

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 (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name East End Historic District
other names/site number Smith Park

APR 7

2. Location

street & number Northeast of downtown Valdosta roughly bounded by North Ashley and East Ann streets, East Hill Avenue, and the Georgia and Florida Railroad line.

city, town Valdosta () vicinity of
county Lowndes code 185
state Georgia code GA zip code 31601

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	470	218
sites	1	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	472	218

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.

W. Ray Luce
Signature of certifying official

3-24-05
Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Elson Beall 5/21/05

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Religion: religious facility

Education: school

Current Functions:

Domestic single dwelling

Religion: religious facility

Education: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: Shotgun house, hall-parlor house, saddlebag house, gabled-ell house, center-hall-plan house, Georgian-plan house, American Small House

Materials:

foundation brick

walls wood

roof asphalt

other metal

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The East End Historic District is a large, residential neighborhood located two blocks northeast of the Lowndes County courthouse square. The neighborhood's plan includes irregular-shaped blocks and numerous dead-end streets and few through-streets. East End Park, established in 1896, is a small triangular-shaped park located at the southeast corner of the district. Some of the city's wealthiest residents built large Queen Anne- and Classical Revival-style mansions on Central and East Hill avenues overlooking the park. By the early 1920s, the remaining streets to the north were laid out as individual property owners developed their land. The area's one- and two-story frame houses were built for the middle class and include a variety of architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival, and numerous house types, such as the center-hall plan, Georgian plan, Queen Anne, gabled-ell, and bungalow. African Americans settled along the north end of the district in small frame houses, especially shotgun and hall-parlor houses. Community landmark buildings in East End include the Leila Ellis School, designed in 1937 by local architect Lloyd Greer, the Primitive Baptist Church, built in 1869, and the Episcopal Church,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7—Description

constructed in 1885.

The East End Historic District is formed by three distinct areas of residential development. The first area is composed of the large houses built for the city's wealthy elite in the East Central Avenue vicinity in the southernmost portion of the district. These were built for prominent Valdosta residents during the last decades of the 19th century. These houses were constructed around the small, triangular-shaped park, known historically as East End Park and more recently as Smith Park. The park is an open expanse of grass lawn dotted with oak, magnolia, pecan, and pine trees and clusters of shrubs, such as azaleas, boxwood, camellias, palms, and yucca plants (photo 1).

East Central Avenue, which is among East End's earliest thoroughfares, bounds the north side of the park and is lined with the largest and most stylish houses in the district (photo 2). These houses are characterized as Queen Anne- and Classical Revival-, Mediterranean, and Italian Renaissance Revival-style houses. The house at 508 East Central Avenue (no photo) is a large, two-story Queen Anne-style house with an asymmetrical façade constructed of a variety of textures, shapes, and details and a complex roof with multiple, steeply pitched gables. Porches that wrap around two sides of the house with turned posts and decorative brackets are common to the style. Queen Anne-style houses were most popular among the wealthy elite in Georgia from the 1880s to about 1910.

The house at 504 East Central Avenue, which was built after 1887, is a two-story Classical Revival-style house with a pedimented front portico supported by colossal columns (photo 2, far right). The house features a symmetrical façade that reflects its Georgian plan, which is defined by four principal rooms divided by a central hall. Each room is heated by an interior chimney. The truncated hip roof includes corbel-capped chimneys. The Classical Revival style was popular in Georgia in the first decades of the 20th century.

Several houses in district feature elements of the Mediterranean Revival style. This style is not as common in Georgia as other revival styles, making the examples found in the district even more significant. The houses at 503 North Troup Street and 504 Rogers Street feature smooth masonry walls with arched window and porch openings. The shallow-pitched roof is distinguished by its broad, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Mediterranean Revival-style houses were built in Georgia suburbs during the 1920s and 1930s.

Valdosta architect Lloyd Greer designed the house at 318 East Central Avenue in the Renaissance Revival style (photo 3). It is a large, two-story, five-bay brick dwelling with a Georgian plan. The shallow-pitched hipped roof features exposed brackets and is covered with terra-cotta tiles. Greer designed the house, the only Italian Renaissance Revival-style house in the district, for A. Fleming Winn, Jr., Vice President of the Merchants Bank of Valdosta in 1916. The Italian Renaissance Revival style was most popular in Georgia from 1900 through the 1920s.

