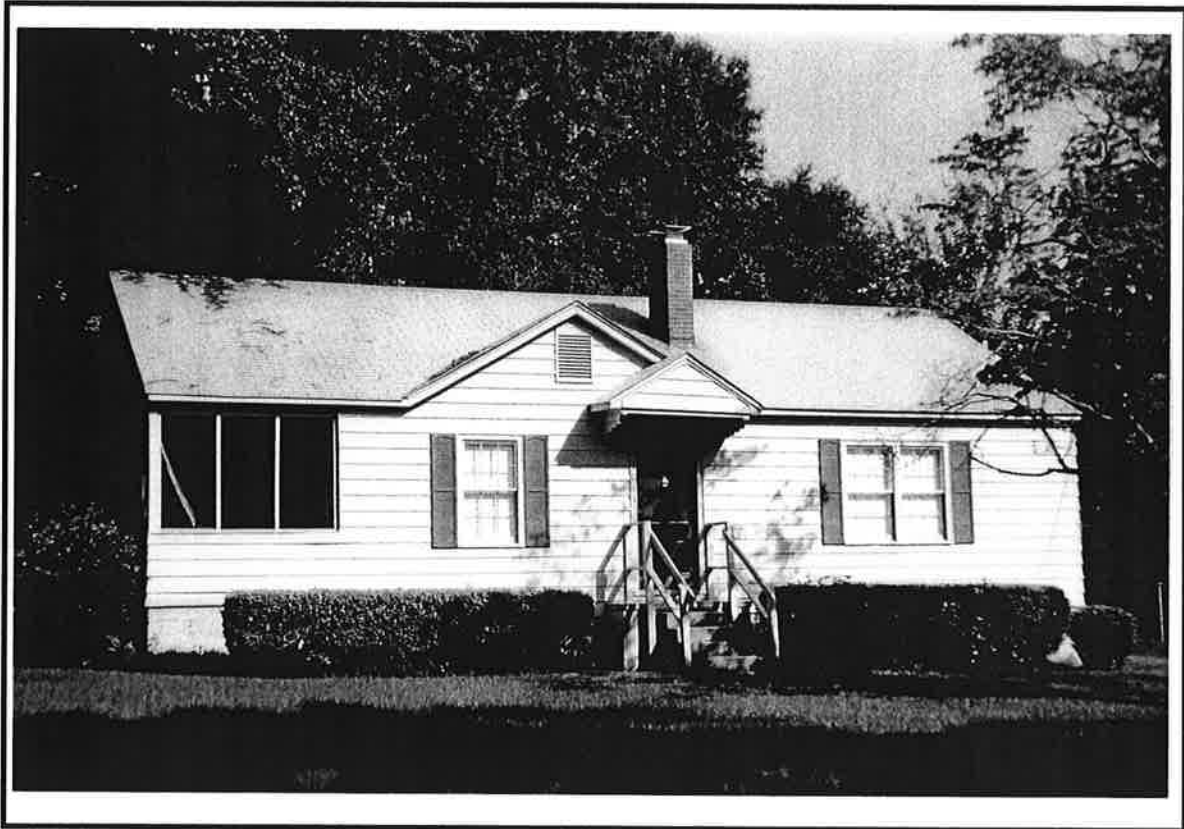


Photo 22: 1011 Duncan Avenue (c.1945-1949) – #HT-P- 129

B) Outbuildings

During the Perry Historic Resources Survey, a total of 50 outbuildings were identified representing 5 historic uses recognized by the Historic Preservation Division and identified in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual. This information is found in Table 5.

Table 5. Breakdown of Outbuildings by Use

Outbuilding	Number of Examples
Storage Shed	9
Garage	33
Secondary Dwelling	3
Carport	1
Garage Apartment	2
Building of Unknown Use	2

Structural Characteristics and Building Materials

In addition to analyzing the survey data for architectural style and building type, information relating to the type of construction, height, and building materials utilized for the exterior siding, roofs, chimneys, and foundations of the buildings were also tallied.

The majority of the buildings surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey (199 buildings) are balloon frame residential structures built between 1880 and 1949, a period that spans the early growth of the town from the introduction of the railroad during the late 19th century, to the establishment of Perry as a major travel stop for Florida travelers along Highway 41 during the 1920s, and to the period of overwhelming growth that resulted from the establishment of Robins Air Force Base in the 1940s. A significant number of buildings (about 12 properties or 4.8% of resources surveyed), all of which pre-date the Civil War, are of post and girt or braced frame construction. Twenty-three (23) buildings, or 9.2% of buildings surveyed, are of load bearing brick-construction, three (3) are of metal/steel frame construction, six (6) are of concrete block construction, four (4) are of tile block construction, and one (1) is of concrete frame construction (Houston County Court House).

A total of two hundred and two (202) historic resources, or 81% of the buildings surveyed, are one story in height. Of the remaining historic resources, twenty-six (26) buildings (10.4%) are 2 story and twenty (20) buildings (8%) are 1½ stories. One building in Perry is three stories tall.

Table 6. Breakdown of Resources by Exterior Materials

Exterior Materials	Number of Examples
Clapboard/Weatherboard	68
Board and Batten	3
Novelty Siding	22
Wood Shingles	6
Brick – Common Bond	21
Brick- Veneer/Running Bond	36
Rusticated Stone	1
Tile Block	1
Cast Iron/Pressed Tin	1
Sheet Metal/Corrugated Metal	4
Concrete Block	4
Cast Concrete Detail	1
Stucco	9
Prism Glass	1
Masonite	6
Vinyl/Aluminum Siding	72
Tar Paper/Asphalt Sheet	1
Asbestos Siding	16
Permastone	1

The majority of resources appear to have retained their original historic siding, with 27.3% of the properties surveyed having clapboard siding, 22.8% having brick exteriors, and 8.8% having shiplap siding. 35.3% of the resources exhibited substitute siding such as vinyl/aluminum siding (28.9%), and asbestos shingle (6.4%). This information is presented in Table 6.

Masonry materials were used for chimneys and foundations throughout the survey area. Of the one hundred and eighty-two (182) resources with chimneys, one hundred and seventy-one (171) were brick and eleven were (11) were stuccoed masonry. Brick was also the most common material used for foundations. Used for piers, infill, and as a continuous foundation, brick was utilized as a foundation material in two hundred and thirteen (213) resources. Other materials used for foundations were concrete (31 properties), followed by stuccoed masonry (6 properties). The material utilized in the foundation of one (1) property was undetermined (due to being covered by vegetation or substitute materials such as vinyl siding or plywood).

Most of the historic properties (two hundred and sixteen (216) resources or 86.7%) surveyed in the survey area have asphalt shingle roofs, while most of the remaining resources (twenty-two (22) resources or 8.8%) have built up/tar and gravel surfaces. Other roof materials utilized within the survey area include standing seam (seven (7) resources), pressed metal shingles (one (1) resource), corrugated metal (three (3) resources), and slate (one (1) resource).

SECTION 6:INTEGRITY AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

The overall level of integrity of the properties surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey range from fair to good. Some resources had moderate alterations and/or additions. These changes include side and rear additions and changes in fenestration. The most common alteration, however, was the use of substitute exterior materials such as vinyl/aluminum siding and asbestos cement shingles, which were present on 32.4% of properties surveyed. For commercial buildings, the most common alterations were the removal of the original wood frame storefronts and the installation of metal display windows and doors. Despite these changes, a majority of historic resources surveyed (79.2%) retained a good degree of integrity.

The physical condition of about .8% of the historic resources surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey are in poor or deteriorated condition. The overall physical condition of the majority of resources surveyed range from fair (8.4%) to good (89%).

SECTION 7: NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

Of the historic resources surveyed during the Perry Historic Resources Survey, the following properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

- ❖ Resource #HT-P-010 – New Perry Hotel (pending)

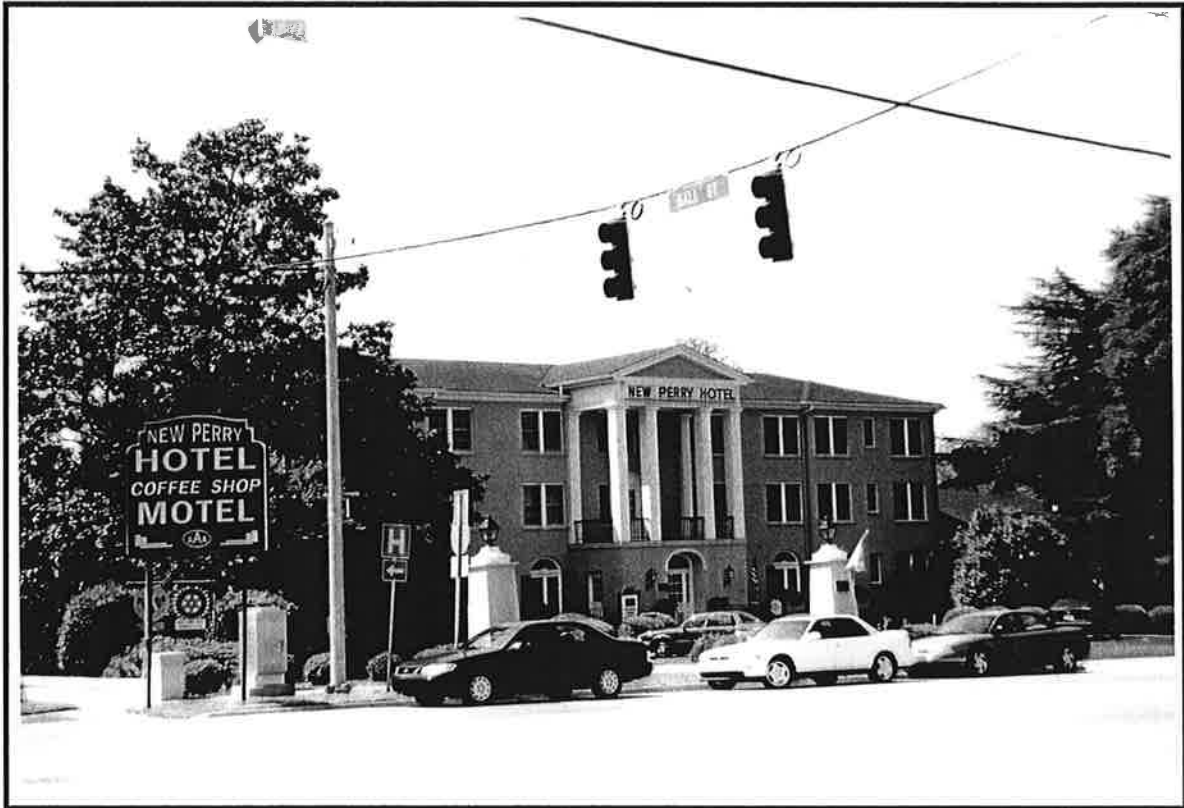


Photo 23: New Perry Hotel (c.1925), 800 Main Street - #HT-P-10

Properties that may be eligible for Individual Listing on the National Register of Historic Places

In reviewing the breakdown of surveyed properties that “appear” to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register, 32 properties were identified. In reviewing the properties that “may” be eligible for inclusion on the National Register, 43 properties were identified. All of these resources were found to possess a qualifying degree of individual significance as well as noteworthy architectural characteristics and a good level of integrity. It should be noted that many of the properties included on this list are located among compact concentrations of historic properties having similar developmental histories and architectural characteristics that appear to meet the requirements for a historic district nomination. Although all of the properties on the list meet certain criteria for individual listing on the National Register, it may be more appropriate for several of these resources to be included as part of a historic district.

