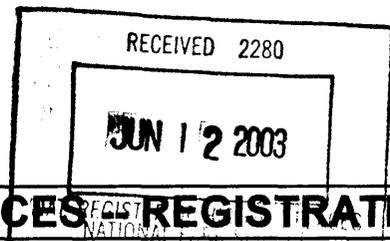


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name East End Historic District (Additional Documentation; Boundary Increase; Boundary Decrease)

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Metcalf Avenue, Simeon Street, Grady Street, and East Loomis Street

city, town Thomasville (N/A) vicinity of

county Thomas **code** GA 275

state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31799

(N/A) not for publication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	66	14
sites	0	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	67	14

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 24

Name of previous listing: East End Historic District

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 3--Classification

Number of Resources and Contributing Resources Previously Listed

The number of contributing resources in the East End Historic District as amended is increased by 66 newly added buildings and one (1) newly added structure (boundary increase).

The number of noncontributing buildings in the East End Historic District as amended is increased by 14 newly added noncontributing buildings.

Three (3) previously listed contributing properties along the edge of the original district were removed from the original district (boundary decrease) because of demolition (see attachment 1).

The originally listed district contained 24 contributing buildings and 2 noncontributing buildings.

The district as amended (through the boundary increase, boundary decrease, and additional documentation) contains 87 contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and 16 noncontributing buildings.

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 Coover
Signature of certifying official

5-29-03
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

Daniel J. Kinn

determined eligible for the National Register

7/25/03

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
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials:

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: weatherboard
CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT
TIN

other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The East End Historic District, as amended, is a late 19th-century and early 20th-century residential neighborhood east of the National Register-listed Paradise Park Historic District and south of the railroad tracks in Thomasville, the county seat of Thomas County in southwest Georgia. This nomination increases the existing National Register boundary, updates the period of significance, and removes three properties from the district.

The original National Register boundary of the East End Historic District (listed in the National Register September 7, 1984) included a little over two blocks of the residential neighborhood, covering approximately 13 acres adjacent to the railroad tracks. The previously listed area developed between 1885 and the 1920s with both one- and two-story, frame houses reflecting the Second Empire, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman styles (photographs 1-5 and 7-8). House types within the previously listed area include the I-house, gabled-ell cottage, Georgian cottage, Georgian house, saddlebag, Queen Anne cottage, and bungalow.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The amended portion of the district developed from c.1930 to the late 1940s with one-story houses constructed mostly of wood with a few of the later houses constructed of concrete block. The amended portion of the district is characterized by more modest houses than the originally listed area with mostly an understated Craftsman or classical influence. The most predominate house type within the boundary increase is the front-gable bungalow. Other house types within the boundary increase include side-gable and hipped-roof bungalows, New South cottage, and hall-parlor cottage.

The predominance of simple Craftsman-style bungalows in the district is seen in photograph 19 of Grady Avenue with bungalows on both sides of the street that feature exposed rafters, knee braces, and porches with posts on piers. Two other good examples of front-gable bungalows are also located on Grady Avenue. The Craftsman-style front-gable bungalow at 403 Grady Avenue features a front-gable porch with square battered posts on brick piers (photograph 18), and the Craftsman-style front-gable bungalow at 302 Grady Avenue features a front-gable porch with square posts on brick piers and knee braces.

A good example of a hall-parlor cottage in the district is located at 425 Colton Avenue (photograph 11, left). Located at 427 Colton Avenue is a good example of a gabled-ell cottage in the district (photograph 11, right).

The one contributing structure is a pumphouse located on Simeon Street. It is a c.1920 small, brick building with a side-gable roof (photograph 17, right; covered with kudzu). The pumphouse is no longer in use for the neighborhood.

Lots within the boundary increase area are similar to those in the original district with small, uniform lots and similar setbacks. Landscaping within the district is informal with grassed yards, mature trees, and shrubs. Colton Avenue is lined with oak trees to form a canopy. A unique feature of the district is that some of the streets remain unpaved including Loomis, Metcalf, Blackshear, Juliette, Lucy, and Hill streets (photograph 6, Metcalf Avenue; and photograph 16, Lucy Street). Colton Avenue and Grady Street are paved and have sidewalks (photograph 9, Colton Avenue).

