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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Hopkins, Judge Henry William and Francesca, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number : 229 Remington Avenue not for publication
city or town Thomasville vicinity
state Georgia code GA county Thomas code 275 zip code 31792

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

[Signature] Signature of certifying official/Title 20 MAR '13 Date

Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper 5.14.13 Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Commerce/Trade: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian: Italianate

foundation: Brick
walls: Wood: weatherboard
roof: Asphalt
other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House in Thomas County is located two blocks east of Broad Street, the main commercial street in Thomasville in southwest Georgia. Built in 1886 by master-builder Tudor Rommerdall, the Hopkins house is a picturesque two-story, wood-frame house designed in the Italian Villa style. The L-shaped main block features a tower in the re-entrant angle that originally included a cupola, or belvedere, which was removed by 1928. The house is clad in weatherboard and covered with a low-pitched roof with corbeled chimneys. The double-leaf main entrance is sheltered by a wraparound porch. The initial "H" for Hopkins is centered above the entrance among foliated carvings. The house also features a two-story octagonal tower and a one-story, triangular-shaped window bay. The house is rich in architectural detail and scroll-sawn details are located on the exterior. The interior plan features a central stair hall with two large parlors on the southwest side and the dining room and rear ell to the northeast. The interior features an elaborate main stair and ornate mantels and moldings. The second floor features five bedrooms and a bathroom. Beginning in 1956, the house was divided into four apartments and many rooms were divided into smaller ones. In 2011, the Hopkins house was rehabilitated as office space, which resulted in the removal of many of the nonhistoric partition walls and the preservation of many historic features.

Narrative Description

The Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House in Thomas County is located two blocks east of Broad Street, the main commercial street in Thomasville in southwest Georgia. This prominent Italian Villa-style house (photos 1-2), built in 1886, is located on a corner lot in an area of commercial and religious buildings between downtown and the residential Tockwotten-Love Street Historic District. The Hopkins house, located at the west corner of South Dawson Street and Remington Avenue, is the only house in the area. The house is oriented to the southeast and is sparsely landscaped with front and side lawns and side and rear parking lots (photos 1,3, 5).

The two-story Hopkins house has an irregular plan with a cross-gabled main block and a rear gable-roofed wing (photos 3, 5). The roof has a moderate pitch and is covered in asphalt shingles. The rear section has a metal roof. There are two prominent polychrome brick chimneys and two smaller chimneys. A wraparound porch spans the south and east facades (photos 1-2). The central double-door entrance has an elaborate surround with a floral motif, fluting, paneling, and a large decorative letter "H" in the center (photos 6-7). The front gable has a band of trim with small circles. The attic level is reached by a winder stair. The exterior walls are weatherboard, except for the vertical siding on the frieze which also has small windows as part of the entablature. The foundation is formed by brick piers and other various materials. The original wood windows are single-light and two-over-two-light double-hung sashes. Second-story windows are capped by a pediment with decorative scrollwork. The porch retains two decorative brackets with scrollwork, but other brackets and details have been lost (photo 6). The third story of the tower was removed in 1928.

The irregular-shaped interior plan features an entrance vestibule and hall, which includes the stairs (photos 8-10). The entrance vestibule and stair hall are separated by a Gothic-style arch. The north and west sides of the house feature the front parlor (photo 11) and the octagonal rear parlor (photo 12). The dining room, with its triangular-shaped window bay, is located on the east side and includes a Gothic-style arch (photos 13-14). The kitchen and other service spaces were located to the rear (north). The walls and ceilings are finished with plaster. The floors and trim are heart pine. The house includes eight original mantels. The mantels in the two parlors feature mantels with mirrors, cabinets, and spindles (photos 11-12). The remaining six mantels are less elaborate with carved and turned details (photos 17-20).

Interior doors are mostly four-panel wood doors and several are hung with ornate cast-iron hinges (photo 20). Many doors have large transom windows. The staircase has turned balusters, a paneled stringer, and a finely carved newel post (photos 9-10). The second floor features a third Gothic-style arch in the corridor, wood baseboards, and decoratively turned corner staffs, which protect the corners of plaster walls (photo 16).

The house has been altered since its construction in 1886. Between 1889 and 1895, a small porch was built on the east side of the tower. By 1912, the porch extended across both sides of the tower with a diagonal leading edge. By 1928, the diagonal edge was replaced by the current L-shaped porch roof. The front porch was also enclosed before 1975 and

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included a sewing machine repair shop.¹ At one time, fluted columns supported the porch.² The cupola was removed between 1912 and 1928. Between 1886 and 1895, a one-story porch was added to the west side of the rear wing. By 1912, it was rebuilt as a two-story porch, enclosed and, eventually, removed.³

Between 1953 and 1956 the house was divided into four apartments, two on the first floor and two on the second floor. The front parlor, rear parlor, and the small room between the rear parlor and the stair hall comprised one first-floor apartment. The second first-floor apartment comprised the stair hall, porch, dining room, and two rooms in the rear ell, including the kitchen in the northeast corner. The second-floor apartments were formed from the five bedrooms and one bathroom.