It should also be noted that several properties in the survey possess similar architectural characteristics and qualities as those resources that “appear” to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register, but have been excluded from the list due to insufficient background information. These resources are marked “more information needed” in category #40 on the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Form. There were 27 historic resources that were identified during the survey that require “more information” to determine whether they are individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

Resources that may be eligible for listing in the National Register:

1. Resource #HT-P-001 – City Water Works/Perry Water Treatment Plant #1 (may be eligible)
2. Resource #HT-P-003 – 703 Carroll Street (may be eligible)
3. Resource #HT-P-004 – Evergreen Cemetery (appears eligible)
4. Resource #HT-P-007 – Swan Motel (may be eligible)
5. Resource #HT-P-009 – Houston County Courthouse (appears eligible)
6. Resource #HT-P-010 – New Perry Hotel (appears eligible)
7. Resource #HT-P-015 – Toomer House (appears eligible)
8. Resource #HT-P-017 – 753 Carroll Street (may be eligible)
9. Resource #HT-P-019 – Houston Masonic Lodge No.35 F. & A.M. (appears eligible)
10. Resource #HT-P-020 – Perry Theater (appear eligible)
11. Resource #HT-P-022 – 1013 Jernigan Street (may be eligible)
12. Resource #HT-P-024 – Houston Banking Company/Post Office (may be eligible)
13. Resource #HT-P-026 – 1024 Ball Street (may be eligible)
14. Resource #HT-P-032 – 911/913 Carroll Street (may be eligible)
15. Resource #HT-P-033 – General Store/Houston Hardware (appears eligible)
16. Resource #HT-P-035 – Cox-Swanson House (may be eligible)
17. Resource #HT-P-036 – Perry Methodist Church (appears eligible)
18. Resource #HT-P-043 – 1110 Meeting Street (may be eligible)
19. Resource #HT-P-045 – 1015 Northside Drive (may be eligible)
20. Resource #HT-P-056 – Killen-Staples House (appears eligible)
21. Resource #HT-P-057 – 903 Northside Drive (may be eligible)
22. Resource #HT-P-058 – 901 Northside Drive (may be eligible)
23. Resource #HT-P-060 – 1118 Ball Street (may be eligible)
24. Resource #HT-P-090 – 826 Ball Street (may be eligible)
25. Resource #HT-P-098 – 907 Washington Street (may be eligible)
26. Resource #HT-P-099 – Rogers-Andrew House (appears eligible)
27. Resource #HT-P-101 – Perry Methodist Church Parsonage/Norwood House (may be eligible)
28. Resource #HT-P-103 – Cooper-Rooney-Goodin House (appears eligible)
29. Resource #HT-P-104 – 902 Washington Street (may be eligible)
30. Resource #HT-P-105 – Vissler-Edwards House (appears eligible)
31. Resource #HT-P-109 – Martin-Norwood House (appears eligible)
32. Resource #HT-P-110 – Cater-Jones House (appears eligible)
33. Resource #HT-P-111 – Cooper-Hurlburt House (appears eligible)
34. Resource #HT-P-112 – 806 Washington Street (may be eligible)

35. Resource #HT-P-113 – Judge C.C. Duncan House (appears eligible)
36. Resource #HT-P-114 – 803 Washington Street (may be eligible)
37. Resource #HT-P-117 – 711 Washington Street (may be eligible)
38. Resource #HT-P-120 – Felder-Giles-Couey House (appears eligible)
39. Resource #HT-P-144 – Davis house (appears eligible)
40. Resource #HT-P-146 – Hodges-O’Neil House (appears eligible)
41. Resource #HT-P-147 – 902 Evergreen Street (appears eligible)
42. Resource #HT-P-148 – Hurst-Rainey House (may be eligible)
43. Resource #HT-P-149 – Samuel T. Hurst House (appears eligible)
44. Resource #HT-P-156 – Pritchett House (may be eligible)
45. Resource #HT-P-157 – Powers-Mann-Beckham House (appears eligible)
46. Resource #HT-P-158 – Nunn House (appears eligible)
47. Resource #HT-P-159 – 902 Beckham Circle (may be eligible)
48. Resource #HT-P-160 – 900 Beckham Circle (may be eligible)
49. Resource #HT-P-162 – 1208 Beckham Circle (appear eligible)
50. Resource #HT-P-164 – 1303 Forest Hill Drive (appears eligible)
51. Resource #HT-P-170 – Cooper-Evans House (appear eligible)
52. Resource #HT-P-171 – Perry Consolidated School/Perry High School (appears eligible)
53. Resource #HT-P-172 – Killen-King House/Watson Funeral Home (appears eligible)
54. Resource #HT-P-181 – Dr. Henry Holtzclaw House/Penn-Dixie Company Clubhouse (may be eligible)
55. Resource #HT-P-182 – Holtzclaw-Riley-Gayle House (appears eligible)
56. Resource #HT-P-191 – Ben C. Holtzclaw House/GA State Patrol Office (appears eligible)
57. Resource #HT-P-193 – Houser-King-Chapman House (may be eligible)
58. Resource #HT-P-195 – Edge-Andrew House (may be eligible)
59. Resource #HT-P-197 – 1203 Swift Street (appears eligible)
60. Resource #HT-P-198 – 1205 Swift Street (may be eligible)
61. Resource #HT-P-199 – 1207 Swift Street (may be eligible)
62. Resource #HT-P-202 – Swift-Tolleson House (appears eligible)
63. Resource #HT-P-203 – 1208 Swift Street (may be eligible)
64. Resource #HT-P-204 – Singleton-Killen-Anderson House (appears eligible)
65. Resource #HT-P-205 – Tharpe-Lawson-Duggan House (may be eligible)
66. Resource #HT-P-206 – Lawson House (may be eligible)
67. Resource #HT-P-207 – 1306 Swift Street (may be eligible)
68. Resource #HT-P-211 – Wright-Hardy House (appears eligible)
69. Resource #HT-P-215 – Rainey House (appears eligible)
70. Resource #HT-P-242 – Freight Depot (may be eligible)
71. Resource #HT-P-244 – Oil Distribution Warehouse and Office (may be eligible)
72. Resource #HT-P-246 – Perry Warehouse Company (may be eligible)
73. Resource #HT-P-247 – warehouse, Jernigan Street (may be eligible)
74. Resource #HT-P-250 – warehouse, Jernigan Street (may be eligible)

Recommendations of Priorities for Nomination:

The following is a short list of resources that have been recommended for nomination to the National Register. They have been chosen on the basis of their unique character, local and regional significance, integrity, relationship to other important historic resources, and in some cases, susceptibility to developmental pressures. Exclusion from this list is not an indication of a resource's (or group of resources) lack of importance or ineligibility for listing on the National Register.

Individual Listings

- ❖ Houston County Courthouse – Designed by architect E. Oren Smith, the Houston County Courthouse is an outstanding example of the Art Deco style, and, in addition to housing the county government from its construction in 1948 to 2002, it is one of the few Art Deco style courthouses in Georgia.
- ❖ Toomer House – Outstanding Queen Anne style, retail and office type building built c1905. Significant for its decorative pressed metal panel exterior and for its association with the Toomer Family, an African-American family who has operated a funeral home out of the building for several generations.
- ❖ Houston Masonic Lodge, No. 35 F&AM – Nice Victorian Romanesque style, retail and office type building built c.1893.
- ❖ Perry Theater – Nice 1940s era, Art Deco style theater.
- ❖ Perry Methodist Church – Built c1860, the Perry Methodist Church is an outstanding antebellum, temple front, Greek Revival style church featuring several high style details.
- ❖ Killen-Staples House – An outstanding vernacular Carpenter Italianate style, modified central hall type house built c1850s.
- ❖ Cater-Jones House – Outstanding Carpenter Italianate style, gable ell cottage type house built c1870s. Displays very fine stylistic details.
- ❖ Cooper-Hurlbutt House – Outstanding, rare example of the Stick style built c1870s.
- ❖ Judge C.C. Duncan House – Outstanding Carpenter Italianate, gable ell house built c.1870s.
- ❖ Powers-Mann-Beckham House – Built c1850s and moved and remodeled c1925, the resource displays a nice fusion of the Greek Revival and Neoclassical Revival styles – exhibits a common regional trend in which antebellum houses were remodeled in the “new classical” style during the first decades of the 20th century.
- ❖ 1303 Forest Hill Drive – Outstanding Carpenter Italianate style, Georgian cottage type house built c1870s. Features very fine stylistic details.
- ❖ Cooper-Evans House – Outstanding Neoclassical Revival style house built c1902. Occupying a key corner lot along Main Street, the building and its 19th/early 20th century landscape is significant as the best preserved example of an in-town, country estate in Perry. The resource is currently being threatened by development pressure.
- ❖ Perry Consolidated School/Perry High School – Outstanding Colonial Revival style school building built c1925.
- ❖ Holtzclaw-Riley-Gayle House – Outstanding Carpenter Italianate style, Georgian cottage type house built c1855-1864. Very nice stylistic details throughout.

- ❖ Swift –Tolleson House – Outstanding example of the Greek Revival style built c1857. Also significant as the home of Judge William Tyre Swift, for whom the street is named, and as the site where SSS Tonic was first produced.
- ❖ Singleton-Killen-Anderson House – Outstanding early 19th century, Greek Revival style house. Significant as an excellent example of a “Sands Hill Cottage,” a building type not commonly found outside the Augusta area. One of the earliest surviving houses in Houston County, the Singleton-Killen-Anderson House is clearly one of the most significant historic resources in Perry.
- ❖ Wright-Hardy House – Nice example of a Carpenter Italianate style, central hallway type house built c.1850s.
- ❖ Freight Depot/Warehouse – Turn of the century, two-story, braced frame rail warehouse – one of the few intact historic resources related to the railroad in Perry.

Historic District Listings

Charles Avenue Historic District (Resources #HT-P-62 – #HT-P-86) – Significant as one of several residential developments established in Perry during the 1940s to house the influx of defense workers and military personnel that settled in the area following the construction of Warner Robins Army Air Depot Air Depot in 1941-1942. All of the twenty-five historic resources located in the subdivision are examples of Minimal Traditional or late period Colonial Revival style houses. The potential historic district is located west of Ball Street and is centered along Charles Avenue.



Proposed Boundaries of the Charles Avenue Historic District

- ❖ Washington/Evergreen Street Historic District (Resources #HT-P-86 – #HT-P-120; #HT-P-132 – #HT-P-158) – Significant as a large, late 19th/early 20th century residential neighborhood exhibiting several academic styles, including Carpenter Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival. The neighborhood contains the homes of several significant Perry business and civic leaders as well as some exceptional examples of architectural styles and types. Although twenty-three (23) of the fifty-two (52) historic resources located within the neighborhood appear eligible or may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the neighborhood is largely intact and appears eligible as a historic district. The neighborhood is roughly bounded by Main Street on the north, Ball Street on the west, Evergreen Street on east, and Duncan Avenue on south.



Proposed Boundaries of the Washington/Evergreen Street Historic District

- ❖ Duncan Avenue Historic District (Resources #HT-P-122 – HT-P-141) – Part of the Lawson Subdivision. Significant as one of several residential developments established in Perry during the 1940s to house the influx of defense workers and military personnel that settled in the area following the construction of Warner Robins Army Air Depot in 1941-1942. All of the 20 historic resources in the development are examples of Minimal Traditional or late period Colonial Revival style houses. The development is roughly bounded by Cater Avenue on the north, Duncan Avenue on the south, Evergreen Street on the east, and Tolleson Avenue and Washington Street on the west (with resources located on both sides of the main roads).



