

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

For NPS use only

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

received JUN 28 1984

date entered JUL 26 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic North Broad Street Residential Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

Roughly Woodlawn Ave, Center, Broad, and Stephens St

North and northeast of the central business district, including parts of
street & number Broad, Center, Stephens Streets and Woodlawn Avenue n/a not for publication

city, town Winder N/A vicinity of

state Georgia code 013 county Barrow code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Barrow County Courthouse

city, town Winder state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic Structures Field Survey:

title Barrow County, Georgia has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta state Georgia

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The North Broad Street Residential Historic District represents the intact portion of a historic in-town neighborhood made up of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses. The district is irregular in form and developed adjoining the commercial section of town. North Broad Street runs toward the northeast and is in the eastern part of the district. Lots are generally rectangular in shape, some being larger than others. The major boundary streets, North Broad and Midland Avenue, have a curvilinear path that causes the land subdivision to be a modified gridiron pattern. The terrain does not affect the subdivision. The houses sit back from the street and face the streets at right angles. Most lots have houses. Houses range in size and style from small Victorian frame cottages to a large Victorian frame house with decorative shingle work. There are also turn-of-the-century Neoclassical-styled structures with monumental columned porticos, along with Bungalows and a few 1930s brick Tudor-style houses. The only non-residential structure is a brick, Gothic-styled First Baptist Church. Most of the houses are wood framed, weatherboarded and detailed with appropriate wood trim, and most feature front porches. The front yards are informally landscaped with trees, shrubbery, lawns, and other features. The streets have curbs, sidewalks, and some street trees. There are a few intrusions and a few non-historic structures in the district.

Non-contributing Properties

The intrusions in the district are all modern buildings constructed after the district's period of significance had passed. These buildings, because of their design, proportions, massing, siting, or other features, detract from the significance of the district. Criteria for inclusion included date of construction, design features, and compatibility with district.

Non-historic buildings are those structures built after the 1930s. While they generally blend into the district in terms of siting, proportion, massing, height, and design, they do not necessarily contribute to the significance of the district. These are usually very non-descript buildings, with few if any design details. Criteria for inclusion included date of construction, design features, and compatibility with district.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Local History

Specific dates 1880s-1930s **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Broad Street Residential Historic District is significant in architecture because it contains good examples of local adaptations of prevailing architectural styles over a fifty-year period. The Victorian styles range from small Victorian Cottages to the ornate 1902 Smith-Baxter House, where decorative scrollwork, turned balusters, shingles, stained glass and large porch are all included. The Neoclassical style is exemplified in the Woodruff and Jackson houses. The majority of houses are in the Bungalow style and are typical of that national movement in style and material. The First Baptist Church is a good example of the use of the Gothic style for a church. In landscape architecture, the district is significant for its residential landscaping features that distinctly set it apart from the commercial area of Winder. Large trees, shrubs, hedgerows, flowers, and large lots are all used to create a green, almost rural environment. This type of landscaping is typical of the late-nineteenth century and in keeping with the influence of the Romantic movement. The district is significant in local history because the residents came from various walks of life and contributed to the economic, social, political, and religious life of Winder.

These areas of significance support property eligibility under the National Register criteria A, B and C.

Historical Narrative

Development in the Winder area began as early as the 1790s, when settlers moved into the region. Originally called Snodon, the village name was changed to Jug Tavern--a name it would keep the better part of the nineteenth century. Jug Tavern, incorporated in 1884, was located where Jackson, Gwinnett, and Walton counties met. Development at this time was concentrated near the present-day central business district.

In an effort to help the town grow and prosper, Dr. W.H. Bush worked to bring the railroad to Jug Tavern. By selling some of his land very cheaply, Dr. Bush first brought the Gainesville-Midland Railroad to town in 1884. This line, from Gainesville to Social Circle, ran down Midland Avenue, north of the present-day central business district. The Gainesville-Midland not only brought the first signs of prosperity to Jug Tavern, but its location pulled development to the north.

[continued]

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 18 acres

Quadrangle name Winder South, Georgia

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u>

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
F	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian

Historic Preservation Section

organization Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources date April 23, 1984

street & number 270 Washington Street, S.W. telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta state Georgia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon
Elizabeth A. Lyon

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 6/20/84

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

for Alanna Byers Entered in the National Register date 7/26/84
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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One of the earliest examples of this new development was the Camp-Rainey-Strickland House. This one-story frame Victorian cottage was built in the late 1800s, originally facing North Broad Street. It was to be a harbinger of the future residential development that would occur in the North Broad Street area.

While the Gainesville-Midland Railroad was an important line for Jug Tavern, the coming of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1892 spurred tremendous growth in the town. This line opened up important regional markets such as Athens and Atlanta. Because of the importance of the railroad to the community, Jug Tavern's name was changed to Winder in 1893, in honor of John H. Winder, general manager of the Seaboard.

Growth came quickly with the opening of the railroad. By 1895, Winder had a population of 1,200. A commercial center began developing along Broad and Jackson streets, between the two railroads. Residential areas took shape around this commercial core. One of the most important of these areas was centered along North Broad Street.

At the turn of the century, a number of important houses were under construction in the North Broad Street district. J.H. Perry, a leading businessman in Winder, constructed a frame, two-story house on the corner of Midland Avenue and Center Street from 1900 to 1902. This large residence has both Victorian and classical elements, and an interior that features wood gingerbread trim, plaster walls, and seven original mantles. The Perry-Smith-Brookshire-Jennings House was later purchased by John Smith.