Changes to the house as a result of its conversion to a multi-family dwelling include enclosing the stairs with sheetrock to separate the ground floor from the second floor. The wall that defined the stair hall was removed, but the uppermost portion with the plaster molding remains (photo 9). The rear parlor originally extended from the stair hall to the octagonal bay to the west. This space was later divided into its current configuration with a partition wall that divides the rear parlor into two smaller rooms. A large cased opening originally provided access from the front parlor to the rear parlor. The rear servants' stair was removed and no evidence of it remains. The rear porch was divided into smaller rooms. Several windows on the rear of the house were removed and replaced with modern vinyl windows and some windows were converted to doors. A metal fire-escape stair was added to the west side.

In 2011, the Hopkins house was rehabilitated by a new owner as a doctor's office. The rehabilitation included the removal of the partitions that divided the interior into apartments, repaired damaged plaster and woodwork, and new buildings systems were installed. The Hopkins house received final certification by the National Park Service for federal tax credits on October 21, 2011. The property received final certification from the Historic Preservation Division for the state property tax abatement program on August 25, 2011.

¹ Jack Martin, Interview with Brent Runyon. Thomasville, Georgia. January 5, 2011.

² Mary Dailey, Interview with Brent Runyon. Thomasville, Georgia. January 5, 2011.

³ Ibid.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Architecture
- Politics and Government
- Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1886-1945

Significant Dates

- 1886 – Hopkins House is completed
- 1945 – Hopkins dies in Thomasville

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Hopkins, Judge Henry William

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rommerdall, Theodore (Tudor) J. P. (architect, builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the completion of the Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House in 1886 and ends with the death of Judge Hopkins in 1945.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House is significant at the local level under National Register Criteria A and C. Judge Henry William Hopkins was a lawyer, judge, politician, and real-estate magnate who developed several subdivisions in Thomasville and who helped transform Thomas County's private plantations into game preserves that made the county a winter resort. Hopkins was born in Brantley County, Georgia, in 1850 and, in 1871, married Francesca Seward, daughter of James L. Seward, who was active in local and state politics. The Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of the Italian Villa style, a variant of the Italianate style, inspired by vernacular farmhouses of the Italian countryside. In the 19th century, A. J. Downing promoted the "irregularity and the shape of the roof," which rendered the silhouette "extremely picturesque." The Hopkins house is significant in the area of politics and government because the house represents Judge Hopkins' achievements in local and state politics. Hopkins was admitted to the bar in 1868, appointed a county judge in 1874, served two nonconsecutive terms as mayor of Thomasville from 1886 to 1900, served in both chambers of the Georgia state legislature, and served as president of the board of trustees of the Archbold Memorial Hospital until his death in 1945. The Hopkins house is significant in the area of community planning and development because, through his real-estate company, established in 1879, Hopkins developed the East End, West End, and Paradise Park neighborhoods in Thomasville and negotiated the sale of many of the largest antebellum plantations in Thomas County, helping to turn them into private game preserves, which transformed the county into a winter resort that attracted wealthy Northern sportsman.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Judge Henry William Hopkins was a lawyer, judge, politician, and real-estate magnate who developed several subdivisions in Thomasville and who helped transform Thomas County's private plantations into game preserves that made the county a winter resort. Hopkins was born in Brantley County, Georgia, in 1850 and, in 1871, married Francesca Seward. In 1886 Hopkins hired master-builder Tudor Rommerdall to build a large, two-story Italian Villa-style house on Remington Avenue, two blocks from downtown Thomasville. The house was completed the following year.

The Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House is significant under National Register Criterion C at the local level in the area of architecture as an excellent example of the Italian Villa style, a variant of the Italianate style, inspired by vernacular farmhouses of the Italian countryside. In the 19th century, A. J. Downing promoted the "irregularity and the shape of the roof," which rendered the silhouette "extremely picturesque." The house was built by Tudor Rommerdall, a leading builder in Thomasville at the end of the 19th century. Rommerdall's most outstanding example is the Lapham-Patterson House, built in 1886, which is a National Historic Landmark. The Hopkins house is the second house he completed in Thomasville, according to historian Marty Willett.⁴ Rommerdall designed 12 houses, which have so far been identified, and four of them survive. As in the Hopkins house, Rommerdall built large picturesque houses with exuberant flourishes, such as stylized plaster arches, detailed panel doors, polychrome brickwork, and decorative door surrounds.