The second and largest of the three distinct areas of the historic district stretches from roughly East Central Avenue north to Gordon Street. This area, which includes most of the district, was developed from the 1880s to the 1920s for Valdosta's growing middle-class population. The main

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7—Description

north-south thoroughfares of North Troup and North Lee streets were first developed, followed by smaller cross streets, such as Virginia and Magnolia avenues and Rogers Street. These houses are smaller in scale and more vernacular in appearance than the large houses built near East End Park. The houses in this second area are mostly one-story houses built with wood-frame construction. They rest on piers and are covered with steeply pitched roofs and feature porches. Rather than architectural style, these houses may be classified by house type, the combination of the floor plan and the number of stories. The most common house types in this area are the Queen Anne, gabled ell, bungalow, center-hall plan, shotgun, and American Small House.

The Queen Anne house type was popular among middle-class Georgians in rural and urban areas from the 1880s to the 1910s. Queen Anne houses are defined by asymmetrical massing with projecting wings and complex rooflines and an asymmetrical plan organized around a large entrance hall. Queen Anne house types may be one or two stories. The house at 300 Webster Street (photo 15) includes asymmetrical massing and a truncated hip roof with gable-front projections and corbel-capped chimneys. The porch, typical of Queen Anne houses, wraps around two sides of the dwelling. Another example is 500 East Adair Street, which also includes a wrap-around porch (photo 20).

Numerous gabled-ell houses are located in the historic district. This house type is defined by a front-facing gable end set perpendicular to a recessed wing, which includes the main entrance. The house may be one or two stories with a T- or L-shaped plan. The house at 506 East Rogers Street is a two-story gabled-ell house that was probably built in the late 19th century (photo 53). The classical portico supported by colossal columns was likely added in the first decade of the 20th century. Houses at 904 North Troup Street (photo 29) and 532 East Rogers Street (photo 54) are excellent examples of one-story gabled-ells. Most gabled-ell houses in Georgia were constructed between 1875 and 1915, with most in the district constructed toward the end of the range.

Bungalows are among the most common house type in the historic district. Bungalows are one-story, usually wood-frame houses with long and low proportions. They are rectangular in shape with irregular floor plans and shallow-pitched roofs. Bungalows are differentiated based on roof-type into four subtypes: front gable, side gable, hip, and cross gable. Nearly all examples have full or partial-width front porches. Most bungalows in Georgia were constructed between 1900 and 1930 in urban, suburban, and rural settings. Houses on North Lee Street (photos 17-18) and in the east end of the district (photos 46-51) are outstanding examples of bungalows.

Bungalows are closely associated with the Craftsman style, which was popular between the 1910s and 1930s. Elements of the Craftsman style include low-pitched gable roofs with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and brackets. Battered posts set on brick piers support front and side porches. Variations of these elements can be found on most East End bungalows. The Craftsman-style bungalow in photo 51 is covered with a shallow-pitched gable-front roof with overhanging eaves supported by brackets. The integral front porch is supported by battered posts on concrete-block piers. The only historic apartment building in the district was constructed in the Craftsman style (photo 43). The building features smooth stucco walls, half-timbering in the gable ends, wide eaves,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7—Description

and exposed brackets.

The historic district includes several examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival-style, which was popular in Georgia in the decades before World War II. The house at 214 North Troup Street (photo 12) is typical of the style with its side gambrel roof, massive shed dormer, and flared eaves that shelter the recessed main entrance. A second example at 216 North Troup Street (photo 6) is located on a narrow lot with its gable end to the street. This district does not include examples of the more common English Colonial Revival.

The last house type built in the historic district is the American Small House. Built in the years following World War II, the American Small House is an economic solution to the post-war material shortage and need to house the large numbers of returning soldiers and their families. The American Small House is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame house with few stylistic elements. The plan is configured around four or five principal rooms. In East End, these houses were built on some of the last open lots in the northeast part of the district (photos 33, 35, 40, and 42).

