

PH0002542

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6th Congressional District

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: GEORGIA	
COUNTY: BIBB	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 715.13.0006	DATE 5/27/71

1. NAME

COMMON:
Home of Miss Louise Anderson

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Captain R. J. Anderson Home

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1730 West End Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Macon

STATE:
Georgia

CODE: **13** COUNTY: **Bibb** CODE: **021**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
			No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
Miss Louise Anderson

STREET AND NUMBER:
1730 West End Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Macon

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Bibb County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Macon

CITY OR TOWN:
Macon

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **less than 1 acre**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
1. The Historic Architecture of Macon by Carl Feiss and Russell Wright

* DATE OF SURVEY: **1970** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Middle Georgia Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
Macon Coliseum

CITY OR TOWN:
Macon

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

* **2. Historical Survey by Middle Georgia Historical Society**
1970 Local

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **GEORGIA**
COUNTY: **BIBB**
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ENTRY NUMBER: **715.13.0006**
DATE: **5/27/71**

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

When built in the early 1840's, this house was small, consisting of five rooms, and was simply for living and shelter. As its inhabitants gained wealth and social prestige, however, the structure grew and became more detailed and refined.

The plan was simple in arrangement in order to facilitate its occupants daily living and to harmonize with their peculiar tastes and character. It consisted merely of a raised ballon frame supporting steep roofs with many gables. At first, this urban dwelling had literally no detail or decoration.

All floors are made of hard wood planks with base boards toed and headed with simple moulding. The hardware on each window and door is of the hand-crafted era. The detail and functioning parts are intact today. The high floor level enabled the structure to stay dry, while the steep roof was ventilated through the gables to insure air circulation. The floor level windows and doors were designed with raised panels and simple trim dying into corner blocks decorated with circular forms.

The principal entrance, or front door, is accented by a framed transom and cut glass sidelights. It opens into a entry hall extending the length of the building. This passageway protects the apartments from sudden drafts and maintains the privacy and dignity of the inhabitants. The front apartments are the master bedroom and living, or sitting, room. A rear bedroom connects the front through an access door which is beside the fireplace of both rooms. These fireplaces are designed simply with sloped backs and mantels in an Ionic motif. The common chimney breaks into the rooms and provides an increase in wall depth enabling both rooms to have a large closet. The dining room is symmetrical with the rear bedroom, and its detailing is simple, with floor length windows giving added height and light. This room and a portion of the other spaces have high ceilings with simple molding around them at frieze height, which wall paper dies into and from which wall hangings are suspended.

The kitchen is a room to the rear with an additional gabled roof. The window sills are at counter height and mouldings were eliminated due to the utilitarian character of this portion of the cottage.

Several years later, two bedrooms were added symmetrically to the side and front of the living room and master bedroom; and details and decoration were increased throughout the house. New gables which accented the front rooms and bordered the veranda were decorated with verge boards or barge boards meeting an artistic drop finial. The lower portions of the gables are detailed with cornice returns several feet along the gable face. These returns also marked the division of ship lap siding on the gables and clap-board siding over the walls below cornice height. This gable decoration was also added to the other gables of the old structure and jig saw decoration was added to the veranda flat-post supports.

A catslide roof was added to member into the steeply pitched roof of the original structure instead of a gable at the rear of the new addition. The lintels of the windows in the addition were made similar to a triangular dentitive. Each double hung, double action window was protected by a wooden louvered shutter. These windows show a loss of detailing and craftsmanship.

These additions plus landscaping give this urban dwelling the appearance of a home rather than a cottage. Enough of the original structure is evident, however, to make this house valuable as an example of a type of architecture prevalent during pre-Civil War America.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) c. 1840

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Architecture</u>
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	Music <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
		Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The R. J. Anderson House of Macon, Georgia, is exemplary of pre-Civil War Cottage architecture. For this reason, the Captain R. J. Anderson Home is of interest to all students of history and architecture.

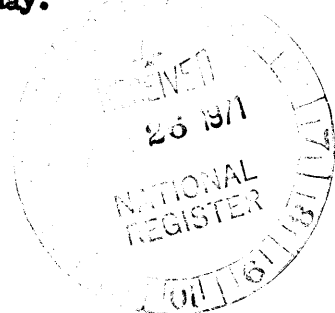
According to records of the transfer of titles, this cottage was built about 1840, perhaps by Emily P. Mallory. Mrs. Mallory sold the house to William W. Chapman and William A. Ross who sold it to Hansell R. Watkins and he, in turn, sold it to Washington Poe in 1857.

In 1858 Artemus Goolsby bought the house and lived there during the War Between the States. He was one of the Macon citizens who called for the nomination of candidates to the convention in Milledgeville to vote on secession; he was sent as a delegate.

The heirs of Artemus Goolsby sold the property to Mrs. Pauline Binswanger in 1871 and nineteen years later she sold it and adjacent lots to Mrs. Julia Fathie Coley Anderson. Mrs. Anderson was the wife of Captain Robert Anderson who had lost an arm during the War.

Originally the front yard extended to the Federal Road and because the first telegraph line was strung on this road, it was sometimes called the Wire Road. There were tennis courts and flower gardens and magnolia trees in front of the house; and in the rear, in a separate building, there was a ballroom. There was a wine cellar in the basement which the Andersons had floored and used as a storage room.

Captain Anderson was the tax receiver for Ribb County until his death. One of his two surviving daughters, Miss Louise Anderson, lives in the house today.



