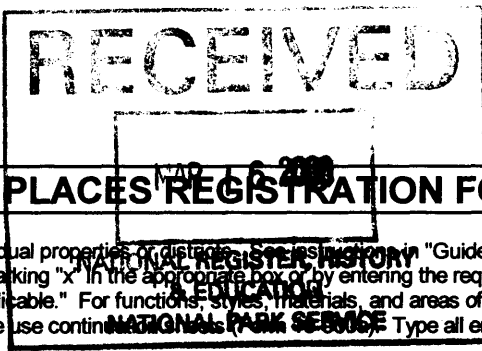


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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

**historic name** MacIntyre Park and MacIntyre Park High School  
**other names/site number** N/A

## 2. Location

**street & number** 117 Glenwood Drive  
**city, town** Thomasville ( ) vicinity of  
**county** Thomas **code** 275  
**state** Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31792

( ) not for publication

## 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property:

- ( ) private
- (x) public-local
- ( ) public-state
- ( ) public-federal

### Category of Property:

- ( ) building(s)
- (x) district
- ( ) site
- ( ) structure
- ( ) object

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	4	4
sites	2	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
<b>total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>

**Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:** N/A

**Name of previous listing:** N/A

**Name of related multiple property listing:** N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

Richard Cloves  
Signature of certifying official

March 7, 2000  
Date

W. Ray Luce  
Director, Historic Preservation Division,  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property ( ) meets ( ) does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency or bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson A. Bull 4.14.00

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

[Signature]  
Keeper of the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

Education: school  
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

### Current Functions:

Education: school  
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

### Materials:

foundation	Concrete
walls	Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	Metal

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### Summary Description

The MacIntyre Park and MacIntyre Park High School historic district is located north of downtown Thomasville and includes the 10-acre MacIntyre Park and the adjoining 15.6-acre MacIntyre Park High School campus, which features two principal classroom buildings, a gymnasium, and a football stadium and practice field. The first **(north) classroom building** was designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown and built from 1925 to 1926. It is a T-shaped, two-story Classical Revival-style building with a double-loaded corridor and projecting arcaded auditorium/gymnasium. The brick exterior features terra-cotta door and window surrounds, balustrades and sculptural niches. In 1930, the firm of Lockwood and Poundstone designed the **south classroom building**. Its Classical style closely matches the earlier north building. The south building features a double-loaded corridor with projecting classroom wing in front and a large auditorium at the rear. The two buildings were joined by an arcaded breezeway in 1964. **Thomas County Veterans Memorial Stadium**, designed by S. Ralph Fetzer in 1948, is located at the west end of the campus. Seating is constructed of poured concrete and concrete block with metal bleachers. The **gymnasium**, completed in 1950, was designed by Lloyd Greer of Valdosta. It is a large, brick-and-block, gable-roofed building with clerestory windows. The open plan features retractable bleachers, a locker room, and office space. **MacIntyre Park** is a wooded recreational park covered with both evergreen and deciduous trees. It mostly undeveloped grassy lawn and wooded areas with playground equipment.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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#### MacIntyre Park High School

The MacIntyre Park High School campus covers over 15 acres and features three historic buildings, a historic football stadium, a historic athletic field and three nonhistoric buildings that were added as the needs of a growing town increased attendance in the school system. The historic portion of this school consists of two, two-story Classical Revival-style buildings framed with steel with red-brick veneer. Each building has projections from the main building mass. The Classical Revival buildings are faced with textured, or wire-cut bricks with brick quoins. Both have terra-cotta water tables, window sills, door casings, balustrades, and cornices. The majority of the fenestration are six-over-six-light double-hung awning windows. A few other sash configurations are found on both buildings. These buildings were built in 1925-1926 and 1930-1931 and front Glenwood Drive. The gymnasium, stadium, and practice field are also historic components of this campus.

The north and south buildings are sited on level terrain although the back of the campus and later buildings slope down to a ravine. The campus features towering mature pines and numerous dogwoods buffering the space between the buildings and the surrounding roads. The pines were original to MacIntyre Park; the dogwoods were planted later. Original concrete sidewalks and terraces surround the north building. The south building features an original semicircular driveway. Most buildings on the campus are now connected by a network of corrugated metal covered walkways located behind the north and south buildings.

#### *North Building*

The north building, designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown and built from 1925 to 1926, is a symmetrical, T-shaped building with stretcher-bond brick walls. The building is distinguished by the front-facing gymnasium that includes seven doors with arched terra-cotta casings and decorative scroll keystones. The gym is further defined by a base of soldier-coursed bricks and two terra-cotta niches with acanthus scroll brackets that flank the east entrance. All doors leading to the gym have been closed except for one which has been replaced with a fire-rated door. Except for the door flanked by niches, these were originally double French doors. The arched transoms above the doors remain intact. The two main entrances flank the projecting gym and feature rectilinear terra-cotta casings with flat hoods supported by brackets. These doors also have large, exposed transoms. Two additional arched doorways, framed like those on the gym, are located at the north and south ends of the building.