The third area of the historic district consists of the houses built north of East Gordon Street. Black workers settled here in the early 1900s, though many of the buildings were constructed in the decades before World War II. This area includes some of the smallest house types in the district, many associated with African-American building traditions. Numerous hall-parlor houses are located in this area (photo 23). These are small, frame dwellings with two unequal-sized rooms. Another house type associated with African-American settlements is the shotgun house, a one-room wide, two- or three-room deep house. Like the hall-parlor house, shotguns included porches that provided outdoor living space. The shotgun house is common throughout the southeast in industrial areas and mill towns because the mills often provided them as housing for low-paid workers, primarily between the 1870s and 1920s. Shotgun houses were often built in tight clusters, such as the back-to-back shotgun rows on East Force Street (photo 30) and Collier Street (photo 31).

Community landmark buildings in the East End Historic District include the Leila Ellis School and numerous churches. The Leila Ellis School, designed by Valdosta architect Lloyd Greer and built in 1937, was named for a teacher at the Valdosta Institute who later served as principal of her namesake school (photo 22). The one-story school is constructed of masonry in the Colonial Revival style with a pedimented front entrance. The windows are grouped in bands across the façade and the roof is hipped. The school campus also includes a library, cafeteria, and gymnasium that were constructed after World War II.

By 1930, East End included five churches and a synagogue: the Christian Church (304 East Central Avenue, not extant), the Episcopal Church (305 East Central Avenue), the Church of Christ (not extant), the Primitive Baptist Church (315 East Central Avenue), and St. Peter A.M.E. Church (500 East Gordon Street), whose congregation moved from its original location on East Gordon Street. After the Jewish congregation moved north to the Brookwood community and built a new synagogue, the synagogue built in the 1920s on Smithland Place was demolished.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7—Description

The Episcopal Church at 305 East Central Avenue is a variation on the corner-tower design that was popular in Georgia between the 1890s and the 1930s (photo 5). Built in 1885, the one-story, stucco-covered church includes an ornate nave window and an arched entrance in the tower. The tower features oversized pyramidal roof and intricately detailed ox-eye windows.

The Primitive Baptist Church at 315 East Central Avenue, constructed in 1869, is a Wren-type church with a gable-front sanctuary and multi-stage entrance tower. The wood-frame church is sided with weatherboard and covered with an asphalt shingle roof. Tall, narrow windows light the sanctuary. The church retains the pews and some interior woodwork from the congregation's original church that was built in 1840.

African-American congregations built numerous churches in area north of Gordon Street, especially as white middle-class residents moved to the suburbs further north after World War II. Post-war African-American churches include Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church at 503 East Force Street (photo 27) and the concrete-block St. Luke Primitive Baptist Church at 607 East Force Street (photo 28). Early 20th-century churches sometimes feature corner towers, such as Great St. Peter's Church at 500 East Gordon Street (photo 24).

The landscape of the East End Historic District is typical of residential developments in Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The house lots are narrow and deep with short setbacks from the street. The largest houses in the district are set on large, wide lots with varying setbacks. Smaller houses are located on smaller lots with uniform setbacks. Traces of the brick street pavers that were once common throughout the district can be seen at the intersection of East Rogers and North Troup streets. Secondary cross streets, which were originally unpaved, have since been paved. The historic granite curbs along East Central Avenue remain. Sidewalks are located on the major thoroughfares of North Lee and East Gordon streets and East Central Avenue and some interior streets. Streets such as East Alley and East Force streets evolved from alleys that provided access to the interior of large blocks. Oak, magnolia, and pine trees are located throughout the district, along with shrubs such as azaleas. Oak trees provide a canopy above the streets throughout the historic district.

8. Statement of Significance

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
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance:

1869-1955

Significant Dates:

1869—Primitive Baptist Church built on Central Avenue.
1896—The city established East End Park, later called Smith Park, on land given by Owen Smith.
1937—Leila Ellis School constructed.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Greer, Lloyd (architect)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The East End Historic District is a large residential neighborhood that developed from the late 19th to the mid-20th centuries near downtown Valdosta. The district contains a broad range of architectural styles and house types that reflect the social and racial spectrum of Valdosta's population from 1869 to 1955.

