## **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	е				
historic Lonn	ie A. Pope/Hou	ıse			
and/or common	Transmit (				
2. Loca	tion unle	esection o	f Jork:	son Stand	RP Crocks
S street & number		er of intersect of Georgia rai			$\frac{\mathrm{N/A}}{\mathrm{N}}$ not for publication
city, town	ug1as	N/A Vi	icinity of	congressional district	
State Georgia		code 013	county	Coffee	code 069
3. Class	sification	1			
Category districtX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being conside	on Accessibl _ <u>X</u> yes: re	cupied in progress le	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation y other: Not in use
	er of Pro	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
street & number	2301 Peac	ock Drive	·		
city, town Du	blin	<u>n/A</u> vi	cinity of	state	Georgia 31021
5. Loca	tion of L	egal Des	criptic	n	
courthouse, regist	try of deeds, etc.	uperior Court	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
street & number		nty Courthouse			
city, town Do	uglas			state	Georgia
	esentati	on in Exis	sting \$	Surveys	
An <b>I</b> nven	tory of Histor heast Georgia	ical Sites in		perty been determined	eligible? yes _X_ no
date 1974	- A	**		federal st	ate county <u>X</u> local
depository for sur	vey records Sou	theast Georgia	Area Plan	ning and Developm	nent Commission
city, town Waye	ross			state	Georgia

## 7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lonnie A. Pope House, built in 1910, is a two-story, wood-framed Queen Anne style house located on a half-acre lot on the outskirts of the central business district of Douglas, Coffee County, Georgia. The house was moved several blocks from its original landscaped lot in 1979 to prevent its demolition for new commercial development.

The Pope House features the irregular massing typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Its steeply pitched, hipped roof is intersected on all four sides by gables or gablets trimmed with solid verge boards that form an arch configuration. Three tall ornamental chimneys project from the roof. In the northwest corner of the front facade is a prominent tower, octagonal on the first floor, round on the second, and surmounted by an onion-domed roof with a finial. The front facade features a flat-roofed one story porch supported by five octagonal columns. A centrally placed bay window on the second floor is situated below a gablet lighted with a Palladian window and fronted by a non-functional balcony. The east and west elevations each have a two story bay; in addition, the west elevation has a semi-circular porch, enclosed some time ago, that is supported by octagonal columns.

The interior layout is asymmetrical with irregularly shaped rooms and open, flowing spaces. The main entrance leads into a large living hall with a fireplace and a stairway at the rear. The open stairway is seperated from the room by an unusual wood lattice-like screen. Sliding pocket doors provide access from this room into the parlor and from there into the dining room. All three rooms have pressed metal ceilings and cornices, along with paneled wainscoting, a picture rail and plaster walls. The second floor rooms, which have beaded tongue and grove board ceilings, open off a central hall. Fireplaces are located in six rooms. Treatment of each is different, but all feature elaborately detailed, mirrored overmantels flanked by columns. Many doorways have transoms lighted with period stained or leaded glass. The framing system for the house, particularly visible in the unfinished attic, is of standard dimensioned lumber and is especially complicated due to the irregular form of the house.

Comparison of the actual house with the original plans indicates that some license was taken by the local contractor when the was built. The architect's original drawings called for a shingle covering for the second story, a smaller west chimney, Ionic style columns on the porch and a partial room divider in the center of the living hall.

In 1979, the Pope House was moved to its present location to avoid demolition. Its original site, a large, landscaped lot that occupied half a city block, was encircled by Douglas's growing business district and had become increasingly valuable for commercial development. Only after its demolition seemed imminent was the house moved, en masse, to its new location a half mile away. It suffered

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service** 

### **National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only received date entered

Continuation sheet Description

Item number 7

2 Page

little damage in the transfer. Some non-structural cracks appeared in a few of the plaster walls and the ballustrade above the front porch was removed. Also, an enclosed porch, added to the east of the kitchen in the 1940's, was removed before the move and replaced with a similar room whose contemporary sash and door provide only a limited intrusion because of the rear location of the room. Architecturally, the house has been little compromised by the move.