Proposed Boundaries of the Duncan Avenue Historic District

- ❖ Penn-Dixie Company Housing Village Historic District (Resources #HT-P-166 – #HT-P-169; #HT-P-172 – #HT-P-182) – Significant as a small housing development constructed for the employees of the Penn-Dixie Cement Company between 1925-1934. All of the 13 worker houses built by the Penn Dixie Company are Craftsman style, bungalow type houses. The Killen-King House (c1852) and the Dr. Henry Holtzclaw House (c1885-1894), both of which were originally built as residences but were later used by the Penn-Dixie Company as a company clubhouse and as the residence of the superintendent, appear to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register. However, the development as a whole is largely intact and appears eligible as a historic district.



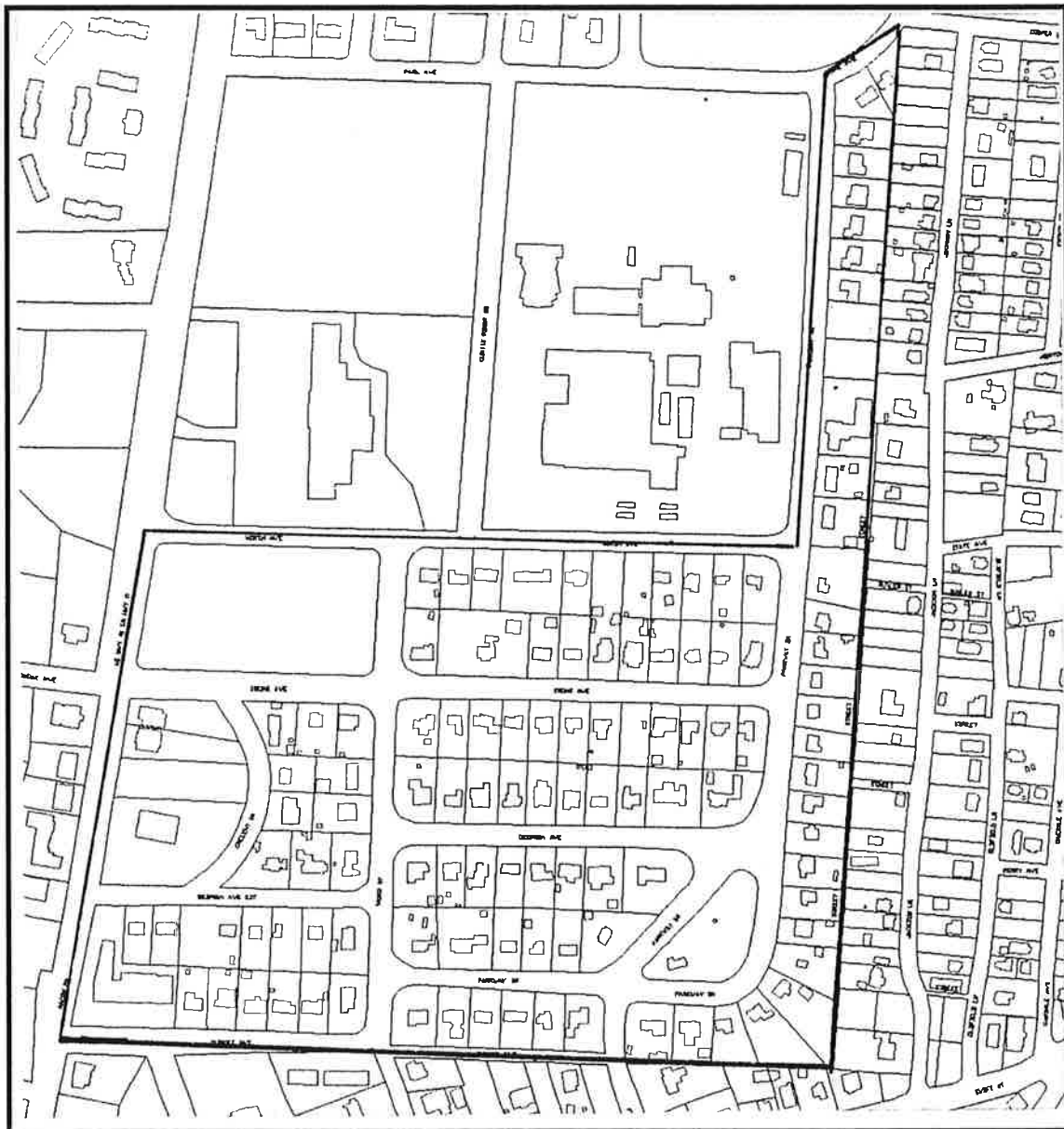
Proposed Boundaries of the Penn-Dixie Company Housing Village Historic District

- ❖ Swift Street Historic District (Resources #HT-P-191 – #HT-P-217) – Significant as a mid 19th to early 20th century residential neighborhood exhibiting several academic styles, including Greek Revival, Carpenter Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman. The neighborhood contains the homes of several significant Perry business and civic leaders as well as some exceptional examples of architectural styles and types. Although fourteen (14) of the twenty-seven (27) historic resources located along Swift Street appear to be eligible or may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the neighborhood is largely intact and appears eligible as a historic district.



Proposed Boundaries of the Swift Street Historic District

- ❖ Smoak-Marshall Subdivision Historic District (Resources #HT-P-232 – #HT-P-241 + 90 additional historic resources) – Significant as the first and largest subdivision established in Perry during the 1940s to house the influx of defense workers and military personnel that settled in the area following the construction of Warner Robins Army Air Depot in 1941-1942. All of the nearly 100 historic resources located in the subdivision are examples of late period Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional style houses (due to contractual constraints, only 10 of these resources were surveyed). Potential historic district boundaries include North Avenue on the north, Sunset Avenue on the south, Parkway Drive on the east, and Macon Road on the west.



Proposed Boundaries of the Smoak-Marshall Subdivision Historic District

SECTION 8: LOCAL PERSPECTIVES

Unlike many small Georgia towns of its size, Perry appears to have persevered through the many problems that faced the region following the great growth period of the New South (1880-1919). After the devastation of the boll weevil and the Great Depression experienced during the decades of the 1920s and 1930s, respectively, many small towns in Georgia ceased to grow while others have never really fully recovered. Perry continued to grow during these decades through progressive thinking and perseverance, aided in large part by an active tourist/hospitality industry (c.1920-1950s) and later by defense industry related activities that were occurring in the county (c.1941-1942 – present).

Perry's relatively uninterrupted growth is reflected in its impressive diversity of academic style examples, which span every period since its founding. Perry boasts several fine examples of Greek Revival, Carpenter Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles. Equally significant are the mid-1940s subdivisions that were established in Perry, particularly the Smoak-Marshall Subdivision, which was built as a direct result of the establishment of Robins Air Force Base in nearby Warner Robins. Other important buildings and historic resources that represent various periods of Perry's development include: New Perry Hotel and the Swan Motel – tourist and hospitality industry; Tolleson's Lumber Company – timber industry; Penn-Dixie Company Workers Village – limestone extraction/cement industry; Perry Consolidated School – public school consolidation; Houston County Courthouse – boom period related to defense industry activities in the county; as well as several residential buildings of early Perry business and civic leaders.

The survey results are deceptive, however, in regards to historic commercial buildings in Perry. During the 1950s and early 1960s the city's business leaders agreed to adopt a unified colonial village theme for the Perry Commercial District for use in promotions in order to attract additional tourism and increase revenues. As a result, many of the original facades were covered over with mansard roofs and original and/or traditional storefronts were replaced with neo-colonial style ornamentation. Today only a handful of commercial buildings in the Perry commercial district meet the survey qualifications as only a few of the buildings have retained any semblance of their historic façade. It should be noted, however, that although these buildings could not be represented in the survey, they are nevertheless still significant. Because the original facades of most of these buildings are probably still intact, owners interested in using federal and state tax incentives to restore their buildings could still qualify by removing the c1950s/1960s Colonial facades and thus exposing the original facades. If a significant number of commercial building owners agreed to remove the colonial theme facades, the commercial district would probably be eligible for listing on the National Register as a historic district.

SECTION 9: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Coleman, Kenneth, ed. A History of Georgia. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1977.

First Hundred and Ten Years of Houston County, Georgia, 1822-1932 Warner Robins, Georgia: Central Georgia Geneology Society, Inc., 1929

Georgia Department of Agriculture. Georgia Historical and Industrial. Atlanta, Georgia: Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, 1901.

Houston County Historical Book Committee. The Heritage of Houston County, Georgia Waynesville, North Carolina: County Heritage, Inc., 2001

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

Nelson, Bobbie Hickson. A Land So Dedicated: The History of Houston County, Georgia Perry, Georgia: A Southern Trellis Publication, 1998.

White, George. Statistics of the State of Georgia. Savannah, Georgia: W. Throne Williams, 1849.

APPENDIX 1:
INDEX OF HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEYED

Perry – Houston County

<i>GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCE NUMBER</i>	<i>ADDRESS OR SITE NAME</i>	<i>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</i>	<i>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</i>	<i>NR IND. ELIG</i>	<i>NR DIST ELIG</i>
HT-P-001	City Water Works/Perry Water Treatment Plant #1, 700 Main St	No Academic Style	c.1890-1929	May	No
HT-P-002	SE corner of Carroll and Main St	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-003	706 Carroll Street	Craftsman	c.1910-1919	May	No
HT-P-004	Evergreen Cemetery, Main St.	N/A	c.1830s -Present	Yes	No
HT-P-005	740 Main Street	Commercial	c.1940-1949	No	No
HT-P-006	745 Main Street	No Academic Style	c.1950-1954	No	No
HT-P-007	Swan Motel, SW corner Main and Jernigan Streets	No Academic Style	c.1953	May	No
HT-P-008	1006 Marion Street	No Academic Style	c.1910-1919	No	No
HT-P-009	Houston County Courthouse Courthouse Square, Carroll St.	Art Deco	c.1948	Yes	No
HT-P-010	New Perry Hotel, 800 Main St.	Neoclassical Revival	c.1925	Yes	No
HT-P-011	909 Main Street	No Academic Style	c.1920-1929	No	No
HT-P-012	H.P. Gilbert House, 912 Main St	Queen Anne	c.1900-1909	No	No
HT-P-013	723 Carroll Street	No Academic Style	c.1910-1919	More Info	No
HT-P-014	Georgia State Patrol/Houston County Agriculture Building, NE crn Carroll and Marion St.	No Academic Style	c.1940	More Info	No
HT-P-015	Toomer House, 735 Carroll St.	Queen Anne	c.1905	Yes	No
HT-P-016	Motor Court, 736 Carroll Street	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	No
HT-P-017	753 Carroll Street	Commercial	c.1930-1939	May	No
HT-P-018	757 Carroll Street	No Academic Style	c.1920-1929	No	No
HT-P-019	Houston Masonic Lodge, No. 35 F. & A.M., SE crn Jernigan and Carroll Streets	Victorian Romanesque	c.1893	Yes	No
HT-P-020	Perry Theater, Carroll Street	Art Deco	c.1940-1949	Yes	No
HT-P-021	North side of Commerce Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	No
HT-P-022	1013 Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1890-1899	May	No
HT-P-023	807 Carroll Street	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-024	Houston Banking Company/Post Office, 809 Carroll Street	Folk Victorian/ Neoclassical Revival	c.1905-1914	May	No
HT-P-025	1121 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1920-1929	No	No
HT-P-026	1024 Ball Street	Folk Victorian	c.1910-1919	May	No
HT-P-027	914-916 Carroll Street	No Academic Style	c.1900-1909	No	No
HT-P-028	918 Carroll Street	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-029	924 Carroll Street	No Academic Style	c.1900-1909	No	No
HT-P-030	926 Carroll Street	Commercial	c.1900-1909	More Info	No
HT-P-031	Carroll Street	Commercial	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-032	911/913 Carroll Street	Folk Victorian	c.1890-1899	May	No
HT-P-033	General Store/Houston Hardware, 917 Carroll Street	Queen Anne	c.1890-1899	Yes	No
HT-P-034	925 Carroll Street	Commercial	c.1920-1929	More Info	No
HT-P-035	Cox-Swanson House, 933 Carroll Street	Queen Anne	c.1880-1889	May	No