Theodore (Tudor) J. P. Rommerdall was an architect, contractor, and builder from Spring Bluff, Illinois, a summer resort community near Chicago. According to his descendants, he worked as a laborer on the Chicago Water Tower, one of the few structures to survive the fire of 1871. While in Spring Bluff, he met C. W. Lapham, a Chicago shoe merchant, who hired Rommerdall to build the Lapham-Patterson House. Rommerdall came to Thomasville in 1884 and built the A. T. MacIntyre Building in 1885. Historian Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., noted that "throughout his brief, four-year career in Thomasville, he advertised himself as architect, builder, and contractor, and his diversity is evidenced by his local building achievements."⁵ Rommerdall constructed the "fine wood interior" of the Reid and Palmers book and stationary store, the Allen Normal Industrial School (demolished), the Masury Hotel (demolished), the City Water Works brick tower

⁴Martin R. Willett, *Untitled Research Paper on Hopkins House* (June 24, 1973), 10. On file at Thomasville Landmarks, Inc., Thomasville, Georgia.

⁵Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr. *The Lapham-Patterson House*. (Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section, 1978), 165.

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(demolished), and many other buildings. Rommerdall was killed on December 6, 1887, while working on the City Water Tower.⁶

The Hopkins house is significant in the area of politics and government because the house represents Judge Hopkins' achievements in local and state politics. Hopkins was a significant figure in the history of Thomasville, Thomas County, and Georgia. Hopkins enlisted in the Confederate Army at age 14 and later became a New South-era Democrat as demonstrated by his Progressive politics and belief in social responsibility at all levels of government. His impact was most closely felt in Thomas County, but he was also a leading state legislator on several important issues. Working with Governors L. G. Hardman, Clifford Walker, Hugh Dorsey and leaders in the state legislature, Hopkins was influential on key issues of the era, including fathers who not paying to support their children and statewide Prohibition.⁷

In 1918, Hopkins, then a state senator, wrote a bill, which allowed authorities to track down fathers who were not paying to support their children and confiscate a portion of their pay as child support.⁸ Hopkins' record in pushing statewide Prohibition is well-documented through correspondence. Hopkins was also a leader in wildlife conservation. The early relationship between wildlife conservation and leisure pursuits of Northern winter residents is well-documented. As one of the areas leading sportsmen, Hopkins was "the organizer of many hunts, [and he] staged a typical chase in 1876. [There were many] . . . Northern visitors in the crowd, who evidently enjoyed the sport very much. . . . By the 1880s the fox hunt had ceased to be a pastime and had become a tradition. The Northerners became avid participants."⁹ Later in the 1880s, quail hunting soon became the county's undisputed major sport.

The Hopkins house is significant in the area of community planning and development because, through his real-estate company, established in 1879, Hopkins developed the East End, West End, and Paradise Park neighborhoods in Thomasville and negotiated the sale of many of the largest antebellum plantations in Thomas County, helping to turn them into private game preserves. These preserves transformed the county into a winter resort that attracted wealthy Northern sportsmen.

Following the Civil War, Thomasville's economy recovered more quickly than much of the South because of its location, climate, proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, the longleaf pines and live oak trees, and the gently rolling landscape. Many families who sought refuge in Thomasville during the war stayed or returned to become permanent residents. In the 1870s, Thomasville became one of the South's first winter resorts. Between 1870 and 1900, Thomas County's population more than doubled from 14,500 to 31,000.¹⁰

According to the deed indexes from 1826 to 1911, Hopkins sold more than 200 properties and purchased roughly 90 properties. Between 1879 and 1884 he primarily dealt with city lots. After 1885, he also dealt with very large tracts of land ranging from 125 acres to 1,644 acres. He acquired large tracts near the center of town and in rural parts of the county and he assembled other tracts for development purposes.¹¹

Hopkins brought progressive planning concepts to Thomasville and created new neighborhoods on lands that had been annexed into the city limits around 1866. His developments included the West End, East End, and Paradise Park neighborhoods. East End, for example, was planned on land that Hopkins acquired from Young's Female College. The college sold lots as building sites as early as about 1885, then in 1894, they sold the remaining land to Hopkins, who subdivided the property. By the turn of the 20th century, most lots north of Triplett Avenue (now Eastside Drive) were sold. Lots south of Triplett developed later in the 20th century. The East End neighborhood (which is listed in the National Register) is significant as one of Thomasville's earliest planned residential subdivisions. In 1889, when the land became available, Mayor Hopkins pushed for the issuance of \$15,000 in bonds to pay for what became known as Paradise Park.¹²

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Letters on file. Hopkins Collection. Thomas County Historical Society: Thomasville, Georgia.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, May 22, 1889.

¹⁰ U.S. Census, Thomas County, 1870 and 1890.

¹¹ Index to Deeds and Realty Mortgages. Thomas County, Georgia. On file at Thomas County Clerk's Office, Thomasville, Georgia.

¹² *Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, May 22, 1889.