The southeast corner of the building has a gray and white marble cornerstone. The east side reads: "Board of Education, E. R. Jerger President, W. A. Watt Vice President, R. G. Fleetwood, W. H. Rockwell, A. D. Little, W. J. Upchurch, R. G. Mays, B. B. Broughton Supt., A. Ten Eyck Brown Architect, J. A. Rowland Supt. Const." The south side reads: "Grand Lodge of Georgia F. & A. M."

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### Section 7--Description

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over the Masonic compass symbol and "G." Below the compass it reads: "A. D. 1925. Laid by A. L. 5925 James D. Hamrick, Grand Master."

The interior plan of the north building is organized around the double-loaded corridor that runs the length of the building on both floors. The interior is plain plaster walls. Lockers line the corridors. The basement measures about one-third the size of the first floor and is used for classes. The gymnasium/auditorium, which was converted to a library in 1960, is the most ornate interior space. It features in has a high coffered ceiling that has been filled in between the beams with acoustic tile and fluorescent lights. The plaster walls have arched openings, framed with brick and divided by pilasters. The openings had doors which have been filled but the arched transoms remain. There are three openings on the side elevations and one on the front wall. The stage area has been altered into two offices and a reference desk. The stage area is defined by two pilasters with large acanthus-leaf corbels that support a large beam.

The north building was originally heated by coal burning furnaces in the basement boiler room. Both buildings were wired for electricity and plumbed; the bathrooms were modernized with new fixtures in 1975. An air-conditioning system was added during a rehabilitation in 1975. Both buildings still have radiators which are used to supplement the newer HVAC system.

#### *South Building*

The south building, designed by Lockwood and Poundstone in 1930 and built between 1930 and 1931, features a double-loaded corridor with a front-projecting classroom wing and a rear auditorium. The main entrance is recessed behind a three-bay arcaded loggia that includes four decorative terra-cotta rondels. The rondels feature an eagle with an open book and the Greek letters Alpha and Omega. Below the two center seals are large original light fixtures -- the wiring comes through the open book. Window and door surrounds match those on the north building and the roof features a balustraded parapet like that on the earlier classroom building.

The south building is entered through the loggia into a lobby with decorative columns and original light fixtures. The lobby leads to a vestibule which is connected to the two-story auditorium by three doors. A double-loaded corridor runs the length of the building from the vestibule to the south end. An additional corridor serves the classroom wing at the south end of the building. Classrooms, restrooms, and offices are on each side of the corridor on both floors.

The interior features plaster walls and minimal ornament, except for large public spaces. The corridors and classrooms include original wood door casings and baseboards; a plain chair rail is found in the corridors. The hallways now have red metal panels covering the plaster below the chair rails. Numerous radiators provide heat throughout the throughout the building. The pine floors have

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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been covered throughout with carpet. Hallways and classrooms have dropped acoustical tile ceilings. The transoms were filled to fire-rate the buildings.

The ceilings in the lobby and vestibule remain at their original height. This space is defined by two square columns and two pilasters with composite capitals. The capitals feature acanthus leaves, baskets of fruit, and rosettes. The columns support a large beam separating the lobby from the vestibule. Three doors with the original arched transoms lead from the vestibule to the auditorium. There are three original glass-and-brass pendant light fixtures in this space. New vinyl tile covers the floor.

The auditorium in the south building has a raked oak floor that drops three feet from the entrances to the stage. Two aisles separate three seating sections. The folding plywood seats have an ash veneer and cast-iron frame. The end of each row has a highly decorative cast-iron panel with a vase motif. The exits flanking the stage have wooden rectilinear hoods with reeded central panels. The balcony is decorated with recessed wood panels. There four glass-and-brass pendant light fixtures over the balcony and match the light fixtures in the lobby. Three, large arched windows on each side of the auditorium have been filled with sheetrock and replaced by smaller windows. Each window had a wood panel at the bottom that was retained. The space is heated with radiators.

The stage is defined by cast-plaster pilasters with composite capitals like those found in the lobby. The pilasters frame a cast-plaster surround with an acanthus leaf design, two rope designs and a modified fleur-de-lis pattern. A dentil cornice crowns the surround. The stage has an oak floor and is "skirted" with plain recessed flat wooden panels. The back wall of the stage is painted brick. Narrow staircases at stages right and left lead to small balconies with two small storage or dressing rooms. The coffered ceiling features ten original light fixtures. Six of these, suspended from chains above the main floor, are decorative glass-and-brass fixtures. The four above the balcony feature exposed light bulbs. The medallions from which they hang appear to have been designed as vents with open metal grillwork.