The East End Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because its residential and community landmark buildings constructed from 1869 to 1955 reflect architectural styles and house types popular in Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Houses built by Valdosta's wealthy elite near East End Park were built in the turn-of-the-20th-century Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles. These large houses, located in the southern part of the district, are among the earliest buildings constructed in the district. In the decades before World War II, houses were built in the other popular architectural styles, such as Mediterranean Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, and especially the Craftsman-style bungalow. Bungalows were small, frame dwellings built for the neighborhood's growing middle class. Craftsman-style bungalows were gable-front dwellings with prominent front porches, shallow-pitched roofs supported by brackets, and an emphasis on authentic materials and craftsmanship.

The historic district includes numerous house types that were built throughout Georgia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as described in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses and their Landscaped Settings*. These houses, which have few elements of academic style, are classified by the combination of their floor plan and number of the stories. The earliest of these include the center-hall-plan house, Georgian-plan house, and the gabled-ell house, hall-parlor house, and saddlebag house. The shotgun house, which was built in the historic African-American part of East End in the vicinity of East Gordon Street, is a house type historically associated with African-American habitations. The district features two back-to-back rows of shotgun houses. The last major house type built in the district, the American Small Houses, was built in the northeast part of the neighborhood in the years following World War II. These small, four- and five-room houses were built in the response to the material shortages after the war and the need to provide houses for large numbers of returning soldiers.

The historic district is also significant for its community landmark buildings, such as Episcopal Church, a variation on the corner-tower design constructed in 1885, and the Primitive Baptist Church, a Wren-type church built in 1869. The Leila Ellis School, designed by Valdosta architect Lloyd Greer, was built in the Colonial Revival style in 1937. The historic district also includes numerous small churches built by African-American congregations north of East Gordon Street.

The architectural resources are located in a traditional landscaped neighborhood setting with a canopy of oak trees as well as pine and magnolia trees. The houses are framed by small grass yards with plantings that include small shrubs and planted beds. The streets feature granite curbs and concrete sidewalks, elements of historic residential communities in Georgia.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

The East End Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development because the neighborhood's plan of irregular-shaped lots and dogleg intersections reflects the piecemeal development that was characteristic of Valdosta through 1955. Wealthy residents first built houses near East End Park at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Through the first half of the 20th century, middle-class residents built houses north to East Gordon Street. As the district grew, lots in the neighborhood were subdivided into smaller parcels and alleys were converted to streets to provide access to the interior large contiguous block. House lots were deep with narrow street fronts and minimal setbacks from the street. This resulted in a fabric of dense development in which houses are set in close proximity. The piecemeal development led to irregular-shaped blocks, numerous T-shaped intersections, and few east-west thoroughfares.

National Register Criteria

A – Because the neighborhood's plan of streets and irregular-shaped lots reflects the piecemeal development that was characteristic of Valdosta through 1955.

C – Because the historic district includes residential and community landmark buildings constructed from 1869 to 1955 that reflect architectural styles and house types popular in Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1869 with the construction of the Primitive Baptist Church, the oldest contributing building in the district, and ends in 1955, the 50-year end date, in which the last historic houses were built in the neighborhood.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between 1869 and 1955 that are significant for the themes of architecture and community planning and development and which retain historic integrity. This includes residential and community landmark buildings in the historic district. Most houses in the historic district were built within the period of significance. In addition, contributing houses retain their historic form, massing, and design and a predominant amount of historic materials. Contributing houses may include enclosed porches (photos 7, 10, and 13) and aluminum or vinyl siding (photos 30-31). The contributing structure is the gridiron plan of streets, and the contributing site is the triangle-shaped East End Park, a landscaped park at the southern edge of the historic district. Post-World War II African-American churches built within the period of significance and which retain historic integrity are counted as contributing properties (photo 27).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

The noncontributing buildings were built after 1955 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance. Greater Union Baptist Church at 211 North Forrest Street is an example of a noncontributing community landmark building that was constructed after 1955 (photo 56). Noncontributing houses include those in which the historic design, form, or massing has been substantially altered by, for example, a large front-facing addition. Loss of historic fabric may also result in a building determined to be noncontributing.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The East End neighborhood developed piecemeal over decades beginning in the 1860s when the main thoroughfares were established northeast of downtown. East End first developed along its southern boundary closest to downtown Valdosta. East Central and East Hill avenues and North Troup Street were laid out in 1860s, though it was not until two decades later that houses were built in the district. By the early 1920s, most of the streets had been laid in a patchwork of irregular-shaped blocks and dogleg intersections. The historic district includes churches, a school, and houses. A few houses of the city's 19th- and early 20th-century elite survive around East End Park, but most houses in the district are one- and two-story frame dwellings built between c.1900 and 1955.