Three previously contributing properties were removed from the National Register boundary of the district due to the demolition of the three historic houses.

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:

1885 - 1953

Significant Dates:

N/A

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

Located southeast of downtown Thomasville and south of the railroad tracks, the East End Historic District is a small, late 19th- to early 20th-century, residential neighborhood that developed primarily between 1894 and 1953.

The East End Historic District, as amended, is significant in the area of architecture for its good and intact examples of a variety of house types and styles popular in Georgia from the late 19th through the early 20th centuries as defined in the statewide context Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. The previously listed East End Historic District included house types and styles from 1894 through the 1920s. The original boundary of the historic district encompassed good examples of one- and two-story, frame houses reflecting popular styles of Second Empire, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman during this time period. The original historic district boundary of the East End neighborhood included the earliest development of the neighborhood from 1885 through the 1920s. The district as amended with a boundary increase and additional documentation encompasses the resources built in the neighborhood from 1930 through 1953 along the same original gridiron plan. The unpaved streets within the district are rare survivors for an in-town neighborhood.

The boundary increase for the district adds house types and styles from 1930 through the end of the historic period. Common house types within the boundary increase include front-gable bungalow, hall-parlor, gabled-ell cottage, and New South cottage. The houses in the amended area are good examples of the more modest house types constructed during the Depression and pre- and post World War II and reflect understated features Craftsman and classical features. Several good examples of bungalows with simple Craftsman-style features, often only a front-gable porch with wood posts on brick piers and exposed rafters, are found along Grady Avenue.

The East End Historic District, as amended, is significant in the area of community planning and development as the continuation of the earliest, documented, planned residential neighborhood in Thomasville and for representing the continued growth and development of a major working-class neighborhood in a community better known for its resort hotels and seasonal residences. Thomasville is unique in Georgia because development during the late 19th century was driven by the city's reputation as a winter resort town for wealthy Northerners. Grand hotels and large, high style "cottages" were built for these semi-permanent residents and are found in the Paradise Park area of the city (Paradise Park Historic District was listed in the National Register September 7, 1984).

The East End Historic District, as amended, is further differentiated from the mid-19th- to mid-20th-century Dawson Street Historic District (National Register listed September 7, 1984) and the African-American Stevens Street Historic District (National Register listed May 10, 2001), both of which are located directly east of the central business district. East End, a historically white neighborhood, developed on the south side of the railroad southwest of downtown Thomasville and was built primarily for working-class residents.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

The East End Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion A for its development as the earliest, documented, planned residential neighborhood in Thomasville built along a grid-iron plan.

The East End Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C for its good and intact examples of common house types and styles found 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 with 1885 as the earliest, documented, planned residential subdivision in Thomasville, and extends the period of significance from 1930 to 1953 to include buildings constructed in the neighborhood through the end of the historic period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The previously listed East End Historic District boundary was comprised of 24 contributing and two noncontributing resources. The East End Historic District boundary increase adds 66 contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and 14 noncontributing buildings to the district. The East End Historic District boundary decrease removes three contributing resources from the original, previously listed district, because of demolition. In this revised East End Historic District National Register boundary, the total number of contributing resources is 88 and the total number of noncontributing resources is 16.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following historical narrative was prepared by historic preservation consultant Julie Turner, Franklin, Georgia. "East End Historic District Amendment," draft National Register of Historic Places Form, May 28, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The historic development of the East End Historic District is associated with Thomasville's residential development from 1885 to 1953, a period of prosperity and growth. Though subdivided to house Thomasville's local working class population, the East End Historic District development is closely linked to the prosperity and growth resulting from the community's identity as a winter resort for northern visitors from 1884 to 1900.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The land comprising the East End neighborhood, which lay within the city limits since 1866, became available for residential development around 1885 after S. Alexander Smith gave the property to Young's Female College. The collage, which was located closer to the downtown area on North Dawson Street, offered residential lots for sale after a resolution dated March 22, 1884.

Development of the East End neighborhood began in earnest in 1894 after Young's Female College sold the property to H.W. Hopkins, a local realtor and former mayor, who actively promoted the sale of the lots. Though Thomasville's resort era peaked around 1900, the city continued to grow and prosper as a regional commercial and rail center.

The initial development of East End represents the collective historic achievements of its white middle- and working-class residents. The first residents were mainly lower-level managers, clerks, skilled tradespeople, and skilled laborers. Some of the early residents of the East End district were J.S. Salmon, a carpenter and builder; W.A. Faucett, a city policeman; John Deckle, a bookkeeper at the Thomasville Commercial Bank and later a sheriff; James Drake, a railroad storeroom keeper; and Amos Taylor, a painter.

By the close of the historic period, the East End Historic District had become a somewhat transitional neighborhood reflecting changes in post-World War II housing and development patterns. To accommodate returning veterans in the face of a national housing shortage, temporary, multiple unit, frame "veterans housing" occupied the undeveloped lot within the center of the district. Many of the neighborhood's single-family dwellings housed two or more families after the war. Residents continued to be largely working-class and skilled laborers such as carpenters, seamstresses, and mechanics. The neighborhood is relatively unchanged from the Post World War II era and many of the streets remain dirt rather than paved.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. Atlanta: 1991.

Miller's Thomasville, GA. City Directory, 1946-1947. Asheville, NC: Southern Directory Company, 1947.

Rogers, William Warren. Thomas County: 1865-1900. Tallahassee: Florida State University, 1973.

Sanborn Maps, Thomasville, Georgia: 1928, revised 1950.

Turner, Julie. "East End Historic District Amendment". Draft National Register of Historic Places Form, May 28, 1997. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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:
- (X) previously listed in the National Register East End Historic District, September 9, 1984
- () 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:

- (X) 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

Acreeage of Property Approximately 40 acres (amended area). Boundary decrease is less than one acre.

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	17	216093	3414779
B)	17	216302	3414763
C)	17	216257	3414337
D)	17	216075	3414228
E)	17	215815	3414505

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary increase is indicated on the attached tax map drawn with a heavy black line, drawn to scale. The original National Register boundary and the boundary decrease are indicated on the same tax map drawn with a dotted line, drawn to scale. The three parcels removed from the original National Register boundary are also indicated on the attached tax map with an "X".

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary as amended includes the intact, contiguous historic resources associated with the development of the East End neighborhood in Thomasville from 1885 through 1953.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Gretchen A. Brock/National Register Coordinator
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** May 27, 2003
e-mail gretchen_brock@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) not applicable

name/title Julie Turner
organization N/A
mailing address 3039 Star Point Road
city or town Franklin **state** Georgia **zip code** 30217
telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

- property owner**
 regional preservation planner
 consultant
 other:

Property Owner or Nomination Sponsor Name and Address

name (property owner or contact person) Melissa Forgey, Executive Director
organization (if applicable) Thomasville Landmarks
mailing address P.O. Box 1285
city or town Thomasville **state** Georgia **zip code** 31799
e-mail N/A

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: East End Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, and Boundary Decrease)
City or Vicinity: Thomasville
County: Thomas
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 1997

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of Photographs: 22

- 1 of 22: 200 block of Metcalf Avenue (previously listed resources); photographer facing southwest.
- 2 of 22: View of Colton Avenue, looking west outside of the district boundary; photographer facing west.
- 3 of 22: 200 block of Colton Avenue (previously listed resources); photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 22: 200 block of Colton Avenue (previously listed resources); photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 22: 316 Metcalf Avenue (previously listed resource); photographer facing southwest.
- 6 of 22: 400 block of Metcalf Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 22: 300 block of Colton Avenue (previously listed resources); photographer facing south.
- 8 of 22: 300 block of Colton Avenue (previously listed resources); photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 22: 400 block of Colton Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 22: 400 block of Colton Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 22: 400 block of Colton Avenue; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 12 of 22: 500 block of Colton Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 22: 211 and 217 Simeon Street; photographer facing north.
- 14 of 22: View of vacant lot and noncontributing resource; photographer facing west.
- 15 of 22: 104 Lucy Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 22: 100 block of Lucy Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 17 of 22: View of pumphouse, Simeon Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 18 of 22: 403 Grady Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 22: 200 block of Grady Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 22: 300 block of Grady Street; photographer facing west.
- 21 of 22: 300 block of Grady Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 22: 217-219 East Hill Street; photographer facing north.

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