In 1964, a connector was built between the north and south buildings. This two-story hyphen connects the historic north and south buildings. It is sympathetic to the original design, yet distinguishable as a later addition. Its cinder-block construction is clad with textured red bricks. The lower passage has five brick arches on each side with cast-stone keystones. The second-floor passage has five panels of brick lattice. The connector also features a cast-stone string course and cornice. It has a lift in the rear for handicapped access. It was designed by the Thomasville architectural firm of Jinright and Ryan. The one-story section was constructed in 1964; the "Upper Level Connector" was added in 1971.

In 1975, Jinright and Ryan drew the plans for the "Conversion of MacIntyre Park School to Accommodate the Fifth and Sixth Grades for the Thomasville City School System." The plans

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included better equipment for heating, air conditioning, energy savings and lighting, as required by the Georgia State Department of Education. The changes did not alter the configuration of significant public spaces such as the loggia, lobby, vestibule, corridors or auditorium. Important exterior and interior finishes were also retained including: masonry, tile, terra-cotta, plaster and wood. Changes to both buildings included: covering most existing sashes with plywood; adding a modern air-conditioning system; modernizing the plumbing; adding a suspended acoustical tile ceiling in classrooms & hallways. In the South building, some interior walls were removed and new walls erected. The classroom configuration was not altered at all in the north building. Most windows that were covered with plywood retain their original sashes beneath the plywood sheathing.

#### *Secondary Campus Buildings:*

Practice Field, also called Athletic Field, 1925. The practice field is to the west of the main buildings and north of the parking lot. It is a wide-open grassy field, with a buffer strip of mature pine trees at the north end. It was used by students during fair weather until the gymnasium was completed in 1949.

Thomas County Veterans Memorial Stadium, 1948. The football stadium is located west of the main buildings and parking lot. The stadium and parking lot are enclosed with chicken-wire fencing topped with barbed wire. It has a grass playing field. The seating area on the east is constructed of concrete block with metal bleachers. On the west, the seating area was built into a hill. It is poured concrete with metal bleachers. The *Thomasville Times-Enterprise* reported in December 1947 that "the new stadium plans drawn by S. R. Fetzner, architect, were approved. These plans and specifications have been submitted to the Federal Works Agency for approval. The architect estimates the cost of the stadium at about \$80,000." Building and funding the stadium was a community effort: "Many civic-minded men and firms contributed supervision, materials, publicity, solicitation and organizational work. The city administration, the county commissioners, the board of education and hundreds of individuals joined in to make it a reality."<sup>1</sup> S. Ralph Fetner, AIA, of Jacksonville, Florida, designed Mill Creek Plantation in Thomas County, the Hotel Scott and the W. Fred Scott House in Thomasville.

Gymnasium, 1950. Designed by Valdosta architect Lloyd Greer, the gym is sited between the main buildings and the stadium. It is a rectangular, gable-roofed building. It is cinder block construction with smooth red brick in a stretcher pattern on the lower half; the top part of the building is clad in

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<sup>1</sup>Elizabeth F. Hopkins Collection, Vol. 131, p.68. *A Complete History of Thomasville High School Football*, James K. Harper. Thomasville Genealogical, History, and Fines Arts Library. Thomasville, Georgia.

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### Section 7--Description

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metal panels. The roof is corrugated metal. The building has four-over-two-light metal windows; the top sash is an awning window over a fixed bottom sash. The windows are located at ground level on the east side of the building and just under the roof line on the north and south sides of the building. The interior is mostly a one-story space with a cement floor and a rubber playing surface. It has new retractable bleachers, a dropped acoustical-tile ceiling and aluminum doors. Public restrooms are located on the west side of the building. The east end of the building has a second story. The first-floor contains locker rooms with showers. The second story has pine floors and stairs and vertical V-groove paneling. The gym has a one-story brick addition on the south side that accommodates separate locker facilities for the high school football players. This gym also serves as a laundry, offices, and storage and locker space.

Cafeteria/Band Facility, 1964. This cinder-block building is veneered with smooth red bricks in a stretcher bond pattern. It is divided into three sections and has a low-pitched gabled roof. The central portion houses the cafeteria and features large windows on the eastern wall. The two wings have high, narrow, horizontal windows. The cafeteria has a dropped acoustical ceiling and terrazzo floors. The north wing contains the kitchen. The south wing is not connected through interior doors to the cafeteria.

Exploratory Building, 1993. This detached rectangular building is constructed of red textured bricks in a stretcher bond pattern. It has six-over-six metal windows and bricked recessed areas representing windows. The north wall of the building has bricked recessed arches with bricked recessed "windows." It is covered by a metal gabled roof with parapet walls to give the appearance of a flat roof. The building also has brick quoins. This is also a very sympathetic addition which blends in with the campus, yet is clearly distinguishable as nonhistoric. It was designed by the local architectural firm of Jinright, Ryan and Lynn.