The present site is a half-acre lot located on the fringe of the commercial district. The house faces north on Jackson Street and is bounded on the west by railroad tracks. In the immediate vicinity are two small commercial buildings and several warehouses associated with the railroad. One block to the west is a residential neighborhood. The lot is presently unlandscaped, but the owner intends to include landscaping as part of his renovation.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS

The Historic Preservation Section has determined that the photographs taken in December, 1980 still provide an accurate view of the property. Few changes have been made since this time. The owner reports that he is making slow progress with the renovations.

### Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		ing landscape architectur law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1910	Builder/Architect	Walter Stone, local co	ontractor
Statement of S	ignificance (in one narrow	Barber and Kluttz, ard		

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lonnie A. Pope House is architecturally significant as an exceptional work of Queen Anne style residential architecture in southeast Georgia. one of two turn-of-the-century Georgia house documented to date that were built according to mail order plans. The architectural integrity of the house was not compromised during its recent move. This area of significance supports property eligibility under National Register criteria C.

Built in 1910, the Pope House is an outstanding example of the Oueen Anne style of architecture and is one of the few residences designed in that style in Southeast Georgia. Irregular massing, a variety of exterior finishing materials, tall molded chimneys, a prominent porch, a tower, bays, balconies, multiple steep gables, decorated gable ends and stained glass are all typical Queen Anne features used in the design of the Pope House. The interior room arrangement and finish materials also conform to high-style Queen Anne dictates. Large, irregularly shaped rooms flow comfortably into one another. The living hall, a central living and circulation space with fireplace and stairway, is typical. Dark wood wall paneling and trim, stained and leaded glass transoms, and elaborate mantels are among the most prominent and typical interior features. quality pressed metal ceilings and cornices are an exception and represent an unusual residential application of this interior finish material. The fine craftsmanship evidence throughout the house is credited to Walter Stone, a prominent local early twentieth century contractor. Only minimal damage was incurred when the house was moved; it retains its architecural integrity.

The existence of the signed plans for the Pope House makes it of particular interest. The architects, Barber and Kluttz, operated out of Knoxville, Tennessee, where the firm of George F. Barber and Company, active from Ca. 1888-1915, is known to have

specialized in mail order plans and design catalogues, and to have published an illustrated monthly magazine entitled "American Homes." George Barber pioneered in providing his clients with building materials as well as specifications, and his plans were sold in almost every state. A number of his houses, including The Jeremiah Nunan House in Jacksonville, Oregon, the Samuel Spitler House in Brookville, Ohio and the Foster-Winslow House in Eau Claire, Wisconsin are listed on the National Register. Nothing is known of Mr. Kluttz or how long he was associated with the firm. The Pope House is thus one of two Georgia houses documented to date that were built according to mail order plans, and the only one associated with George Barber, a nationally prominent mail order architect. Mail order houses, which became increasingly popular during the first half of the twentieth century, represent an important theme in the history of American architecture.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached Sheet.

<u> </u>	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated property	Quadrangie scale 1: 24000
UMT References	
A 1 7 3 2 4 0 7 0 3 4 8 7 5 1 0 Northing	B Zone Easting Northing
G	H
with its current legal description as ma	he boundary of the nominated property coincides rked on an enclosed survey plat by a heavy acreage presently associated with the Pope
List all states and counties for properties overla	pping state or county boundaries
state N/A code	county code
state code	county code
11. Form Prepared By	
A) Randy Shipp/Historic Preserv	ation Planner
name/title B) Carolyn Brooks/National Regi	The state of the s
A) Southeast Ga. Area Planning organization B) Historic Preservation Section	
A) P.O.Box 2049	A) 912/285-2326
street & number B) 270 Washington Street S	
A) Waycross, Georgia 31501 city or town B) Atlanta, Georgia	state ' Georgia 1977
	rvation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the sta	steisman firm of bestfaton.
national X state	local
	the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–
665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the	National Register and certify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	lis stath a Lyon 12 45
	abern A. Lyon
Hitle State Historic Preservation Officer	date 4/31/82
For NPS use only	A STATE OF THE STA
I hereby certify that this property is included in the	Entered in the
Delloris Dyers	National Register date 6/17/82
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received date entered