Perry – Houston County

HT-P-036	Perry Methodist Church 1002 Carroll Street	Greek Revival	c.1860-1861	Yes	No
HT-P-037	U.S. Post Office – Perry Carroll Street	Colonial Revival	c.1950-1954	More Info	No
HT-P-038	1010 Meeting Street	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	No
HT-P-039	Pure Service Station, SW corner Main and Evergreen Streets	No Academic Style	c.1950-1954	More Info	No
HT-P-040	1007 First Street	Colonial Revival	c.1935-1944	More Info	No
HT-P-041	1034 Main Street	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	No
HT-P-042	1023 Commerce Street	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-043	1110 Meeting Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1934	May	No
HT-P-044	1107 Meeting Street	Ranch	c.1950-1954	No	No
HT-P-045	1015 Northside Drive	Craftsman/Neoclassical Revival	c.1915-1924	May	No
HT-P-046	1017 Northside Drive	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	No
HT-P-047	1127 Macon Road	Craftsman	c.1930-1939	More Info	No
HT-P-048	1131 Macon Road	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-049	1137 Macon Road	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	More Info	No
HT-P-050	1004 Northside Drive	English Vernacular Rev.	c.1930-1939	More Info	No
HT-P-051	Perry Train Depot, 1110 Washington Street	Folk Victorian	c.1880-1889	No	No
HT-P-052	1108 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-053	1106 Washington Street	Colonial Revival/English Vernacular Revival	c.1930-1939	More Info	No
HT-P-054	1109 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1910-1919	No	No
HT-P-055	1105 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1935-1939	No	No
HT-P-056	Killen-Staples House 1101 Washington Street	Carpenter Italianate	c.1850-1859	Yes	No
HT-P-057	903 Northside Drive	Neoclassical Revival	c.1910-1914	May	No
HT-P-058	901 Northside Drive	Craftsman	c.1915-1924	May	No
HT-P-059	904 Northside Drive	Craftsman	c.1915-1924	More Info	No
HT-P-060	1118 Ball Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	May	May
HT-P-061	West side of Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1925-1929	No	May
HT-P-062	1201 Ball Street	Minimal Traditional/ English Vernacular Rev.	c.1940-1949	No	May
HT-P-063	1205 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-064	1207 Ball Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	May
HT-P-065	1209 Ball Street	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-066	807 Carey Street	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-067	805 Carey Street	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-068	803 Carey Street	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-069	801 Carey Street	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-070	1213 Charles Avenue	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-071	1208 Charles Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-072	1211 Charles Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-073	1209 Charles Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1935-1944	More Info	May
HT-P-074	1210 Charles Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-075	1207 Charles Avenue	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	May

Perry – Houston County

HT-P-076	1205 Charles Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	May
HT-P-077	1203 Charles Avenue	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	More Info	May
HT-P-078	1201 Charles Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1935-1944	More Info	May
HT-P-079	719 Charles Avenue	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-080	715 Charles Drive	No Style/Colonial Rev.	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-081	713 Charles Drive	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-082	709 Charles Drive	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-083	701 Charles Drive	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-084	702 Charles Drive	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-085	706 Charles Drive	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-086	716 Charles Drive	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	May
HT-P-087	904 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1925-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-088	901 Ball Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-089	900 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1920-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-090	826 Ball Street	Folk Victorian	c.1915-1924	May	Yes
HT-P-091	823 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1935-1944	No	Yes
HT-P-092	809 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1925-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-093	807 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1915-1924	No	Yes
HT-P-094	805 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1915-1924	No	Yes
HT-P-095	803 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1915-1924	No	Yes
HT-P-096	710 Ball Street	No Academic Style	c.1910-1919	No	Yes
HT-P-097	Ball Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-098	907 Washington Street	Craftsman	c.1915-1924	May	Yes
HT-P-099	Rogers-Andrew House 905 Washington Street	Carpenter Italianate	c.1880-1884	Yes	Yes
HT-P-100	Evans House 903 Washington Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	More Info	Yes
HT-P-101	Perry Methodist Church Parsonage/Norwood House 901 Washington Street		c.1914	May	Yes
HT-P-102	906 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1915-1924	No	Yes
HT-P-103	Cooper-Rooney-Goodin House 904 Washington Street	Craftsman House	c.1920-1929	Yes	Yes
HT-P-104	902 Washington Street	Colonial Revival	c.1920-1929	May	Yes
HT-P-105	Vissher-Edwards House 900 Washington Street	Queen Anne	c.1885-1889	Yes	Yes
HT-P-106	Gilmer Street	No Academic Style	c.1880-1889	More Info	Yes
HT-P-107	814 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1920-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-108	812 Washington Street	English Vern. Revival/ Colonial Revival	c.1930-1939	More Info	Yes
HT-P-109	Martin-Norwood House 810 Washington Street	Queen Anne	c.1875-1884	Yes	Yes
HT-P-110	Cater-Jones House 808 Washington Street	Folk Victorian	c.1880-1884	Yes	Yes
HT-P-111	Cooper-Hurlbutt House 807 Washington Street	Stick	c.1875-1884	Yes	Yes
HT-P-112	806 Washington Street	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	May	Yes
HT-P-113	Judge C.C. Duncan House 802 Washington Street	Folk Victorian	c.1870-1879	Yes	Yes
HT-P-114	803 Washington Street	English Vern. Revival	c.1935-1944	May	Yes
HT-P-115	713 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1915-1924	No	Yes

Perry – Houston County

HT-P-116	708 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1920-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-117	711 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1900-1909	May	Yes
HT-P-118	702 Washington Street	Minimal Traditional	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-119	705 Washington Street	No Academic Style	c.1910-1919	More Info	Yes
HT-P-120	Felder-Giles-Couey House 904 Duncan Avenue	Craftsman	c.1850-1859	Yes	Yes
HT-P-121	1001 Duncan Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-122	1005 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-123	1004 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-124	1006 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-125	1007 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-126	1009 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-127	1008 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-128	1010 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-129	1011 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-130	1113 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-131	1012 Duncan Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-132	1020 Duncan Avenue	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-133	704 Tolleson Avenue	No Academic Style	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-134	706 Tolleson Avenue	No Academic Style	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-135	1004 Cater Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-136	1006 Cater Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-137	701 Evergreen Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-138	703 Evergreen Street	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-139	705 Evergreen Street	Colonial Revival	c.1930-1939	No	Yes
HT-P-140	NE crn Cater Avenue and Evergreen Street	English Vern Revival Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-141	803 Evergreen Street	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-142	805 Evergreen Street	Colonial Revival	c.1935-1939	No	Yes
HT-P-143	807 Evergreen Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-144	Davis House, 809 Evergreen St.	Colonial Revival	c.1939	Yes	Yes
HT-P-145	901 Evergreen Street	Colonial Revival	c.1935-1944	No	Yes
HT-P-146	Hodges-O'Neil House 903 Evergreen Street	Queen Anne	c.1893	Yes	Yes
HT-P-147	902 Evergreen Street	Queen Anne	c.1900-1909	Yes	Yes
HT-P-148	Hurst-Rainey House 904 Evergreen Street	Craftsman	c.1912	May	Yes
HT-P-149	Samuel T. Hurst, Jr. House 906 Evergreen Street	Folk Victorian	c.1890-1899	Yes	Yes
HT-P-150	911 Evergreen Street	Folk Victorian	c.1880-1889	More Info	Yes
HT-P-151	913 Evergreen Street	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	More Info	Yes
HT-P-152	1001 Gilmer Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-153	1005 A Gilmer Street	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-154	1004 Gilmer Street	No Academic Style	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-155	1006 Gilmer Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-156	Pritchett House 1101 Beckham Circle	Colonial Revival	c.1938	May	Yes
HT-P-157	Powers-Mann-Beckham Circle 1102 Beckham Circle	Greek Revival Neoclassical Revival	c.1850-1859	Yes	Yes
HT-P-158	Nunn House 1105 Beckham Circle	English Vern. Revival Colonial Revival	c.1935	Yes	Yes

Perry – Houston County

		Minimal Traditional			
HT-P-159	902 Beckham Circle	Colonial Revival Minimal Traditional	c.1935-1944	May	No
HT-P-160	900 Beckham Circle	English Vern. Revival	c.1940-1949	May	No
HT-P-161	1204 Beckham Circle	Colonial Revival	c.1950	No	No
HT-P-162	1208 Beckham Circle	Queen Anne	c.1910-1919	Yes	No
HT-P-163	NE crn Clinchfield and Beckham Circle	No Academic Style	c.1925-1934	No	No
HT-P-164	1303 Forest Hill Drive	Carpenter Italianate	c.1870-1879	Yes	No
HT-P-165	1106 Cater Avenue	Neoclassical Revival	c.1945-1954	No	No
HT-P-166	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 923 Clinchfield Circle	Craftsman	c.1925-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-167	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 921 Clinchfield Circle	No Academic Style	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-168	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 924 Clinchfield Circle	No Academic Style	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-169	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 922 Clinchfield Circle	Craftsman	c.1925-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-170	Cooper-Evans House 1002 Main Street	Neoclassical Revival	c.1900-1909	Yes	Yes
HT-P-171	Perry Consolidated School/Perry High School, 1000 Main Street	Colonial Revival	c.1925	Yes	Yes
HT-P-172	Killen-King House/Watson Funeral Home, 1208 Main Street	Greek Revival Neoclassical Revival	c.1852	Yes	Yes
HT-P-173	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1214 Main Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-174	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1216 Main Street	No Academic Style	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-175	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1218 Main Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-176	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1220 Main Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-177	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1222 Main Street	Craftsman	c.1930-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-178	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1300 Main Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-179	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1302 Main Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-180	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1306 Main Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-181	Dr. Henry Holtzclaw House/ Penn-Dixie Company Clubhouse 1212 Main Street	Queen Anne	c.1885-1894	May	Yes
HT-P-182	Holtzclaw-Riley-Gayle House 1117 Main Street	Carpenter Italianate	c.1855-1864	Yes	No
HT-P-183	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1000 3 rd Street	No Academic Style	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-184	Penn-Dixie Company Housing 1303 Houston Lake Road	No Academic Style	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-185	1307 Houston Lake Road	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	No
HT-P-186	1309 Houston Lake Road	No Academic Style	c.1935-1944	No	No
HT-P-187	1311 Houston Lake Road	No Academic Style	c.1940-1949	No	No
HT-P-188	1005 2 nd Street	Craftsman	c.1915-1924	No	No
HT-P-189	1005 3 rd Street	Minimal Traditional	c.1940-1949	No	May