Modular Classrooms, 1993. Two double-wide trailers are located behind the south building for additional classroom space. The wood-sided trailers sit on concrete block piers.

### MacIntyre Park

North of MacIntyre Park High School, across Washington Street, is MacIntyre Park. The terrain in the park slopes from Mitchell Street and Glenwood Avenue down towards a creek which bisects the park. This is the same ravine that cuts through the middle of the school's campus and runs roughly southeast to northwest. The ground also slopes dramatically from Washington Street down to Clay Street, where another creek runs along the northern edge of the park. These creeks have cut deeply into the landscape -- their ravines range from about three to six feet deep. The creeks, lined with rocks, generally have a small flow of water, about a foot deep. One creek is crossed by a new wood foot bridge.



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MacIntyre Park is a natural park with large trees and well tended landscape. Vegetation consists of mature pines and hardwoods such as water oaks, live oaks and sycamores. Around the edges of the park are azaleas and dogwoods. The park includes picnic shelters and playground equipment none of which is more than twenty years old. The majority of the park is not developed, but is maintained as grassy lawn and wooded areas.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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**Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:**

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**  N/A

A    B    C    D    E    F    G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

Architecture  
Education  
Recreation/Entertainment

**Period of Significance:**

1893-1950

**Significant Dates:**

1893 - MacIntyre Park was established.  
1925-1926 - MacIntyre Park High School (north building) constructed.  
1930-1931 - South classroom building constructed.  
1948 - Thomas County Veterans Memorial Football Stadium built.  
1950 - Gymnasium built.

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Brown, A. Ten Eyck (architect)  
Lockwood and Poundstone (architects)

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Fetzer, S. Ralph (architect)  
Greer, Lloyd (architect)  
J. M. Culpepper & Sons (general contractor)

#### **Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

MacIntyre Park High School is significant in the area of architecture because the Classical Revival-style principal buildings, designed by some of the state's most prominent architects, represent the rise of classicism in Georgia in the first decades of the 20th century. MacIntyre Park High School is an outstanding example of Classical Revival-style architecture which had by the 1930s become common in Georgia for educational and municipal buildings. The buildings includes many characteristics of the Classical Revival style: red brick exterior, symmetrical facades, and elaborate classical ornament applied to arcaded entrances, window and door surrounds, sculptural niches, balustrades, keystones, and rondels.

A. Ten Eyck Brown, the prominent Atlanta architect who designed the north building, designed Classical Revival-style buildings throughout Georgia and especially in Atlanta. In Thomasville, Brown designed the Bank of Thomasville in 1926. Brown was unanimously elected by the Board of Education to design this building. In selecting Brown as the architect for the north building, the Board of Education noted in October 1923 that Mr. Brown "is employed by the Atlanta board of education as supervising architect of their school building program involving the expenditure of more than four million dollars. Dr. Strayer of Columbia University states that Mr. Brown ranks among the foremost school architects in the country."

The south building, designed by Atlanta architects Lockwood and Poundstone in 1930 and completed in 1931, was designed to blend with the existing north building. Its terra-cotta decorative elements and red brick closely match the north building. Although not symmetrical, it includes many of the Classical Revival-style decorative elements found on the north building, such as round-arched doors, keystones, quoins, and ornate door and window surrounds.

MacIntyre Park High School is significant in the area of education because it represents the efforts of the Thomasville Board of Education to provide improved public educational facilities for the city's growing white population. Prior to 1901, the Thomas County area offered education in the private sector only. These institutions included a female college, a branch college of the State University system for males only and several other private schools for both "coloreds" and whites. In 1901 the Thomasville Public School system was organized and Thomasville High School was opened in the

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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building that originally housed the Fletcherville Institute.<sup>2</sup> By 1915 the Board of Education of the City of Thomasville constructed its first building -- East Side School which opened September 20, 1915 and housed seven lower grades.<sup>3</sup>

Population growth soon began to exceed the existing facility and the board of education began the process of funding the construction of new high school building. The *Thomasville Times-Enterprise* records the Board of Education meeting of July 7, 1922: "The board discussed the proposed new high school and . . . that a special act be passed at the present session of the General Assembly providing for a special registration in order that bonds may be voted upon for the purpose of erecting a high school building . . . and ask that they request Hon. W. I. MacIntyre (great-nephew to Col. MacIntyre) to introduce a local bill providing for a special registration." This motion was passed on June 27, 1923 and the bond election was set at \$150,000. In October of that year, architect A. Ten Eyck Brown of Atlanta appeared before the board of education and was unanimously elected to design MacIntyre Park High School.