Continuation sheet

Bibliography

Item number

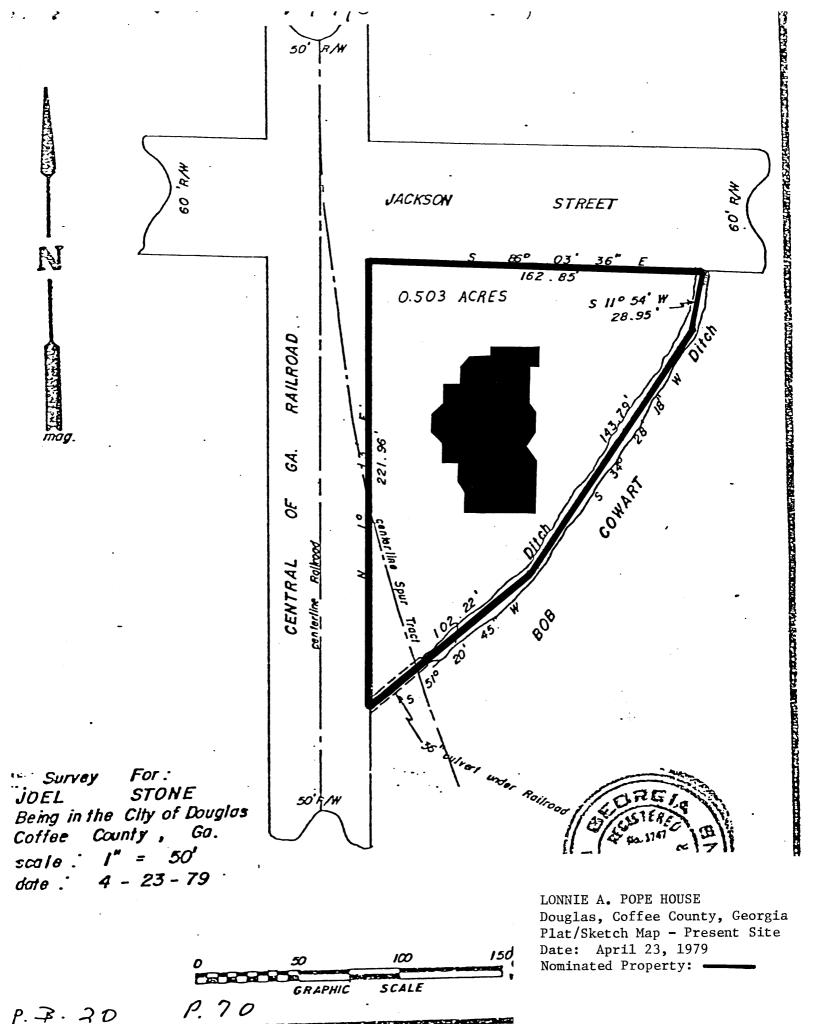
Page 2

Barber and Klutzz, architects. Original Blueprints of Pope House.

Barber, George F. Homes Illustrated: A Book of Fine Engravings of Home Designs, Plans, Etc. of Modern Styles. Knoxville, Tenn: G.F. Barber, c. 1905.

"Pattern Book Architecture: Is Yours a Mail-Order House?", Old House Journal. Vol. VIII, No. 12: December, 1980, pp. 183-193. An article about George F. Barber and his mail order houses.

Parrott, Robert C., AIA. Knoxville, Tenn., Architect - Telephone Interview, 8-25-80.



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