Perry – Houston County

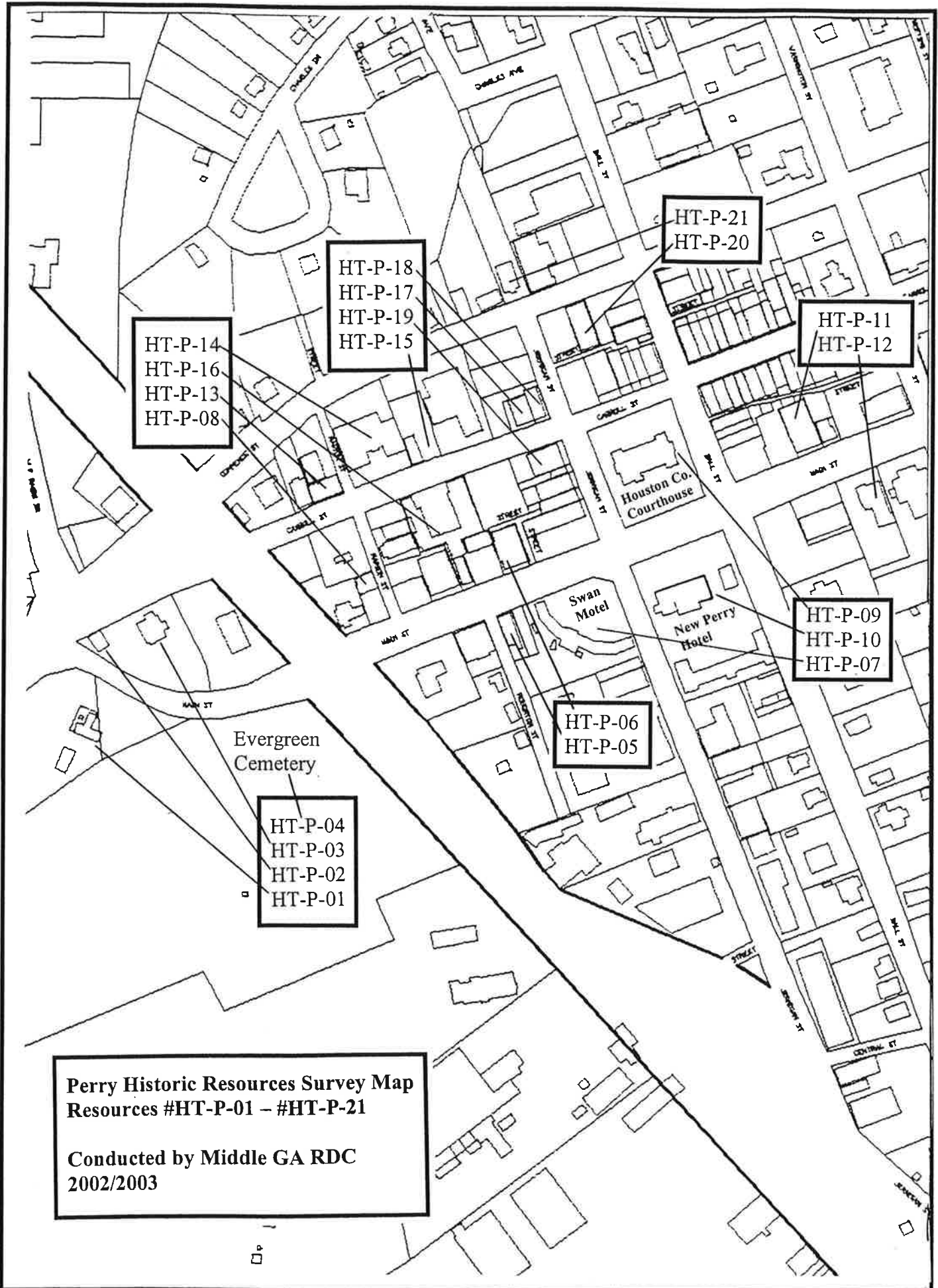
HT-P-190	1007 3 rd Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	More Info	May
HT-P-191	Ben C. Holtzclaw Hse/GA State Patrol Office, 1100 Swift Street	Queen Anne	c.1890-1899	Yes	Yes
HT-P-192	1101 Swift Street	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	Yes
HT-P-193	Houser-King-Chapman House 1103 Swift Street	Folk Victorian	c.1903	May	Yes
HT-P-194	1105 Swift Street	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-195	Edge-Andrew House 1204 Swift Street	No Academic Style	c.1880-1889	May	Yes
HT-P-196	1201 Swift Street	English Vern. Revival	c.1930-1939	No	Yes
HT-P-197	1203 Swift Street	Queen Anne	c.1890-1899	Yes	Yes
HT-P-198	1205 Swift Street	English Vern. Revival Colonial Revival	c.1935-1944	May	Yes
HT-P-199	1207 Swift Street	Queen Anne	c.1885-1894	May	Yes
HT-P-200	1209 Swift Street	Minimal Traditional English Vern. Revival	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-201	1211 Swift Street	No Academic Style	c.1910- 1919	No	Yes
HT-P-202	Swift-Tolleson House 1204 Swift Street	Greek Revival	c.1857	Yes	Yes
HT-P-203	1208 Swift Street	Craftsman	c.1910-1919	May	Yes
HT-P-204	Singleton-Killen-Anderson Hse 1212 Swift Street	Greek Revival	c.1830-1839	Yes	Yes
HT-P-205	Tharpe-Lawson-Duggan House 1300 Swift Street	Carpenter Italianate	c.1870-1879	May	Yes
HT-P-206	Lawson House 1304 Swift Street	Colonial Revival	c.1941	May	Yes
HT-P-207	1306 Swift Street	Craftsman	c.1915-1924	May	Yes
HT-P-208	1308 Swift Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-209	1310 Swift Street	Craftsman	c.1925-1934	No	Yes
HT-P-210	1301 Swift Street	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	More Info	Yes
HT-P-211	Wright-Hardy House 1303 Swift Street	Carpenter Italianate	c.1850-1859	Yes	Yes
HT-P-212	1305 Swift Street	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-213	1307 Swift Street	Minimal Traditional	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-214	1311 Swift Street	No Academic Style	c.1890-1899	No	Yes
HT-P-215	Rainey House 1400 Swift Street	Greek Revival Carpenter Italianate	c.1840-1849	Yes	Yes
HT-P-216	1401 Swift Street	Minimal Traditional	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-217	1407 Swift Street	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-218	1311 Carroll Lane	No Academic Style	c.1920-1929	No	May
HT-P-219	1407 Houston Lake Drive	Craftsman	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-220	1408 Houston Lake Drive	No Academic Style	c.1890-1899	More Info	No
HT-P-221	1410 Houston Lake Drive	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-222	1411 Houston Lake Drive	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-223	1413 Houston Lake Drive	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	No
HT-P-224	1415 Houston Lake Drive	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	More Info	No
HT-P-225	1411 Carroll Lane	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	No	No
HT-P-226	1413 Carroll Lane	No Academic Style	c.1935-1939	No	No
HT-P-227	1415 Carroll Lane	No Academic Style	c.1940-1949	No	No
HT-P-228	1506 Sunshine Avenue	No Academic Style	c.1940-1949	No	Yes

Perry – Houston County

HT-P-229	1103 Third Street	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-230	1105 Third Street	Craftsman	c.1920-1929	No	Yes
HT-P-231	1107 Third Street	Minimal Traditional	c.1940-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-232	1211 Sunset Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-233	1213 Sunset Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-234	1300 Parkway Avenue	Minimal Traditional/ Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-235	1301 Parkway Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-236	1302 Parkway Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-237	1306 Parkway Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-238	1308 Parkway Avenue	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-239	1307 Parkway Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-240	1309 Parkway Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1945	No	Yes
HT-P-241	1311 Parkway Avenue	Minimal Traditional	c.1945-1949	No	Yes
HT-P-242	Freight Depot, Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1900-1909	May	No
HT-P-243	Quonset Hut – Tolleson Lumber Co., Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1945-1949	No	No
HT-P-244	Oil Distribution Warehouse and Office, Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1935-1944	May	No
HT-P-245	Oil Distribution Warehouse, Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1940-1949	No	No
HT-P-246	Perry Warehouse Company, Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1920-1929	May	No
HT-P-247	Warehouse, Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1940-1949	May	No
HT-P-248	Houston Co. Storage Warehouse Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1900-1909	No	No
HT-P-249	garage/warehouse Jernigan Street	No Academic Style	c.1930-1939	More Info	No
HT-P-250	Warehouse, Jernigan Street	No Academic Street	c.1930-1939	May	No

APPENDIX 2:

PERRY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY MAPS



HT-P-14
HT-P-16
HT-P-13
HT-P-08

HT-P-18
HT-P-17
HT-P-19
HT-P-15

HT-P-21
HT-P-20

HT-P-11
HT-P-12

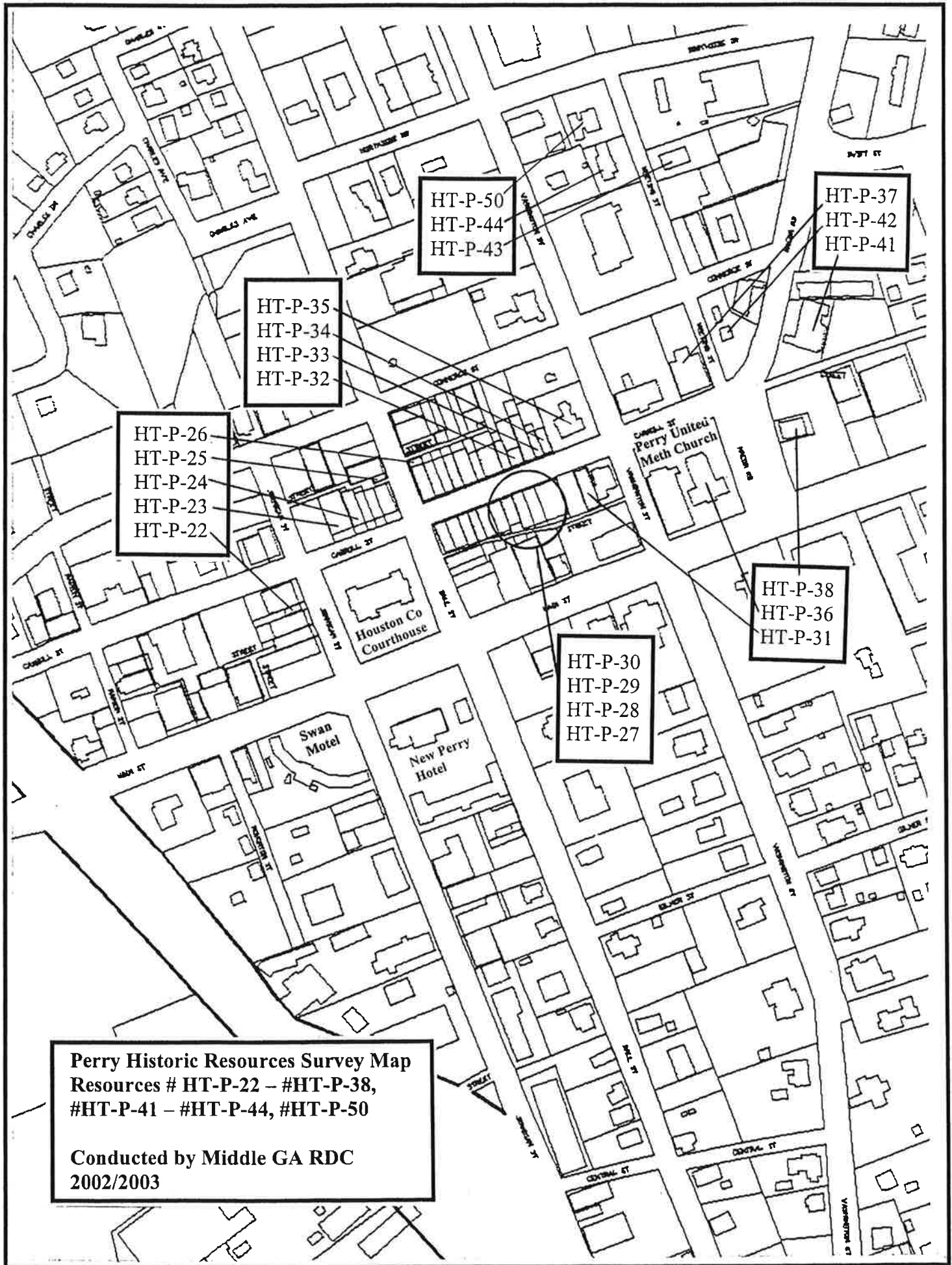
HT-P-09
HT-P-10
HT-P-07

HT-P-06
HT-P-05

HT-P-04
HT-P-03
HT-P-02
HT-P-01

Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources #HT-P-01 – #HT-P-21

Conducted by Middle GA RDC
2002/2003



HT-P-50
HT-P-44
HT-P-43

HT-P-37
HT-P-42
HT-P-41

HT-P-35
HT-P-34
HT-P-33
HT-P-32

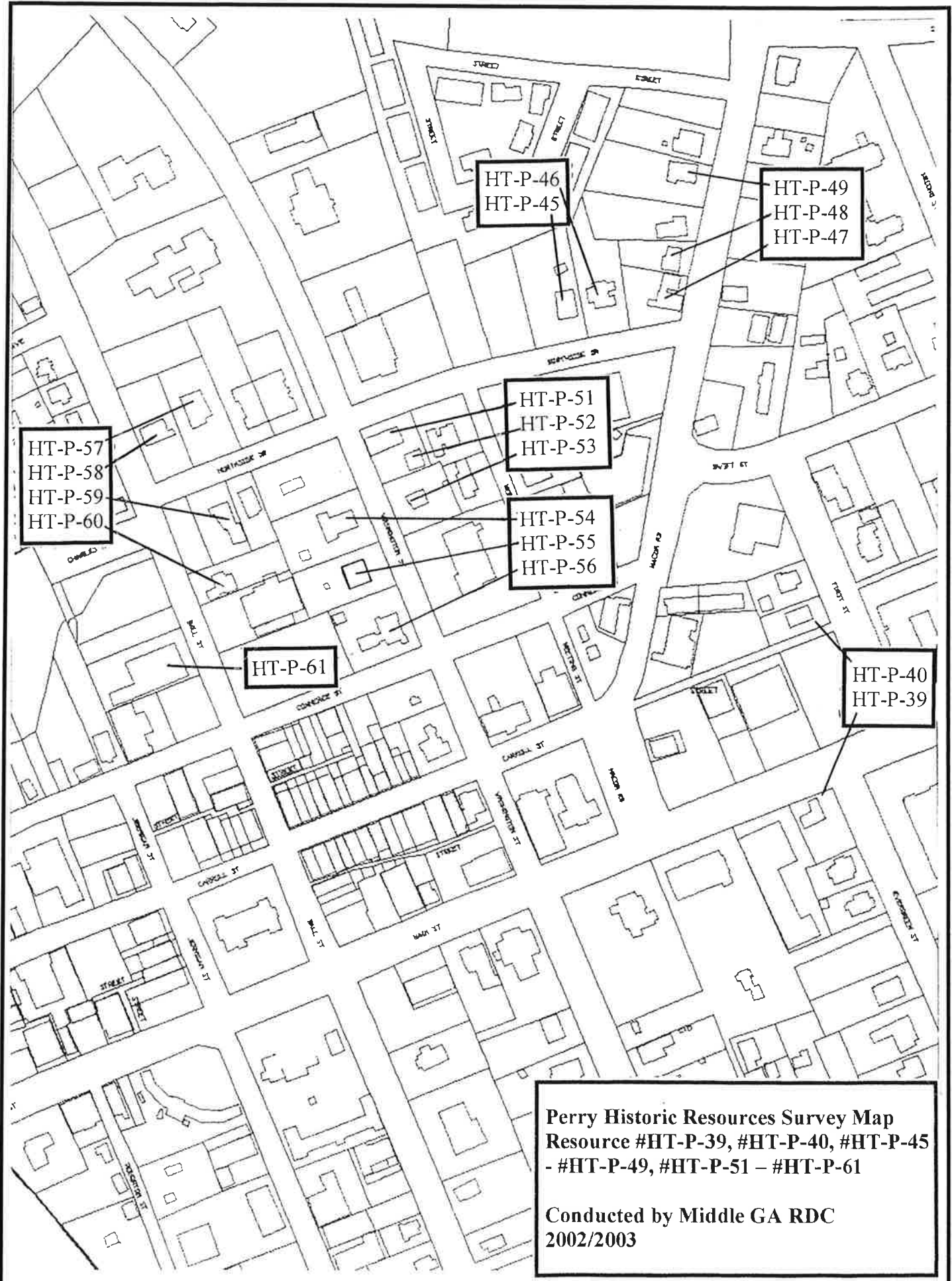
HT-P-26
HT-P-25
HT-P-24
HT-P-23
HT-P-22

HT-P-38
HT-P-36
HT-P-31

HT-P-30
HT-P-29
HT-P-28
HT-P-27

Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources # HT-P-22 – #HT-P-38,
#HT-P-41 – #HT-P-44, #HT-P-50

Conducted by Middle GA RDC
2002/2003



HT-P-57
HT-P-58
HT-P-59
HT-P-60

HT-P-46
HT-P-45

HT-P-49
HT-P-48
HT-P-47

HT-P-51
HT-P-52
HT-P-53

HT-P-54
HT-P-55
HT-P-56

HT-P-61

HT-P-40
HT-P-39

Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resource #HT-P-39, #HT-P-40, #HT-P-45
- #HT-P-49, #HT-P-51 – #HT-P-61