MacIntyre Park is significant for recreation/entertainment as a gift of park lands from private business for the benefit of the citizens of Thomasville. From the middle of the 19th century through the first three decades of the 20th century, city planners and private developers embraced the concept of urban parks and green spaces that would provide city dwellers with natural, contemplative places for passive leisure activities. Based on the tenets and designs of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, these parks first appeared in large northeastern cities but by the end of the 19th century they could be found throughout the United States. In Georgia, Druid Hills and Piedmont Park in Atlanta and Forsyth Park and Daffin Park in Savannah are examples of picturesque urban parks. MacIntyre Park is among three urban parks in Thomasville. Magnolia Park and Paradise Park, like MacIntyre Park, are natural parks with an emphasis on passive recreation. These parks, each planned in the 19th-century, provide open green space and wooded areas that contrast sharply with the development of downtown Thomasville.

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<sup>2</sup>The Fletcherville Institute was an 1885 Gothic Revival college located on Bartow and Fletcher Streets. It later became South Georgia College. After the High School vacated the building, it was demolished in the 1960's to make way for Harper Elementary School.

<sup>3</sup>East Side School was individually listed in the National Register on 12/16/77. This building was restored and is now homes to the Thomasville Cultural Center.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **National Register Criteria**

MacIntyre Park and MacIntyre Park High School is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A because of its association with the themes of education and recreation/entertainment. MacIntyre Park and MacIntyre Park High School is also eligible under Criterion C because it is an outstanding example of Classical Revival-style architecture.

#### **Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

#### **Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1893 with the establishment of MacIntyre Park and ends in 1950 when the gymnasium was built. The gymnasium is the last contributing building constructed during the historic period.

#### **Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

Contributing buildings include: MacIntyre Park High School north building, south building, gymnasium, and stadium. The practice field is a contributing structure. MacIntyre Park and the historic landscape associated with the school each count as a contributing site. Noncontributing building include: exploration building, cafeteria/band rehearsal building, and two modular classroom buildings.

#### **Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

In 1893, 26 acres of land was given to the City of Thomasville in honor of Colonel Archibald Thompson MacIntyre by the Thomasville Exchange and Banking Company. MacIntyre (1822 - 1900) was a prominent local attorney and planter. He served in the State of Georgia House of Representatives 1849-1850. He commanded a Thomas County militia company during the Civil War and later served in the United States House of Representatives from 1872 to 1873.<sup>4</sup> He was one of Thomas County's first elected members to that body after the Civil War.

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<sup>4</sup>Antebellum Thomas County, 1825 - 1861, William Warren Rogers, The Florida State University, 1963. pp. 38, 130.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The *Weekly Times-Enterprise* (September 23, 1893) published the city council proceedings of September 18, 1893 which recorded the gift of the park to city: "That the land hereinafter described shall be forever kept as a park and for park purposes, and shall be kept in order for such purposes . . ." Further noted was a dedication to the city ". . . all the streets in the last survey . . . of lands . . . which lie in the corporate limits of the City of Thomasville, this dedication to be in lieu of in exchange for the dedication of A. T. MacIntyre made heretofore."

The southern end of the first appears on the 1885 Birds-Eye view map of Thomasville. It is undeveloped land covered with pine trees with land sloping into the ravine. A map dated February, 1895, shows the park bounded by Mitchell, Clay, First and Jackson Streets; Washington Street cuts through the park which is named "Glen Fern Park" on this map.<sup>5</sup>

Although William Warren Rogers includes a chapter on "Picnic, Parties, and Promenades," in *Thomas County, 1865 - 1900*, he only refers to this park once, in another chapter. He wrote "Blacks, no less than the whites, had large and enthusiastic Sunday schools and on one occasion held a Union Sunday school picnic at MacIntyre's Park that equalled [sic.] any held by the whites" (p.179). It may be that Paradise Park's proximity to downtown and the winter homes of visiting northerners, made it a more popular location for large celebrations. No other news reports were found covering activities in the park. The preface to the 1917-1918 city directory notes that Thomasville "is amply provided with public parks and other recreational advantages." However, under its "Directory of Miscellaneous Information," the only park listed in the directory is Paradise Park.

Prior to 1901, the Thomas County area offered education in the private sector only. These institutions included a female college, a branch college of the State University system for males only and several other private schools for both "coloreds" and whites. In 1901, the Thomasville Public School system was organized and Thomasville High School was opened in the building that originally housed the Fletcherville Institute.<sup>6</sup> By 1915, the Board of Education of the City of

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<sup>5</sup>"The Property of Snodgrass & Hawkins," Map drawn by G. A. Sherman, Feb., 1895, From other maps and data.