East End, a large residential neighborhood that developed northeast of the city's commercial downtown, developed after Valdosta's incorporation in 1860. The district's earliest main thoroughfare, East Hill Avenue, developed parallel to the Gulf and Atlantic rail line, which formed the southern terminus for Valdosta's north-south streets. Thannie Smith Wisenbaker, writing of her impressions of Valdosta in 1863, described the Gulf and Atlantic Depot as being "in the woods." The wooded area stretched along the entire southern side of Hill Avenue, which Wisenbaker described as "only a road going through the Village," to North Forrest Street, the eastern boundary of East End. North Forrest Street was "a public road out to the country."

The earliest structures in the proposed district were described by Wisenbaker as "cottages," many of which were unfinished in the 1860s. Located along North Troup Street, these modest residences housed both local families and families from Savannah and Rome, Georgia who sought refuge in Valdosta from the ravages of the Civil War. Though the last two decades of the 19th century witnessed the construction of large residences along East Hill and East Central avenues, in 1863 Wisenbaker noted only one large residence on Central Avenue. This large, two-story structure burned in the 1870s. The only building in the area between North Troup and North Forrest streets was the home of the Gulf and Atlantic Railroad's depot agent.

An 1885 panoramic map of Valdosta shows that much of East End developed in the 20 years following Smith's description. The map reveals an orderly landscape divided into neat parcels, dotted with pine trees and increasing development. The area later known as East End illustrates the increase in residential building that resulted from Valdosta's prospering agricultural economy. The 1876 Valdosta City Directory described the city as the beginning of Georgia's cotton belt, and during the late 1880s Sea Island cotton became a valuable international commodity. From 1890 until the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

destruction of Lowndes County cotton crops by boll weevil infestation in 1915, Valdosta was the inland capitol of the Sea Island cotton trade and a wealthy community.

By 1885, much of the wooded area south of Hill Avenue had been cleared and houses and outbuildings lined North Troup Street and, to a lesser extent, Rogers and Paramore (now Magnolia) streets. The block bounded by North Lee and North Troup streets and Central and Hill avenues included several houses, outbuildings, and the 1869 Primitive Baptist Church at 315 East Central Avenue. In the blocks north of Central are located larger and more elaborate houses. Smaller houses are located further north. Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate the subdivision of land from the original block-sized parcels. Maps of Valdosta from 1870, 1884, and 1919 and Sanborn maps from 1895, 1900, and 1911 indicate only the major streets in the district, with development mostly stopping at Gordon Street to the north and North Forrest Street to the east.

The city's wealthy elite built mansions on East Central and East Hill avenues on the southernmost streets in the neighborhood. Many of these houses were built around East End Park, which was established in 1896. 500 Central Avenue is among largest surviving houses in this southernmost area of the district. It is typical of the large, sprawling houses that were built around the park by the early 1900s. These houses were built for Valdosta citizens who had grown wealthy from increased commerce in Valdosta during the last decades of the 19th century. Residents of the area included Leonard F. Shaw of 501 East Hill (not extant), who owned a mercantile business; C. L. Jones of 508 East Central Avenue (not extant), who was Vice-President of the Valdosta Bank and Trust; J. Q. Dorris and C. L. Thigpen of 500 East Central Avenue (photo 2), proprietors of a shoe store on Ashley Street; Jose Lopez of 406 East Central Avenue (not extant) who worked for the Rodriguez Cigar Company; and J. N. Griffin of 303 East Central Avenue (not extant), who worked in the cotton business.

In 1898, the Valdosta Street Railway Company secured rights to operate on North Lee, North Troup, East Hill, East Central, and East Gordon streets within the East End neighborhood. The street railway was a source of pride and prestige for the city. By 1912, a streetcar line traveled on East Hill Avenue to North Forrest Street, then north on North Forrest Street to Cypress Street, where it discharged passengers at the fairgrounds (no longer extant). The streetcar company, which could not compete with the popularity of automobiles, ceased operations in 1925. The city removed the rails for scrap metal during World War II.