Conducted by Middle GA RDC
2002/2003

**Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources #HT-P-62 – #HT-P-86**

**Conducted by Middle GA RDC
2002/2003**

HT-P-67
HT-P-68
HT-P-69
HT-P-71
HT-P-74
HT-P-70
HT-P-72
HT-P-73

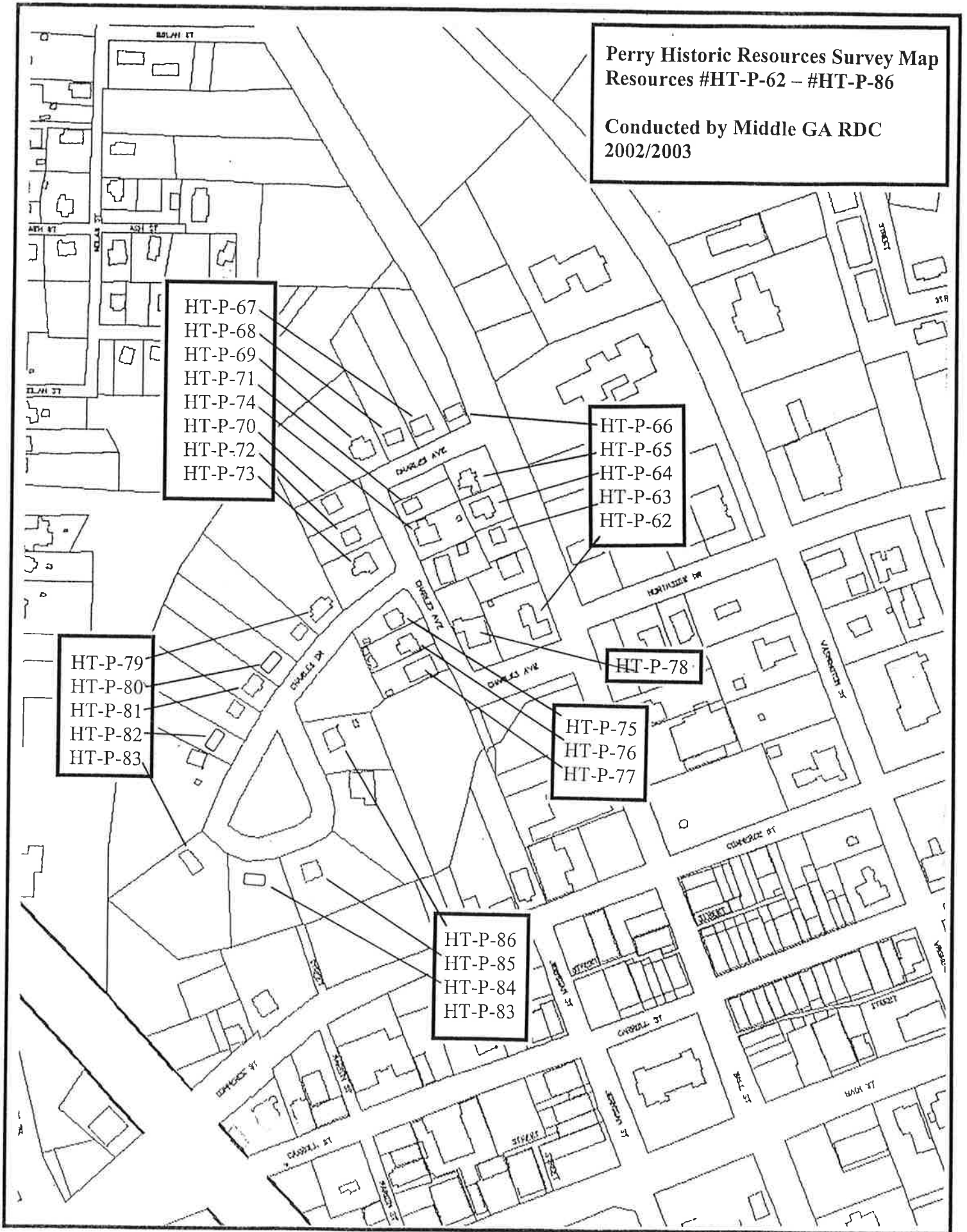
HT-P-66
HT-P-65
HT-P-64
HT-P-63
HT-P-62

HT-P-79
HT-P-80
HT-P-81
HT-P-82
HT-P-83

HT-P-78

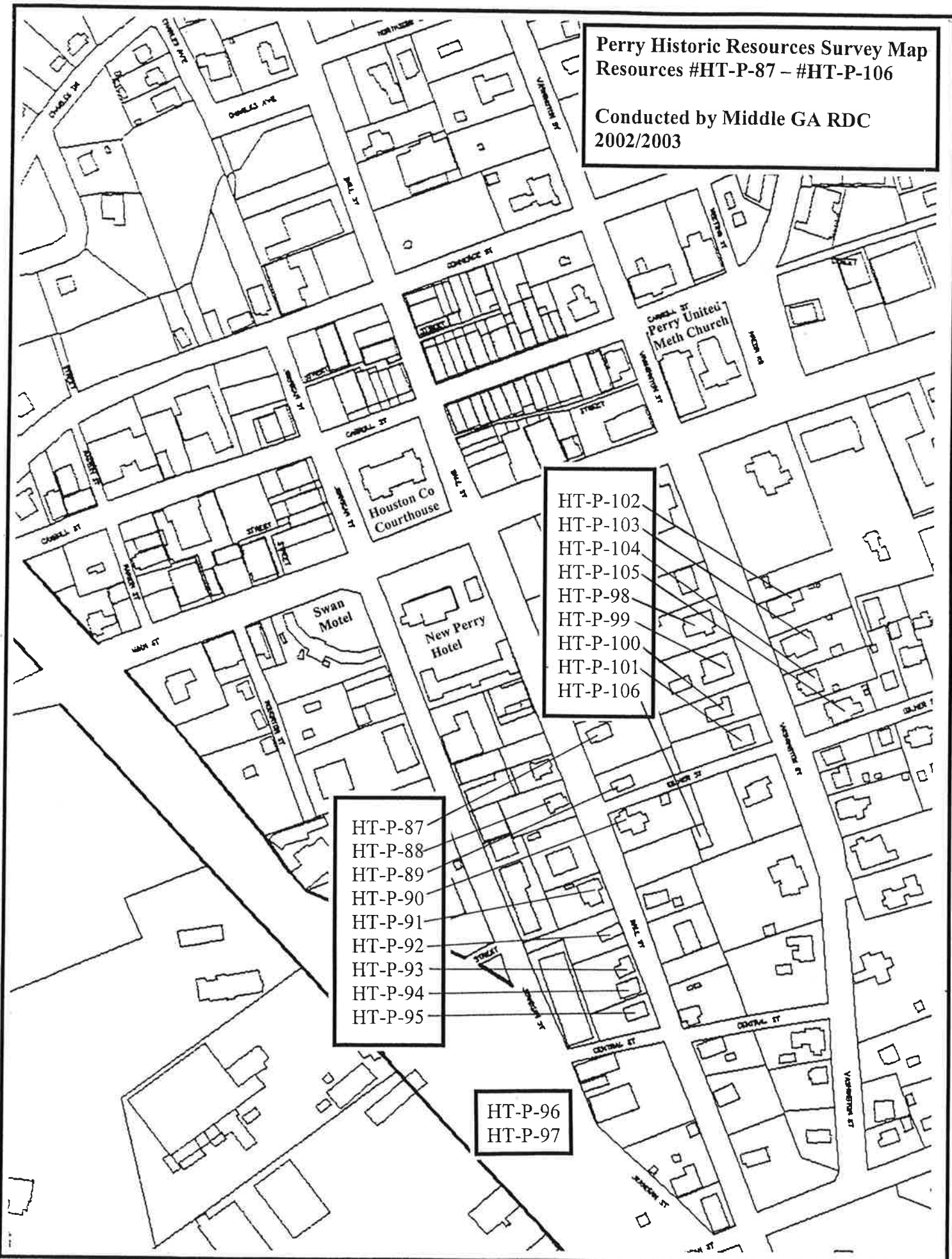
HT-P-75
HT-P-76
HT-P-77

HT-P-86
HT-P-85
HT-P-84
HT-P-83



Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources #HT-P-87 - #HT-P-106

Conducted by Middle GA RDC
2002/2003



- HT-P-102
- HT-P-103
- HT-P-104
- HT-P-105
- HT-P-98
- HT-P-99
- HT-P-100
- HT-P-101
- HT-P-106

- HT-P-87
- HT-P-88
- HT-P-89
- HT-P-90
- HT-P-91
- HT-P-92
- HT-P-93
- HT-P-94
- HT-P-95

- HT-P-96
- HT-P-97

Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources #HT-P-107 – #HT-P-131;
#HT-P-152 – #HT-P-154

Conducted by Middle GA RDC
2002/2003

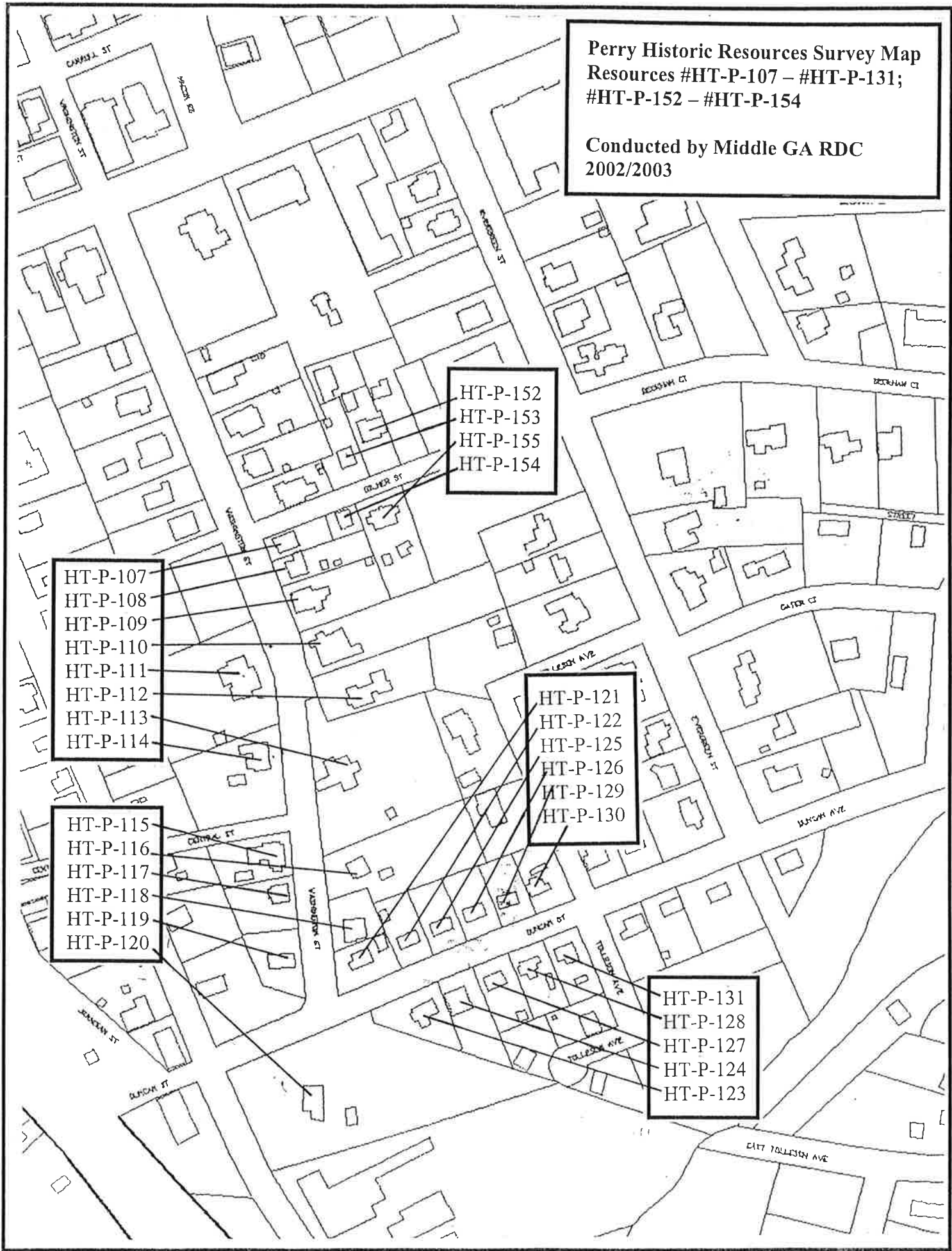
HT-P-152
HT-P-153
HT-P-155
HT-P-154

HT-P-107
HT-P-108
HT-P-109
HT-P-110
HT-P-111
HT-P-112
HT-P-113
HT-P-114

HT-P-121
HT-P-122
HT-P-125
HT-P-126
HT-P-129
HT-P-130

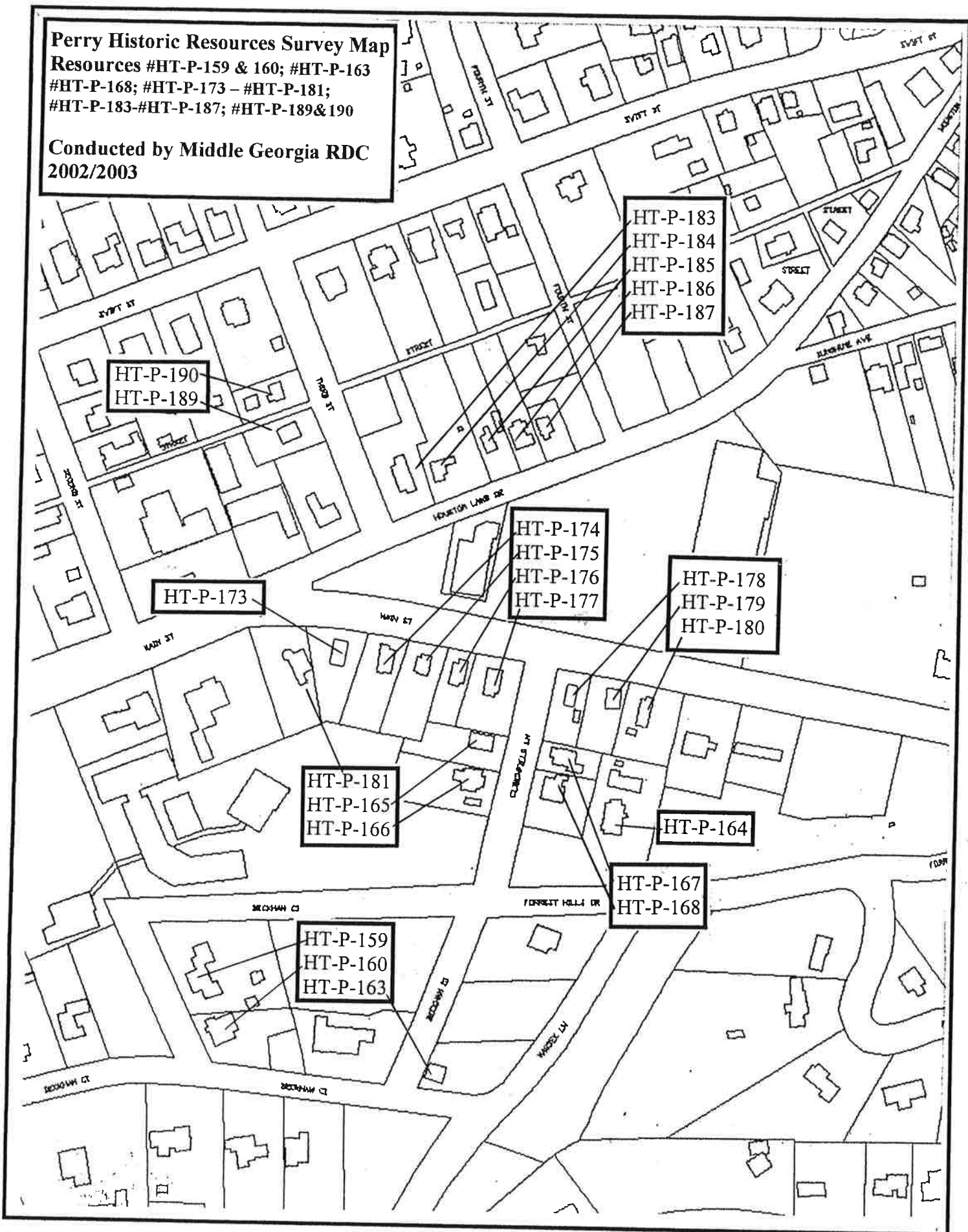
HT-P-115
HT-P-116
HT-P-117
HT-P-118
HT-P-119
HT-P-120