<sup>6</sup>The Fletcherville Institute was an 1885 Gothic Revival college located on Bartow and Fletcher Streets. It later became South Georgia College. After the High School vacated the building, it was demolished in the 1960's to make way for Harper Elementary School.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Thomasville constructed its first building, the East Side School which opened September 20, 1915 and housed seven lower grades.<sup>7</sup>

Population growth in Thomasville soon began to exceed the existing facility and talks began of building a new high school in the early 1920's. The *Thomasville Times-Enterprise* records the Board of Education meeting of July 7, 1922: "The board discussed the proposed new high school and . . . that a special act be passed at the present session of the General Assembly providing for a special registration in order that bonds may be voted upon for the purpose of erecting a high school building . . . and ask that they request Hon. W. I. MacIntyre (great-nephew to Col. MacIntyre) to introduce a local bill providing for a special registration." This motion was passed on June 27, 1923 and the bond election was set at \$150,000. In October of that year, architect A. Ten Eyck Brown of Atlanta appeared before the board of education and was unanimously elected to design MacIntyre Park High School.

On January 17, 1924, a petition was submitted "To the Heirs of Col. A. T. MacIntyre" due to the stipulation that the land be used for park purposes only. The petition stated that "In view of the situation confronting the school authorities, and because we feel such a use would not be contrary to the intent and purpose of Col. MacIntyre's Will, we most earnestly petition you, his heirs, to grant to the city enough land, in a corner of the park contiguous to the present school grounds, for the erection of a new High School. By such a use of a small portion of the Park practically every household in Thomasville would become a direct beneficiary of Col. MacIntyre's generosity for generations to come."<sup>8</sup>

A Study Committee was also formed to consider the location of the new high school. This committee published their opinion in the March 7, 1924 issue of the *Times-Enterprise*. "This site [MacIntyre Park] is nearly level, having a gentle slope which would provide desirable drainage, and would permit the placing of the building in such a way as to provide east and west lighting for class rooms which is an important feature in any building . . . Ample grounds for recreation and future expansion should be provided. The park location affords ample grounds for a high school unit in construction and organization . . . If placed upon the East Side campus the possibility of future growth along these modern and well established lines would be rendered impossible." Thus, even before construction began on the new building, the town was looking at future expansion for the school system.

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<sup>7</sup>East Side School was individually listed in the National Register on 12/16/77. This building was restored and is now homes to the Thomasville Cultural Center.

<sup>8</sup>Unpublished archival materials on file at Thomasville Landmarks, Inc.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The Board of Education voted to have the High School placed in MacIntyre Park. One point in favor of this site was that it would "preclude the necessity for the acquisition of additional property somewhere in the city when the next school will be built, which will be within five years at the present rate of growth."<sup>9</sup> The petition was granted and part of MacIntyre Park was formally designated as the site for the new high school building on March 28, 1924. On February 20, 1925, the cornerstone was placed, officially beginning construction.

The proposed site for the high school had the highest elevation found in MacIntyre Park. The school has grown to cover most of the block southeast of Washington Street (with the exception of the earlier construction of the East Side School). No encroachments have occurred on the portion of the park bounded by East Washington, Mitchell, and Clay street and Glenwood Drive.

As early as May, 1929, the Thomasville Board of Education began discussing a bond issue to finance more new school buildings. School enrollment reached 1,550 students that year and overcrowding was a problem such that "the necessity of holding two sessions in some of the grades on account of having more classes than the system had room to house them." In the years 1925 to 1930 student population increased by 25 percent. On September 24, 1930, an election for school bonds was passed by an overwhelming majority. The bond issue was for \$125,000. The *Thomasville Times-Enterprise* reported, "Of that amount \$100,000 will be spent for a completion of a unit that will be placed next to the present high school building and which will make one of the most complete junior and senior high school units in the state."<sup>10</sup>

By October 1930, the Atlanta architectural firm Lockwood and Poundstone had presented blueprints to the Board of Education. Otis Poundstone's design was approved on October 10th. The November session of the board moved that contracting bids be submitted no later than December 10. During this session, the board awarded the construction contract to the Daniels Lumber Company of La Grange, Georgia at \$89,650. J. L. LeHotay of Opelika, Alabama was awarded the heating and plumbing contract for a bid of \$14,510.<sup>11</sup> Construction began in the winter of 1930 - 1931.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, March 24, 1924.

<sup>10</sup>*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, September 13, 1930.

<sup>11</sup>*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, December 22, 1930.

<sup>12</sup>"January -- We return after vacation and begin the grind again. We find men digging cavernous holes in the ground on the east side of the campus. They have started a new school building!" *The Pines*, 1931, p. 66.



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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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With the completion of MacIntyre Park High School's south building in 1931, the Thomasville Board of Education began instituting a twelve grade system which replaced an eleven grade system. At this point the north building was turned into the junior high school (7th, 8th & 9th) and the south building housed the senior high grades 10th, 11th & 12th). This transition to a 6-3-3 plan (six grades of elementary school, three grades of junior high school, and three grades of high school) was completed in 1936 and at that time it was the only school system of its size in the State of Georgia to be so organized. This system was kept in place until 1969.