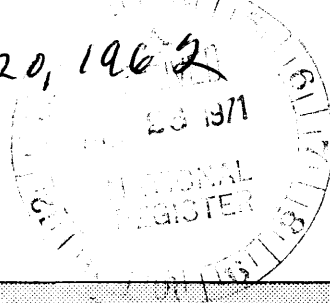
SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Miss Louise Anderson, owner and daughter of Captain R. J. Anderson, by Miss Blythe McKay, Women's Editor of The Macon Telegraph, Macon, Georgia.

Interview Jan 20, 1962



10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		32 ° 49 ' 53 "	83 ° 39 ' 10 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mr. John J. McKay, Jr., President

ORGANIZATION: **Middle Georgia Historical Society, Inc.** DATE: **March 23, 1971**

STREET AND NUMBER:
c/o Macon Coliseum

CITY OR TOWN: **Macon** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: *Mary Gregory Jewett*
Title: State Liaison Officer
Date: April 19, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Downey
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: MAY 27 1971

ATTEST:

William H. Huntley
Keeper of The National Register

Date: MAY 12 1971

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

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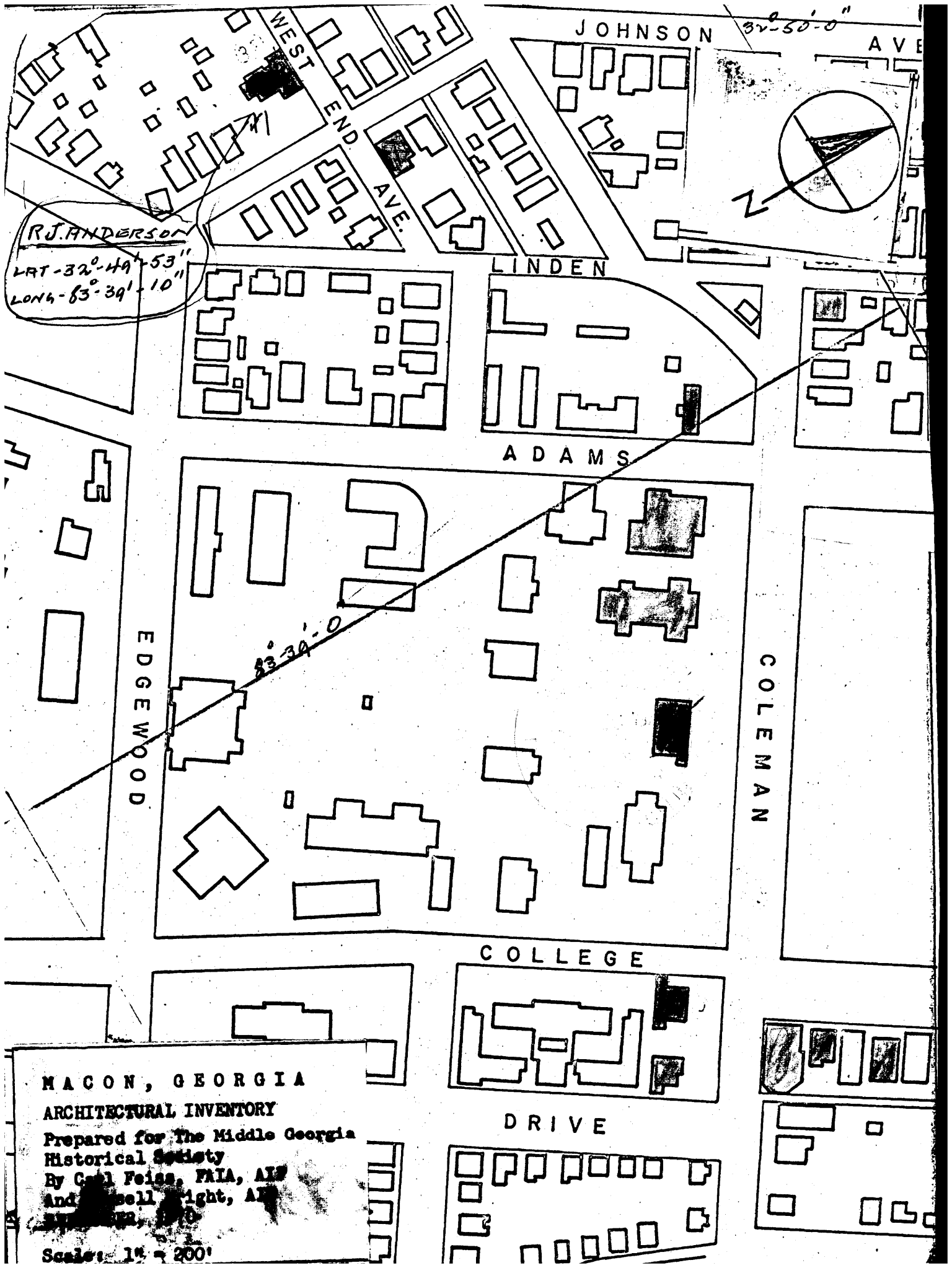
3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Macon, Georgia Architectural Inventory by
Carl Feiss, FAIA, AIP and Russell Wright, AIP
SCALE: 1" = 200'
DATE: September, 1970

4. REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
 2. North arrow.
 3. Latitude and longitude reference.





R.J. ANDERSON
 LAT - 32° - 49' - 53"
 LONG - 83° - 39' - 10"

83° 34' 0"

MACON, GEORGIA

ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY

Prepared for The Middle Georgia
 Historical Society

By Carl Feiss, FRIA, AIA
 and Russell Wright, AIA

SEPTEMBER, 1979

Scale: 1" = 200'