HT-P-131
HT-P-128
HT-P-127
HT-P-124
HT-P-123



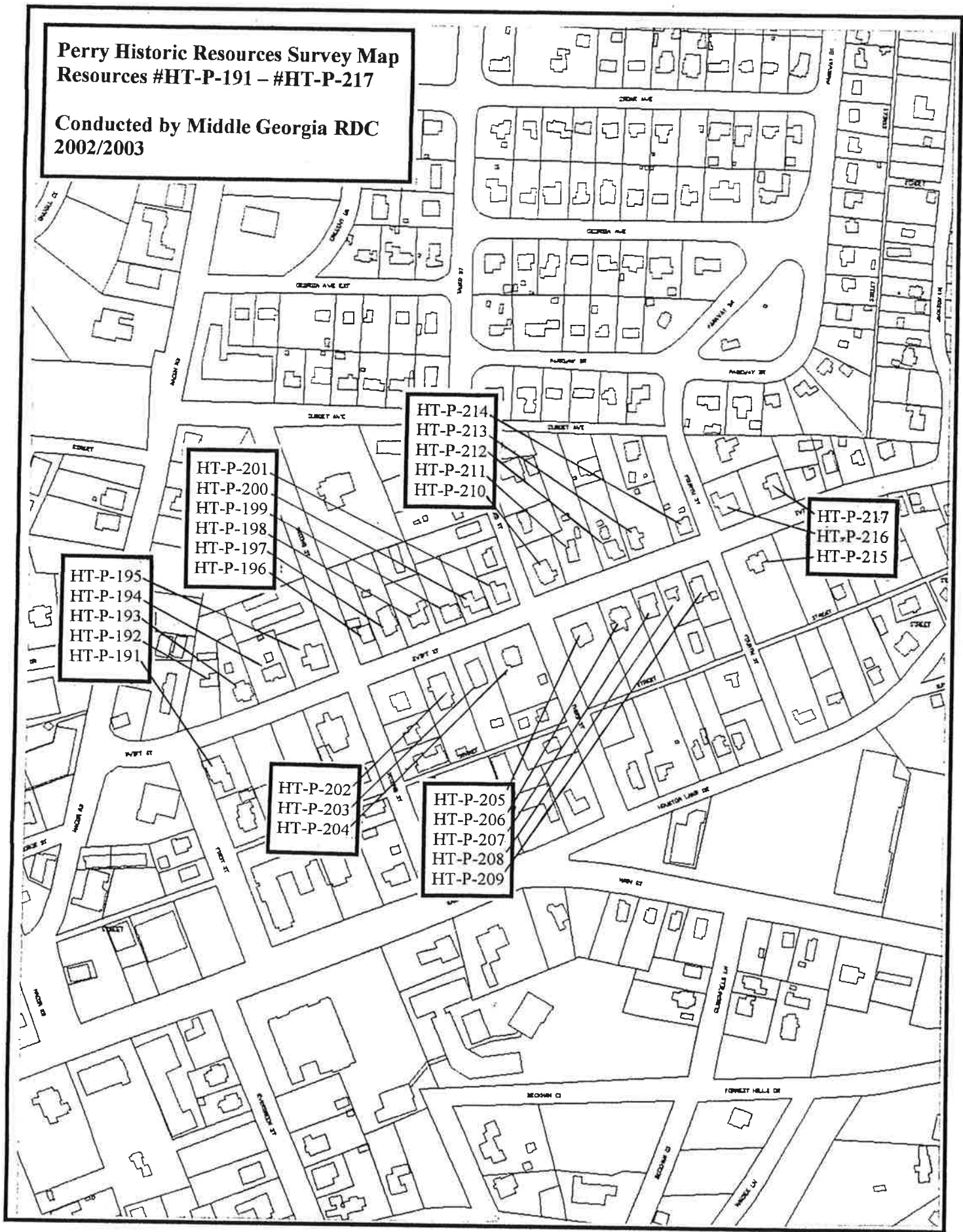
Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources #HT-P-159 & 160; #HT-P-163
#HT-P-168; #HT-P-173 - #HT-P-181;
#HT-P-183-#HT-P-187; #HT-P-189&190

Conducted by Middle Georgia RDC
2002/2003



Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources #HT-P-191 – #HT-P-217

Conducted by Middle Georgia RDC
2002/2003



HT-P-195
HT-P-194
HT-P-193
HT-P-192
HT-P-191

HT-P-201
HT-P-200
HT-P-199
HT-P-198
HT-P-197
HT-P-196

HT-P-214
HT-P-213
HT-P-212
HT-P-211
HT-P-210

HT-P-217
HT-P-216
HT-P-215

HT-P-202
HT-P-203
HT-P-204

HT-P-205
HT-P-206
HT-P-207
HT-P-208
HT-P-209

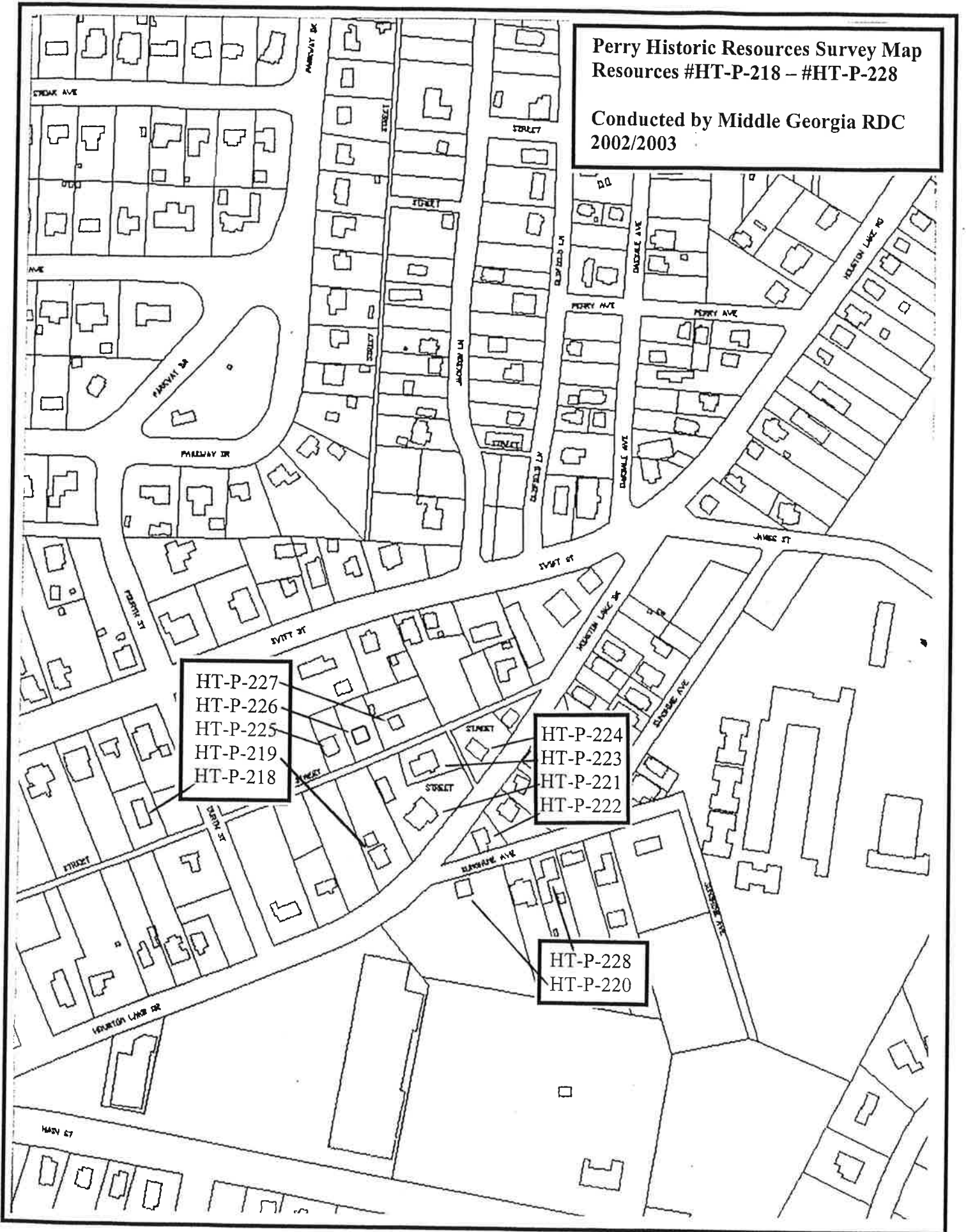
**Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources #HT-P-218 – #HT-P-228**

**Conducted by Middle Georgia RDC
2002/2003**

HT-P-227
HT-P-226
HT-P-225
HT-P-219
HT-P-218

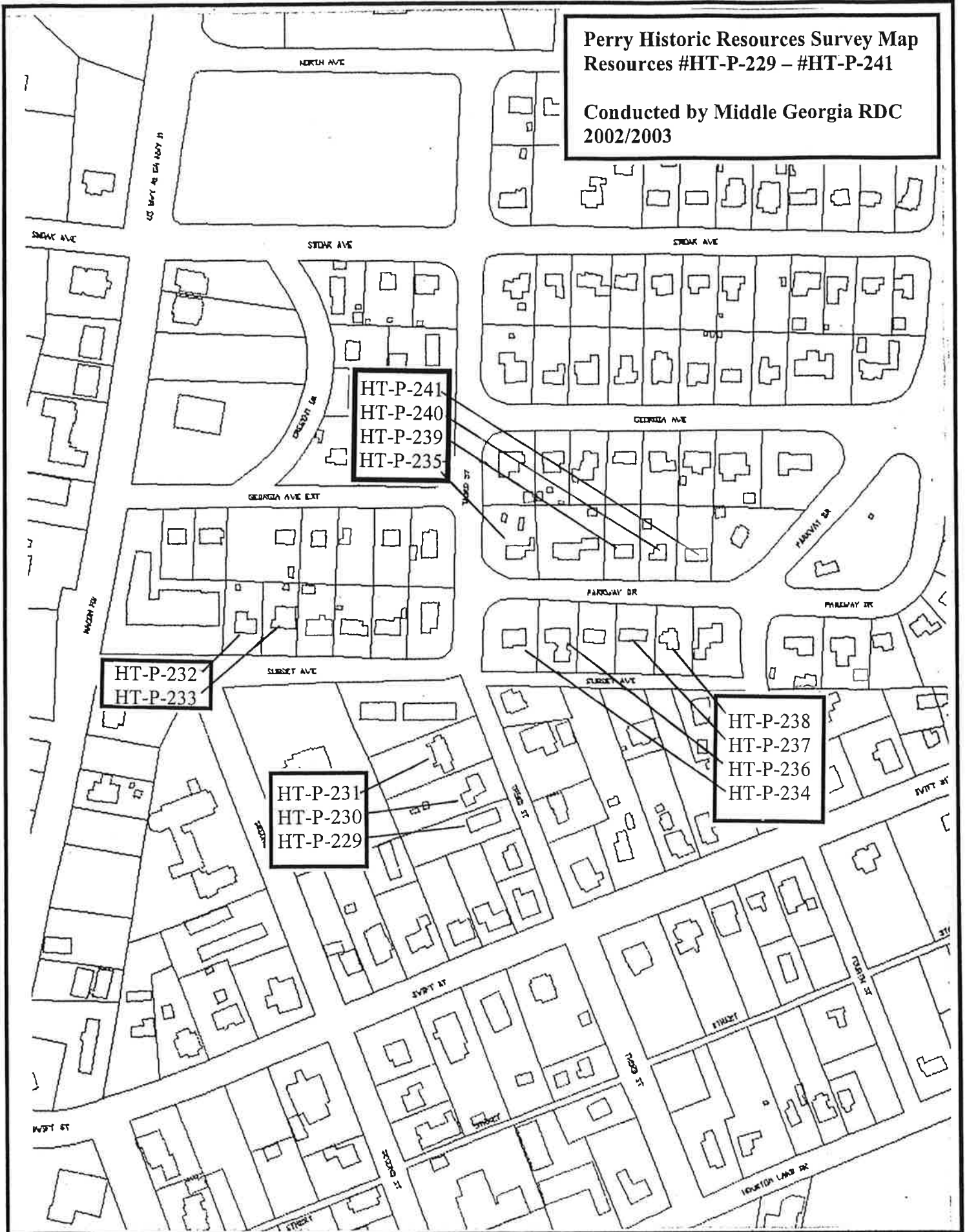
HT-P-224
HT-P-223
HT-P-221
HT-P-222

HT-P-228
HT-P-220



**Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources #HT-P-229 – #HT-P-241**

**Conducted by Middle Georgia RDC
2002/2003**



HT-P-241
HT-P-240
HT-P-239
HT-P-235

HT-P-232
HT-P-233

HT-P-231
HT-P-230
HT-P-229

HT-P-238
HT-P-237
HT-P-236
HT-P-234

HT-P-237
HT-P-236
HT-P-234

Perry Historic Resources Survey Map
Resources # HT-P-242 – #HT-P-250
Conducted by Middle Georgia RDC
2002/2003

HT-P-249
HT-P-248

HT-P-250
HT-P-247
HT-P-246

HT-P-245

HT-P-244

HT-P-243

HT-P-242