Athletics have always been very important to Thomasvillians. A "History of Thomasville Schools," written in 1947 by then School Superintendent H. R. Mahler, pointed out the need for "adequate facilities for a good recreation program" in Thomasville. He explained that Thomasville did not have a stadium or gymnasium big enough to accommodate attendance at football or basketball games. The practice field (1925) was noted as being useful only during fair weather.<sup>13</sup> Plans for a stadium, drawn by S. R. Fetner, were submitted to the Board of Education on December 12, 1947. The estimated cost was \$80,000. The Thomasville Touchdown Club was organized in January of 1948, to raise some of the funds needed to build the stadium. On June 17, 1948, the town passed a bond issue to raise \$150,000 -- \$100,000 was to build the new "white gymnasium and \$50,000 for the negro schools" athletic needs. The Thomas County Veterans Memorial Stadium, was completed in 1948.

On May 3, 1949, a bond election was called and passed for \$150,000 to fund construction of the Thomasville Public School Athletic Building. In September that year the Board of Education approved the plans of architect Lloyd Greer of Valdosta. A second bond issue for \$60,000 was awarded on November 28, 1949. The successful bidder for building the Gymnasium was Clement A. Evans Co., of Atlanta. Construction was finished in 1950. The brick athletic-wing was added to the Gymnasium in 1964.

In May of 1954 the Supreme Court ordered the desegregation of public schools with "all deliberate speed." During the next decade, the country would be rocked as public schools slowly became integrated. Throughout the 1950s, editorials in the *Thomasville Times-Enterprise* did not support desegregation, although eventually opposition waned as it became clear that all schools would be required to integrate.

On April 5, 1966, Thomasville's Board of Education published a "Notice of School Desegregation Plan Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964" in the local paper. This plan included MacIntyre Park High School. The Thomasville schools were set to open in 1966 with a slight teacher shortage.

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<sup>13</sup>Elizabeth F. Hopkins Collection, Vol. 132, p.4. Thomasville Genealogical, History, and Fine Arts Library. Thomasville, Georgia.

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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The assistant state school superintendent stated that the shortage could have been due to integration because "Negro teachers [were] leaving for high-paying jobs previously closed to them."<sup>14</sup> He did not think teachers were quitting because of the integration guidelines. The shortage was felt nationally. An August 23 report in the *Times-Enterprise* stated that city school teachers were back to prepare for classes. It made no mention of the teacher shortage or integration.

In 1969, MacIntyre Park High School dropped seventh-grade classes, and in 1970 the eighth-grade classes were also dropped. This changed the school into the familiar high school system that teaches ninth through twelfth grades. The school was converted into a middle school in 1975 with middle school classes beginning in 1976. A new high school was finished in 1976 and is located across Jackson Street, southeast of MacIntyre Park High School.

Other building projects have continued to enlarge the campus' facilities. A new cafeteria/band facility was built in 1964. A "connector" between the north and south buildings was built in two stages in 1964 and 1971. As the city's population continues to grow, MacIntyre Park Middle School has added more buildings. Two modular classrooms, familiar on most Georgia school campuses, were added in 1993. An "Exploratory Building" was also added in 1993 to accommodate accelerated classes.

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<sup>14</sup> *Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, August 4, 1966.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Forgey, Melissa and Laura Clough. Historic Property Information Form. November 1997. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS): ( ) N/A**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued  
date issued: June 27, 1995**
- 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 #**

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify Repository:**

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A**

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 25.60 acres

**UTM References**

A)	Zone 17	Easting 215450	Northing 3416280
B)	Zone 17	Easting 215630	Northing 3416390
C)	Zone 17	Easting 215960	Northing 3415960
D)	Zone 17	Easting 215690	Northing 3415760

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

The National Register boundary follows the historic bounds of MacIntyre Park and includes all the land historically associated with MacIntyre Park High School.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** January 15, 2000

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)** (x) not applicable

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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**Name of Property:** MacIntyre Park and MacIntyre Park High School  
**City or Vicinity:** Thomasville  
**County:** Thomas  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** May 1999

**Description of Photograph(s):**

MacIntyre Park High School

1. South building, photographer facing west.
2. South building, photographer facing west.
3. South building and north building (right), photographer facing west.
4. South building, photographer facing southwest.
5. South building, photographer facing southwest.
6. South building with connector (right) and north building (extreme right), photographer facing south.
7. North building and south building (right), photographer facing south.
8. North building, gymnasium, photographer facing west.
9. North building, gymnasium, photographer facing southwest.
10. North building, gymnasium, photographer facing southeast.
11. North building, gymnasium detail, photographer facing south.
12. North building, photographer facing southeast.
13. North building photographer facing southeast.
14. North building and south building (right), photographer facing northwest.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