Most of the East End neighborhood was built for middle- and working-class residents of the city. The neighborhood's proximity to downtown ensured that businessmen, merchants, consumers, and laborers could easily access the "Cotton Exchange" section of West Hill Avenue and the downtown commercial district. By 1904, numerous houses had sprung up along North Lee, East Rogers, East Magnolia, and Webster streets. North Troup Street, the site of some of the area's earliest development, included such as residents as W. L. Holder of 407 North Troup (not extant), proprietor of the Valdosta Printing Company, and institutions like the Halcyon Sanitarium. The Sanitarium (not extant) was established in 1906 in a large house on the corner of North Troup and East Rogers streets. Other turn-of-the-20th-century residents included F. R. Parramore of 401 North Lee Street,

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

who practiced dentistry; Judge W. H. Griffin at 412 North Troup Street, and J. H. Howard, a grocer who lived in a Classical Revival-style house at 508 Rogers Street (photo 53).

Between 1866 and 1892, three prominent Jewish families emigrated from Eastern Europe and settled in Valdosta. The Ehrlich, Ingalls, and Marx families settled in the East End neighborhood and established businesses along North Troup Street, known locally as "Jew Street." The Hebrew Synagogue located on Smithland Place was constructed in 1920 on land donated by Dr. Rose, then known as the "Jew Doctor." In 1978, the congregation built a new synagogue in Brookwood, a wealthy suburb to the north where many Jewish families had moved. The original synagogue was demolished that year and the lot was sold to the Salvation Army.

By 1904, African-Americans resided in East End, mostly on the northern ends of North Lee and North Troup streets and on East Gordon Street. The 700 block of North Troup Street, the 400 block of Cypress Street, and the 400 block of Gordon Street formed a solidly black section of the neighborhood. Residents included Washington Winn of 411 Gordon Street, a carpenter, and Benjamin Whitfield of 710 North Troup Street, a laborer.

By the early 1920s, houses were concentrated along the main thoroughfares of North Lee, North Troup, and East Gordon streets. The Sanborn map of 1922 identifies these houses as mostly small, frame gabled-ell, shotgun, and one- and two-room houses. Streets were laid out north of Gordon Street and east of Forrest Street on the fringes of the neighborhood, but few houses had been built. By 1930, East End included six houses of worship that served the neighborhood's diverse population. Four of the churches were located on East Central Avenue along the south boundary of the district: the Christian Church at 304 East Central Avenue (not extant), the Episcopal Church at 305 East Central Avenue, the Church of Christ at 308 E. Central located in a new building, and the Primitive Baptist Church at 315 East Central Avenue. Built in 1911, St. Peter A.M.E. Church is located at 500 East Gordon Street, one block east of the congregation's original location. St. Peter A.M.E. served African-American residents in the Gordon Street area, then the northern boundary of the neighborhood.

The northeast section of the neighborhood remained undeveloped through the first quarter of the 20th century. Hamilton Street was laid out but not yet developed. Green and East Adair streets had not been established. Most residents of East End lived along the south side of the neighborhood, on busy North Troup Street, and the east and west edges of the neighborhood. Local architect Lloyd Greer designed several houses in the neighborhood, including 318 East Central Avenue and 322 East Central Avenue, both completed c.1920. Both houses share Greer's penchant for the Mediterranean and Craftsman styles. Greer also designed the Leila Ellis School on North Lee Street in 1937. Named for a teacher who first taught at the Valdosta Institute in 1896 and who served as principal of her namesake school. The school campus includes the main building, cafeteria, library, and a gymnasium.

By the middle of the 20th century, suburbs and commercial strip development were constructed further from downtown Valdosta. Neighborhoods such as East End were stigmatized as unsafe and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

poverty-stricken. Middle- and upper-middle-class white residents moved to suburbs, such as Brookwood, a neighborhood of ranch houses located north of East End. Large, single-family houses in East End were sometimes converted to apartments. After World War II, the African-American population grew and East End is now largely an African-American neighborhood. Several years of decline followed and the condition of many of the houses deteriorated due to lack of maintenance. Numerous houses around East End Park were demolished as commercial development from downtown moved north, especially along East Hill Street. In recent years, residents and the city government have undertaken steps to preserve the historically significant East End neighborhood. One these efforts was the preparation of this National Register nomination.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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Shelton, Tom D, et. al. *Lowndes County, Georgia Sesquicentennial: A Pictorial History of Lowndes County, Georgia 1825-1975*. Valdosta: Pictorial History Committee, 1976.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) 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:
- 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

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 255 acres.