Two other important residences of the period were both Neoclassical in design, with very formal facades and monumental porticos. One block north of the Perry-Smith-Brookshire-Jennings House on Center Street is the J.M. Jackson House, built circa 1900. At about the same time, G.W. Woodruff was the founder of the Woodruff Hardware Company and the Woodruff Machinery Manufacturing Company. He was also a partner in the Winder Manufacturing Company and the Carwood Manufacturing Company. Interested in promoting Barrow County, he founded the North Georgia Fair in 1912. In his later years, he served as a member of the state legislature.

Across the street from the Woodruff House, another prominent Winder citizen built his large residence. Green W. Smith was both a planter and merchant who was involved in the development of Winder. In 1902, the Barber Brothers of Commerce, Georgia, erected a large Victorian mansion for Smith. The Smith-Baxter House featured a two-story wrap-around porch, decorative shingles, and extensive woodwork. In later years, prior to his death in the 1920s, Smith served as president of the local telephone company, which was founded in 1900 by T.C. Dunn.

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With the growth of the community, churches also increased in number. One of the South's largest denominations, the Baptists, moved into the growing North Broad Street area. Established in 1893, the First Baptist Church of Winder moved to North Broad in 1908. From 1907 to 1914, they constructed the present stone-and-brick Gothic structure on the corner of North Broad and Stephens streets. The building cost \$20,000 and originally featured several small spires on the corners of the two towers. Alterations were made in 1930, 1955, and 1960.

The first three decades of the twentieth century saw an extension of a number of city services in Winder that affected the North Broad Street district. A volunteer fire company was organized in 1908. The following year, a water-works and electric-light plant were constructed. Broad Street was paved in the 1920s, and in January, 1924, the city approved \$30,000 in bonds to improve and extend the streets, electric-light, and water systems. This growth led to the 1914 establishment of Barrow County, with Winder designated as the county seat.

The 1910s brought an increase in modest housing in the district. Several bungalows were built at this time, as the style became popular across the nation. The Mayne House on North Broad Street is an early example of the type. Mr. Walker Jackson built a bungalow on Center Street in 1913, while the Hodges-Thompson-Kelly House is an elaborate, two-story brick bungalow built in 1915 on North Broad Street. Other modest housing, in traditional cottage or American foursquare styles, can be found throughout the district. Some of these homes belonged to Winder's professional class, such as dentists (Dr. Williams) and bankers (C.O. Maddox, Sr.). A major builder of residences in the community during this period was the Winder Lumber Company.

Although much of the development in the North Broad Street district predates 1920, a few large homes were built late in the 1910s or early in the 1920s. The Camp-Jones-Tuck House is one example. In 1919, the Camp-Rainey-Strickland House was moved to face Stephens Street and the Camps built their large residence across from First Baptist Church on North Broad Street. The two-story brick building has a very formal, classical facade and a tile roof. A similar house stands one block away at the corner of Stephens and Woodlawn streets.

During the 1920s and 1930s, development in the North Broad Street area consisted of infill housing, as the neighborhood stabilized. Bungalows and other simple houses were first used as infill. In later years, the Tudor style became popular. By the mid-1930s, the district existed much as it did today.

Development during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s has greatly affected the boundaries and edges of the district. During that time, the central business

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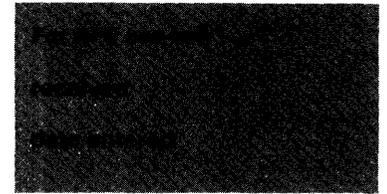
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district spread north, reaching into residential neighborhoods. Today there is a sharp break at Stephens and North Broad streets between the commercial and residential sections. New development also took housing along Woodlawn, isolating the large Jackson House at the corner of Midland and Woodlawn. North and east of the district, new housing and neighborhood commercial uses were developed. However, despite this pressure, an important, intact historic residential neighborhood remains in Winder today in the North Broad Street area.

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Continuation sheet Bibliography and Boundary Item number 9 and 10

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9. Ingram, C. Fred, ed. Beadland to Barrow: A History of Barrow County, Georgia. Atlanta: Cherokee Publishing Company, 1978.

Ingram, C. Fred. Barrow County Historical Society, Winder, Georgia. Interview by David J. Brown, March, 1982.

Newspapers: The Jackson Economist, Winder, Georgia, 1896-1900; Winder News, Winder, Georgia, 1908-1931; and Chamber of Commerce and Special Trade Edition of the Winder (Georgia) News, July 15, 1915.

Pictorial Review of Barrow County. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company [used those found in Beadland to Barrow].

Preston, Howard L., and Martha F. Norwood. "Winder Depot," National Register Nomination Form, October 11, 1978. On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Sanborn Maps of Winder, Georgia, 1903, 1909, 1921 and 1930.

10. Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated district is shown on the enclosed Tax Map. The area includes the remaining intact historic resources from the residential area that grew up north of the central business district in the early 1900s. The boundary was chosen because of the concentration of historic resources in the area. The land to the north and east of the district is a modern residential district with some neighborhood commercial use at the northern edge of the district. South of the district is a modern commercial section of the city. West is a school, library and modern residential neighborhood.

TAX MAP

NORTH BROAD STREET
RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Winder, Barrow County, Georgia

Scale: 1" = 245'
Source: Tax maps from Barrow County Tax
Assessors Office

Date: 1982
Key: The district is marked by a dashed line.

-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  INTRUSIONS
-  NON-HISTORIC STRUCTURES
-  NUMBER/DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH