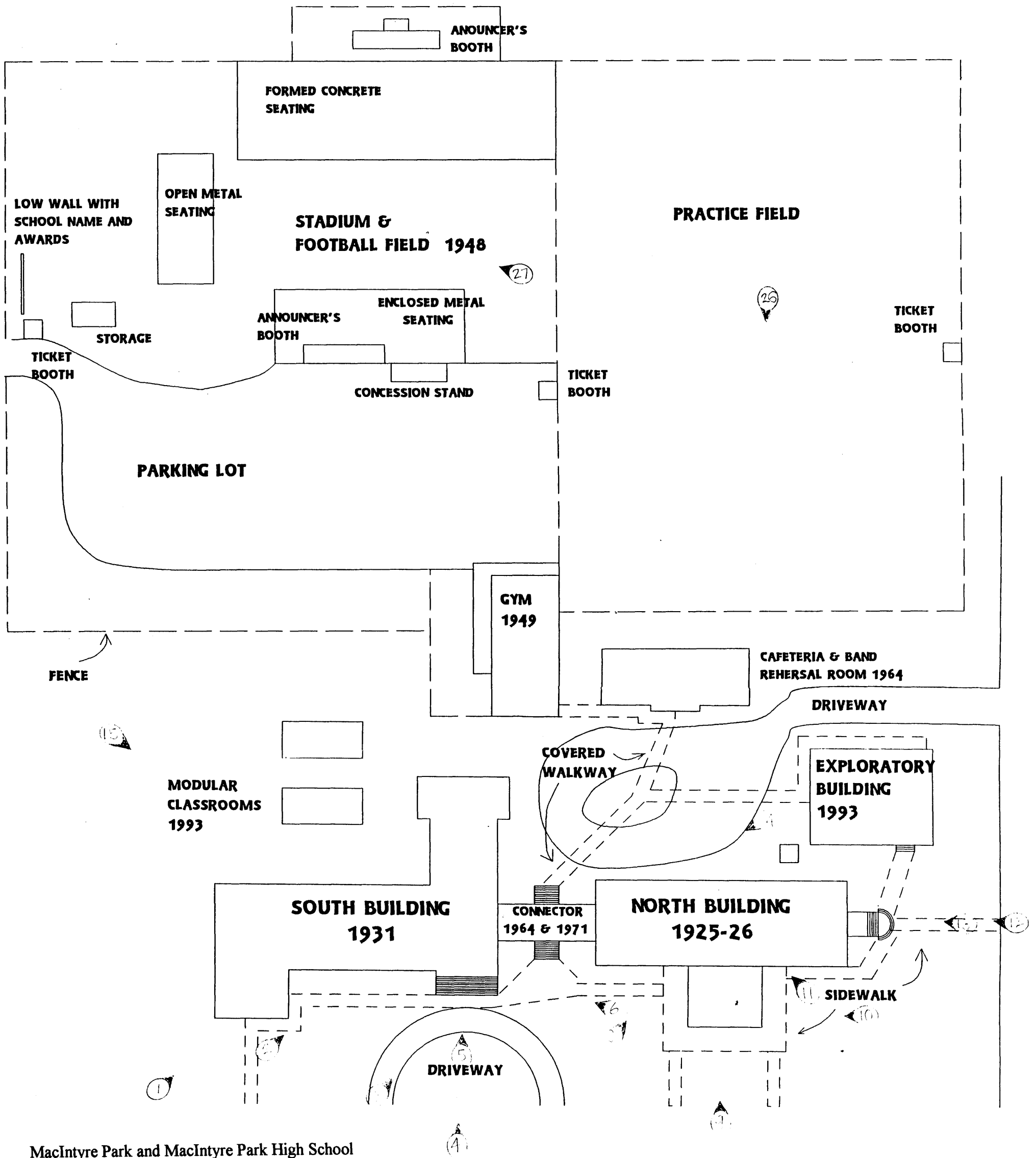
### Photographs

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15. South building, photographer facing north.
16. Interior, north building, gymnasium.
17. Interior, north building, first-floor corridor.
18. Interior, north building, stair.
19. Interior, north building, first-floor classroom.
20. Interior, south building, lobby.
21. Interior, south building, first-floor corridor.
22. Interior, first-floor classroom.
23. Interior, south building, auditorium, view of stage.
24. Interior, south building, auditorium, detail of plaster molding on stage.
25. Interior, south building, auditorium, view of balcony.
26. From left: Exploratory Building, cafeteria/band rehearsal building, and gymnasium. North and south buildings in background, photographer facing east.
27. Stadium, photographer facing south.

### MacIntyre Park

28. Photographer facing north.
29. Photographer facing northeast.



MacIntyre Park and MacIntyre Park High School  
 Thomasville, Thomas County Georgia  
 MacIntyre Park High School Site Plan  
 No Scale  
 North: ▲



MacIntyre Park and MacIntyre Park High School  
 Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia

Sketch Map  
 National Register Boundary

Scale: Not to scale

North: ↑