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The area around the park then developed as the residential Paradise Park neighborhood (which is listed in the National Register).

Hopkins continued to promote Thomasville and he developed marketing materials to attract people to Thomasville as a "Health Resort." By 1882, Hopkins turned to attracting wealthy Northerners interested in the sporting life. Hopkins was a sportsman and, with his law and real estate experience, he was well-positioned to help his friends and acquaintances acquire land and create large, private, hunting reserves.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

**The following developmental history derives from Brent Runyon, "Hopkins House," *Historic Property Information Form*, January 14, 2011. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Henry William Hopkins was born in 1850 in Waynesville in Brantley County, Georgia, the son of a Glynn County, Georgia, physician. The Hopkins family moved to Thomasville during the Civil War. In July 1864, at age 14, Hopkins ran away from home to enlist as a private in the Georgia Militia. He was discharged September 2, 1864, after it was discovered that he was under the required age for enlistment, and he returned home.¹³ In 1871, Hopkins married Francesca (Fannie) Carara Seward (1852-1923), the daughter of James Lindsey Seward. Together, they had ten children. James L. Seward was important both in local and state politics and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1860.¹⁴

Hopkins attended the Fletcher Institute in Thomasville before studying law with his first cousin, Judge John L. Hopkins, in Atlanta. He was admitted to the bar around 1868.¹⁵ In 1879, Hopkins established the Hopkins Real Estate Company. He emphasized the area's healthy climate to promote Thomas County with such marketing materials as a booklet entitled "Thomasville Georgia: The Health Resort Among the Pines," which was published in 1891. Hopkins seems to have incorporated all the attributes of the area into his leisure and professional pursuits. He was known as one of the county's top sportsmen.¹⁶ He was president of the Thomasville Gun Club¹⁷ and he hunted with governors of both Florida and Georgia. He was at the forefront of the land and wildlife conservation movement. He was involved with the Iamonia Club, "formed in 1900 when a number of Northern and local sportsmen leased exclusive shooting privileges on Lake Iamonia for a term of five years. . . to shoot [and] protect the game."¹⁸ Hopkins Real Estate negotiated sales of most local antebellum plantations, helping to turn them into private game preserves. Among the plantations he sold were Springhill, Horseshoe, Mayhaw, Miccosuke, Pebble Hill, Susina, Millpond, Chinquapin, Sunny Hill, and Greenwood.¹⁹

Hopkins also devoted time to civic improvement work. In 1885, Hopkins was responsible for the domestic use of natural gas in Thomasville and his Remington Avenue house was the first in the city to have gas illumination. In 1886, he became Mayor of Thomasville, serving until 1890, and again from 1893 to 1900. He also served as a city alderman. During his first term as mayor, he advocated for a city water system and is credited with the creation of the city's first sewer system. He also contributed to the creation of Pine Tree Boulevard, which encircles the city.²⁰

¹³ Confederate Soldiers' [Pension] Application (for Henry William Hopkins, 1939. Georgia's Virtual Vault. <http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us:8888/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/TestApps&CISOPTR=579494&REC=2>. Accessed on October 25, 2012.

¹⁴ "James Lindsey Seward," <http://bioguide.congress.gov>. Last accessed December 28, 2010,

¹⁵ Biographical Questionnaire (for William Henry Hopkins). Georgia Department of Archives and History. On file at Thomas County Historical Society, Thomasville, Georgia.

¹⁶ William Warren Rogers. *Thomas County 1865-1900*. (Tallahassee, FL.: Florida State University Press, 1973), 256.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 263.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 261.

¹⁹ Biographical Questionnaire.

²⁰ Theo Titus, "One Man Largely Responsible for Area's Beauty." *Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, January 2, 1994.

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Hopkins was a county judge for Thomas County under an appointment from Governor James M. Smith in 1874. He was a member of the Georgia State Senate, 7th District, from 1902 to 1903 and was Senate President Pro Tem from 1903 to 1905.²¹ His local real estate company was responsible for developing the Thomasville neighborhoods of West End, East End, and Paradise Park. Hopkins was good friends with John F. Archbold and helped establish the Archbold Memorial Hospital. He was elected president of the Board of Trustees at the first meeting in 1925 and served in that capacity until shortly before his death in 1945.²² He died in his house on Remington Street and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Thomasville.²³

The Hopkins house was completed between the fall 1885 and spring 1886 in the Italian Villa style. Master-craftsman Theodore (Tudor) J. P. Rommerdall, who had just completed the Lapham-Patterson House, designed and built the Hopkins house. Rommerdall was an architect, contractor, and builder from Spring Bluff, Illinois, a summer-resort community near Chicago. According to his descendants, he worked as a laborer on the Chicago Water Tower, among the few structures to survive the Chicago fire. Rommerdall came to Thomasville in 1884 and the following year completed both the A.T. MacIntyre Building in 1885 in downtown and the Lapham-Patterson House. The Hopkins house was the second house completed by Rommerdall. "Throughout his brief, four-year career in Thomasville, he advertised himself as architect, builder, and contractor, and his diversity is evidenced by his local building achievements. [He constructed the] "fine wood interior" of the Reid and Palmer book and stationary store, the Allen Normal Industrial School (demolished), the Masury Hotel (demolished), the City Water Works brick tower, and many other less notable works."²⁴ Rommerdall was killed on December 6, 1887, while working on the brick City Water Tower.

The Hopkins House remained in the Hopkins family until 1953. The next year it was acquired by B. L. Brewton, who converted the house into four apartments. It was owned by the Brewton family from 1954 until 2005, when it was acquired by a local bank. The house was vacant from 2005 until 2010, when it was purchased by a local doctor who rehabilitated the house as office space in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. As part of the rehabilitation, the partitions that divided the interior into apartments were removed, damaged plaster and woodwork was repaired, and new buildings systems were installed.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ "Judge Henry William Hopkins Died Late Tuesday at Age 95." *Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, March 1895.

²⁴ Thomas, 165.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Runyon, Brent. "Hopkins House." *Historic Property Information Form*, January 14, 2011. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Thomas, Kenneth H., Jr. *The Lapham-Patterson House*. Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section, 1978.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) May 3, 2011
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 17 214340 3415220
Zone Easting Northing

C _____
Zone Easting Northing

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

D _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundary comprises the historic and intact boundary, which has remained the same since the Hopkins house was constructed in 1886.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date December 15, 2012
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840
city or town Atlanta State GA zip code 30034
e-mail Steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House

City or Vicinity: Thomasville

County: Thomas State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller

Date Photographed: August 2012

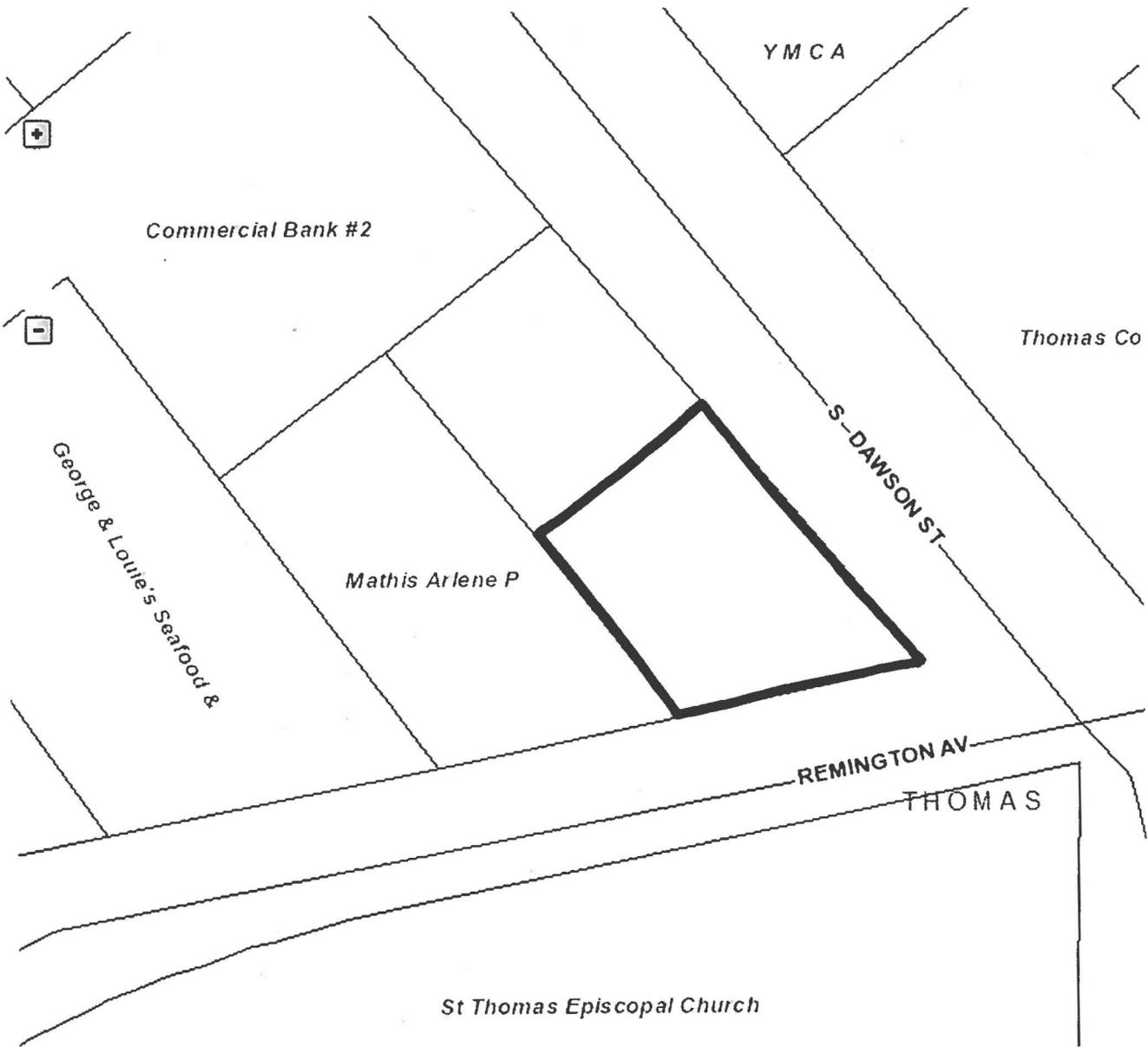
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 22

- 1 of 20. Main (north) and east facade, photographer facing northwest.
- 2 of 20. Main and west facades, photographer facing north.
- 3 of 20. West façade and rear ell, photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 20. Dining room window on east façade, photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 20. North façade and rear ell, photographer facing southeast.
- 6 of 20. Main entrance, photographer facing west.

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- 7 of 20. Main entrance, detail, photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 20. Interior, entrance hall, photographer facing north.
- 9 of 20. Interior, entrance vestibule, photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 20. Interior, hall and stairs, photographer facing southeast.
- 11 of 20. Interior, front parlor, photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 20. Interior, side parlor, photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 20. Interior, dining room, photographer facing southeast.
- 14 of 20. Interior, dining room windows, photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 20. Interior, second floor, stair landing, photographer southeast.
- 16 of 20. Interior, second floor, corridor, photographer facing northeast.
- 17 of 20. Interior, second floor, front bedroom, photographer facing south.
- 18 of 20. Interior, second floor, west-side bedroom, photographer facing southwest.
- 19 of 20. Interior, second floor, west-side bedroom, photographer facing south.
- 20 of 20. Interior, second-floor, rear bedroom, photographer facing northwest.

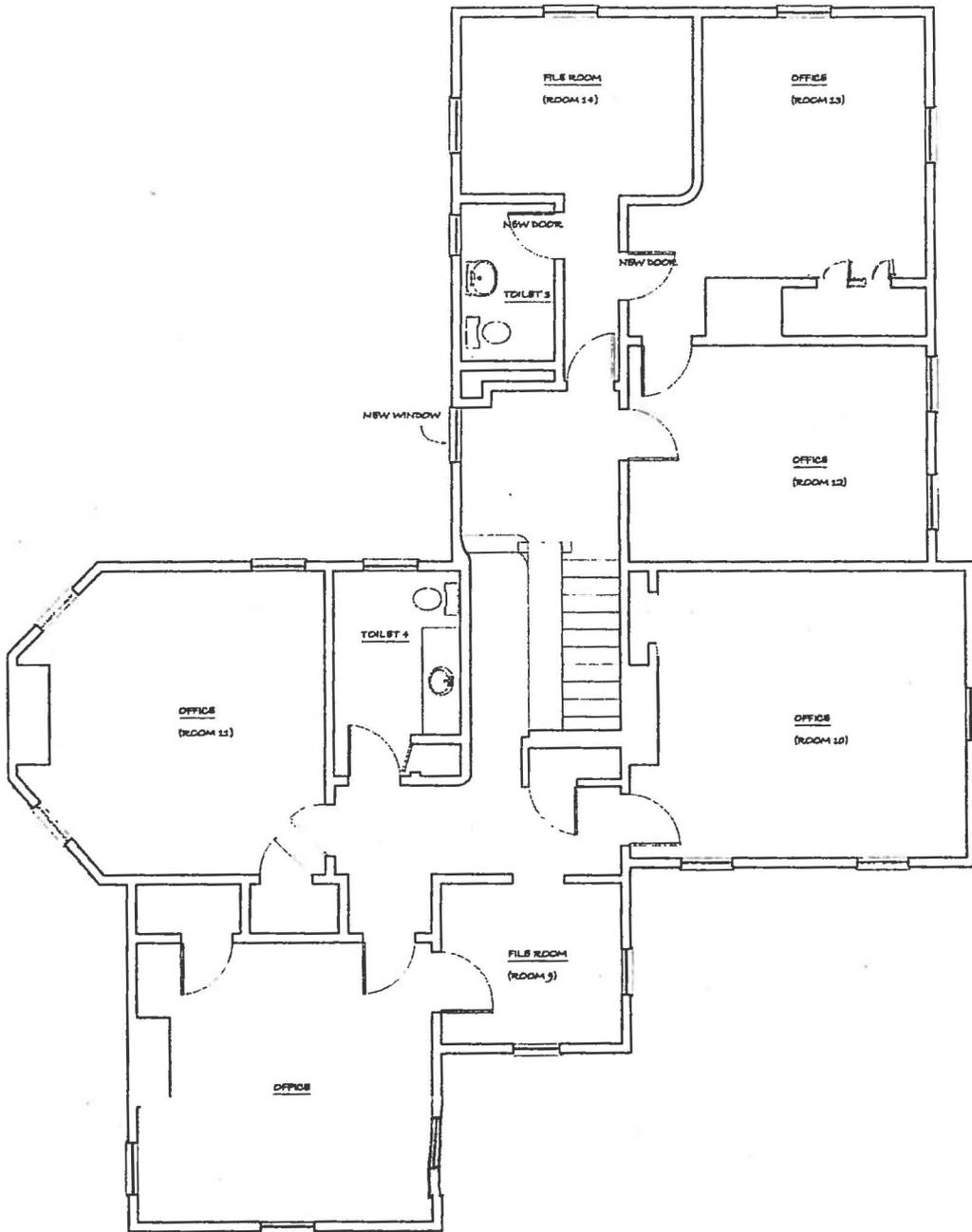


Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House
Thomas County, Georgia

National Register Boundary

Scale: 1 inch = approximately 50 feet



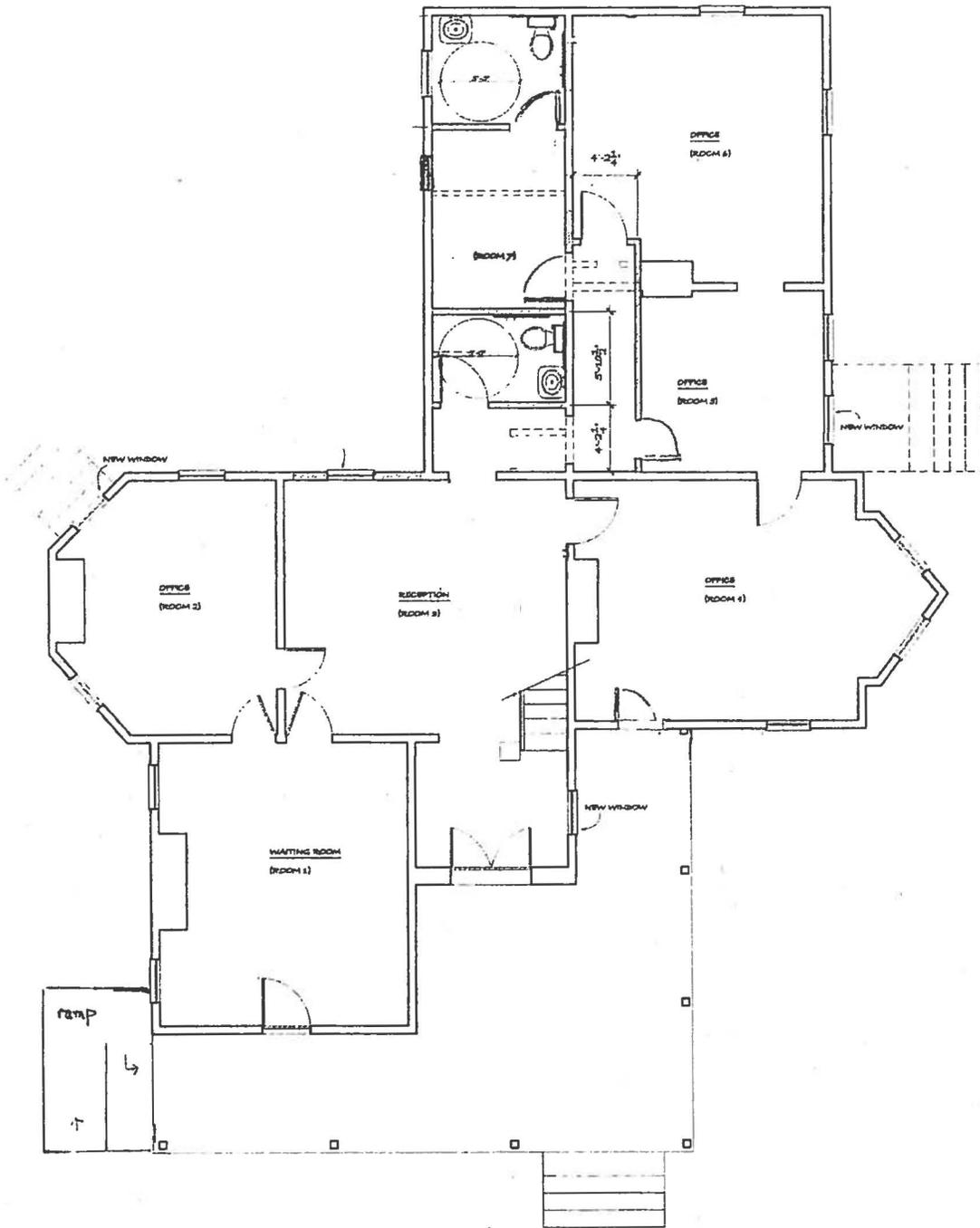


Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House
Thomas County, Georgia