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 281920	Northing 3414390
B)	Zone 17	Easting 282460	Northing 3414430
C)	Zone 17	Easting 283110	Northing 3414130
D)	Zone 17	Easting 283230	Northing 3413340
E)	Zone 17	Easting 282320	Northing 3412950
F)	Zone 17	Easting 282000	Northing 3413580

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the property and the intact resources historically associated with the East End residential neighborhood in Valdosta, Georgia. The boundaries of the East End Historic District are clear and well defined. To the north is a large subdivision of 1950s ranch houses that are not associated with the East End neighborhood, downtown Valdosta and industrial resources associated with the railroad are located to the south, beyond the historic district boundary to the east lies industrial and vacant property, and to the west is Lee Street, a major commercial corridor bounds district to the west.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 414-H
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** March 1, 2005
e-mail steven_moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Michael G. Payne
organization Terracon
mailing address 2855 Premiere Parkway
city or town Duluth **state** GA **zip code** 30097
telephone (770) 623-0755
e-mail N/A

- () **property owner**
(x) **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Ms. Louie White
organization (if applicable) Valdosta Heritage Foundation
mailing address P.O. Box 1792
city or town Valdosta **state** GA **zip code** 31603
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: East End Historic District
City or Vicinity: Valdosta
County: Lowndes
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: June 2003

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 56

1. East End Park, photographer facing southeast.
2. East Central Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
3. East Central Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
4. Primitive Baptist Church, East Central Avenue, photographer facing southeast.
5. Episcopal Church, East Central Avenue, photographer facing southeast.
6. North Troup Street, photographer facing northwest.
7. North Lee Street, photographer facing south.
8. Virginia Avenue, photographer facing west.
9. North Troup Street, photographer facing northwest.
10. [East Rogers Street], photographer facing southwest.
11. North Troup Street, photographer facing northeast.
12. North Troup Street, photographer facing northwest.
13. Charlton Street, photographer facing northwest.
14. Webster Street, photographer facing northwest.
15. Webster Street, photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

16. North Troup Street, photographer facing northeast.
17. North Troup Street, photographer facing northwest.
18. North Lee Street, photographer facing northwest.
19. Charlton Street, photographer facing northwest.
20. North Troup Street, photographer facing northeast.
21. North Troup Street, photographer facing northwest.
22. Leila Ellis School, North Troup Street, photographer facing southeast.
23. North Troop Street, photographer facing northwest.
24. Greater St. Peter's Church, East Gordon Street, photographer facing northwest.
25. Charlton Street, photographer facing north.
26. North Troup Street, photographer facing northwest.
27. Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church, East Force Street, photographer facing east.
28. St. Luke Primitive Baptist Church, East Force Street, photographer facing southwest.
29. North Troup Street, photographer facing northwest.
30. Collier Street, photographer facing west.
31. East Force Street, photographer facing northeast.
32. East Force Street, photographer facing southwest.
33. East Force Street, photographer facing southwest.
34. North Forrest Street, photographer facing southwest.
35. Sheppard Street, photographer facing west.
36. East Gordon Street, photographer facing west.
37. East Gordon Street, photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

38. East Gordon Street, photographer facing west.
39. East Adair Street, photographer facing northwest.
40. East Adair Street, photographer facing southwest.
41. East Adair Street, photographer facing west.
42. Jones Street, photographer facing southwest.
43. Cypress Street, photographer facing northwest.
44. Cypress Street, photographer facing northeast.
45. Cypress Street, photographer facing northeast.
46. Broad Street, photographer facing northwest.
47. Mystic Street, photographer facing north.
48. Cypress Street, photographer facing east.
49. North Forrest Street, photographer facing south.
50. Green Street, photographer facing northwest.
51. Green Street, photographer facing northeast.
52. East Rogers Street, photographer facing northwest.
53. East Rogers Street, photographer facing northeast.
54. North Forrest Street, photographer facing northwest.
55. East Magnolia Street, photographer facing east.
56. North Forrest Street, photographer facing north.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)