First-Floor Plan

No Scale





Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House
 Thomas County, Georgia

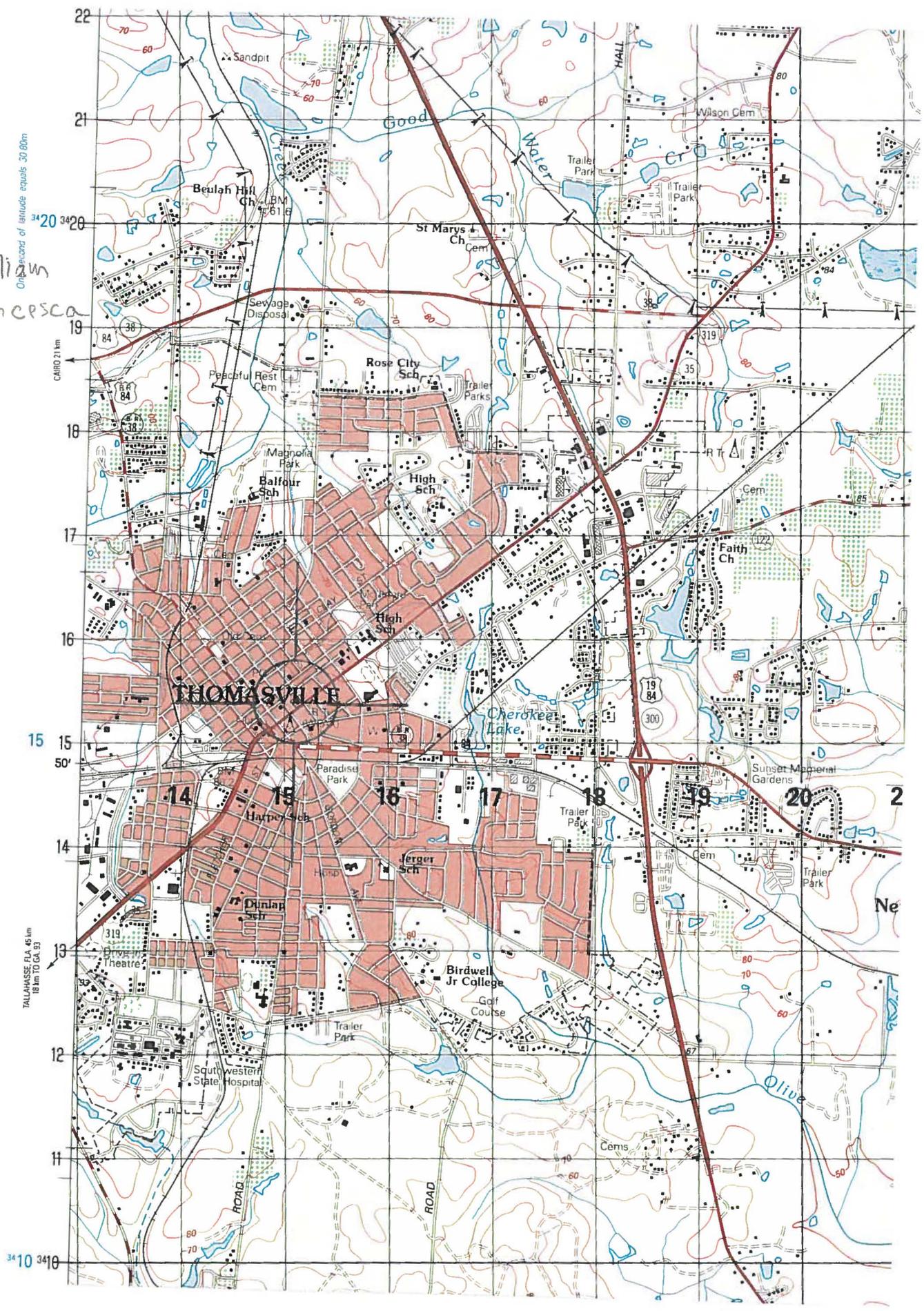
Second-Floor Plan

No Scale



Henry William
and Francesca
Hopkins
House

Zone 17
214340 E
3415220 N











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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hopkins, Judge Henry William and Francesca, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Thomas

DATE RECEIVED: 3/29/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/09/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/15/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000272

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-14-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER



March 20, 2013

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Judge Henry William and Francesca Hopkins House, Thomas County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- CD of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- DVD with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations:

Sincerely,

Lynn Speno
National Register Specialist

Enclosures