

APR - 1

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 Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Bradley Drive, Buena Vista Road, Overlook Avenue, Crest Drive, and Oakview Avenue
city, town Columbus () vicinity of
county Muscogee code GA 215
state Georgia code GA zip code 31906

() not for publication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	160	60
sites	3	0
structures	2	0
objects	1	0
total	166	60

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

Name of previous listing: Old Dawson Place (Gordonido)
Wynn House

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Luce

3-24-05

Signature of certifying official

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

Edson H. Beall

5/10/05

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
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
LANDSCAPE: garden
LANDSCAPE: park
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
LANDSCAPE: garden
LANDSCAPE: park
RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mediterranean Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: ranch

Materials:

foundation	BRICK
walls	BRICK STUCCO WOOD: weatherboard
roof	ASPHALT SLATE
other	GRANITE

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District is located east of downtown Columbus, the county seat of Muscogee County, and is roughly bounded by Bradley Drive on the north, Buena Vista Road on the northeast, Overlook Avenue on the east, Crest Drive on the south, and Oakview Avenue on the west. The district is located in an area of predominately historic residential developments that were known as Wynnton before its incorporation into the Columbus city limits in 1925.

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District is an early- to mid-20th-century Columbus neighborhood that was developed from earlier mid-19th-century estates. The northern end of the district includes the triangular portion of the 19th-century Woolfolk estate bounded by Bradley Drive and Buena Vista and Wynnton roads. This part of the district features four, large, early 20th-century houses, the c.1926 Sarling Park, the non-contributing Columbus Museum, and two residential gardens designed by the Olmsted Brothers firm. The majority of the district is located on the south side of Wynnton Road. Located along Wynnton Road, the c.1838 Greek Revival-style Wynn House and c.1837 Greek Revival-style Old Dawson Place (Gordonido) are two of the 19th-century estates that were subdivided in the 1920s into two picturesque, early to mid-20th-century neighborhoods known as Overlook and Oak Circle. The district contains an excellent collection of early to mid-20th-century house types and styles built primarily between 1920 through 1955. Common house types in the district include Georgian house, Georgian cottage, bungalow, and ranch. Many of the resources in the district were designed by well-known architects and represent popular styles of the period in Georgia. Architectural styles represented in the district include Colonial Revival, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and modern ranch houses. As a planned, early 20th-century, residential neighborhood, the district's character-defining features include curvilinear streets, sidewalks, informal landscaping, and uniform setbacks in a park-like setting.

FULL DESCRIPTION

The following description was prepared by Tracy M. Dean, historic preservation consultant, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division. "Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District," draft National Register of Historic Places Form, January 14, 2000. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District is a residential neighborhood located on a rise east of downtown Columbus in Muscogee County, Georgia. The area was originally identified as portions of Land Lots 60, 70, and 71 of the Coweta Reserve. The original landowner in the area was Colonel William L. Wynn, who was deeded 100 acres from the State of Georgia in 1834, and the area became known as Wynn's Hill. In 1844, Colonel Wynn sold 12 acres to Lambert Spencer, who built the Elms (outside of the district); and in 1837, Wynn sold five acres to John R. Dawson who built his home, the "Old Dawson Place", later known as Gordonido. Lloyd G. Bowers, Sr., purchased the Elms in 1862 and added the flanking hexagonal wings c.1868. Bowers' son, Lloyd G. Bowers, Jr., later owned the Elms and acquired the surrounding property from other property owners as it

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became available with the subdivision of larger antebellum estates. Lloyd Bowers, Jr., developed the surrounding area as the Overlook neighborhood in the 1920s.

Wynnton Road trends east-west through the district and has always been a main thoroughfare in Columbus. Wynnton Road was the early property line dividing the land of Columbus' two major early landowners John W. Woolfolk and Colonel William L. Wynn. A portion of John W. Woolfolk's land is located in the district and is a triangular piece of land located between Bradley Drive and Buena Vista and Wynnton roads. On the south side of Wynnton Road, Colonel Wynn's property, are the two antebellum estates, the c.1838 Wynn House (listed in the National Register on February 1, 1972) and the c.1837 Old Dawson Place (Gordonido) (listed in the National Register on January 8, 1979), whose land would be subdivided in the early 20th century to form the Overlook and Oak Circle neighborhoods. Houses in the Overlook and Oak Circle subdivisions include many architect-designed houses and are representative of the types and styles of houses constructed in Georgia during the early to mid-20th century. Landscaping throughout the district is informal and includes mature trees and ornamental shrubs with grassy lawns. The streets are lined with a canopy of mature water oaks.

Located at 1240 Wynnton Road, the National Register-listed Wynn House is a Greek Revival-style Georgian house that was constructed c.1838 by Colonel William L. Wynn (photograph 1). In 1852, Wynn sold the house to Henry Hurt who remodeled and added onto the house. Hurt sold the house and 100 acres in 1855 to Colonel Hines Holt. The property remained in the Holt family until John Thomas Cooper purchased the house and 18 acres on June 12, 1905. Cooper moved the house forward approximately 300 feet in 1906. The Cooper family developed the Oak Circle subdivision on the land behind the Wynn House. The two-story, wood-frame house features a two-story, monumental, Doric colonnade and a projecting, monumental, portico supported by four Doric columns.

Gordonido, 1420 Wynnton Road, is a Georgian house that was constructed c.1837 by John R. Dawson (listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 8, 1979) (photograph 5, right). Mr. Dawson acquired 5 1/8 acres from Colonel William L. Wynn in June of 1837. Mrs. Sallie Gilbert purchased the house in October 1880 and later sold the property to J. T. Willis. Rosa C. Gordon purchased the house in 1913 and remodeled it. Mrs. Walter Alan Richards (Margaret Gordon) daughter of the Gordons, owned the house after her parents. Gordon Court and Gordon Avenue were developed from the original lands purchased by Mr. Dawson from Colonel Wynn. The two-story, Greek Revival-style, Georgian-type house has an integral portico with six two-story, Doric columns.

A contributing structure identified within the district is a springhouse located in front of the Wynn House on Wynnton Road. The springhouse is brick structure and covers a natural spring that was

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referred to as the "Woolfolk Springs". W. C. Woodall, one of Columbus' historians, believed it was once a key source of water supply for many people.¹ This structure is still in existence and evidence of water can be seen around it all year long.

The late 19th century and early 20th century brought increased development and growth to this area east of downtown Columbus. In 1887, John Francis Flournoy became president of the Columbus Railroad Company, and in 1888, the Belt Line trolley line was established in the Wynnton area, which was the impetus for dividing earlier antebellum estates into upper-to middle-class subdivisions. The Belt Line trolley covered a seven-mile loop through the Wynnton area, a section of which is now Bradley Drive. The Wynnton area became the prestigious area of Columbus and the neighborhood for many of Columbus' leading businessmen lived in the area.

The houses on the north side of Wynnton Road were built between 1908 and 1925. In 1925, William Clark Bradley (1863-1947), president of Columbus Bank and Trust Company and chairman on the boards of Coca-Cola, W.C. Bradley Company, Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus Iron Works, Bradley Realty and Investment Company, and Columbus Manufacturing Company, purchased Sunset Terrace (the Miller-Bradley House) at 1251 Wynnton Road (photograph 3, noncontributing due to extensive nonhistoric alterations and additions). The original owner of the house, Brick Stonewall Miller, hired W. B. Marquis, landscape architect with the Olmsted Brothers firm to design landscape plans for the house. Marquis designed a landscape, which included a pergola, swimming pool, and rose arbor. The landscape features were never built during Miller's ownership, and the plans were later used by Bradley, who also remodeled the streetcar stop from the 1888 trolley line into his pool house. After Bradley's death in 1947, the house and gardens were donated to the city of Columbus and the house was incorporated as the entrance of the Bradley Museum of Arts and Sciences (now the Columbus Museum). The W.C. Bradley Library (outside of the district boundary) and the Muscogee County School District administrative building (noncontributing) were also constructed on the Bradley property. The gardens designed by the Olmsted Brothers firm remain intact on the museum property as a naturalistic, heavily wooded landscape (attachments 2 and 4). There is a granite fountain tucked into a hillside giving the appearance of a grotto (attachment 1), a rock-lined stream (attachment 3), and native trees and shrubs.

The two-story, brick, English Vernacular Revival-style, English house located at 1327 Wynnton Road was built in 1926 for Charles Scarborough and was designed by well-known Columbus architect T. Firth Lockwood (photograph 4, left). The house has a projecting two-story center block with a bay window, a flat-roof loggia as a front porch, and decorative limestone quoins. The Scarborough house also has a landscape attributed to W.B. Marquis of the Olmsted Brothers firm, which has large

¹ Bill Levy, "Old Springhouses Possibly Valuable Historical Relics," *The Columbus Enquirer*, November 2, 1962.

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masses of informal shrubs surrounding an open front lawn and a curvilinear drive leading to the back of the property.

The house at 1329 Wynnton Road is an excellent example of a Craftsman-style bungalow (photograph 4, right). The one-and-a-half-story side-gable bungalow has an integral front porch with battered, square posts; wide overhanging eaves; knee braces; and a porte cochere. The house was built in 1926 for Abraham Illges.

Located at 1411 Wynnton Road, the Clifford M. Averett House was constructed in 1923 in the Mediterranean Revival style and was designed by Columbus architect Charles F. Hickman. The two-story, stuccoed house has paired brackets under wide eaves, a symmetrical central block with a one-story porch on one side and a two-story porte cochere on the other, round-arched windows and front entrance, and cast-iron balconies.

In 1929, the Columbus Woman's Club purchased the house at 1425 Wynnton Road, which was built in 1925 for Edgar Alsobrook and S. R. Quincey. The house burned in 1979 and in the 1980s a modern office building was built on the lot. However, the original garage with a second-story apartment still remains. The garage building is associated with the life of Columbus-born author Carson McCullers. McCullers' long-time friend Edwin Peacock lived in the apartment and she spent many hours there. McCullers and Peacock were close friends from 1934 until her death in 1967. The brick garage has a pyramidal tile roof and Craftsman-style windows.

At the intersection of Buena Vista and Wynnton roads is the Lenora Sarling Memorial Park (photograph 6). The fountain and park were given to the city of Columbus in 1929 as a memorial to Lenora Sarling, a leading woman in Columbus' civic, social, and religious circles. Mrs. Sarling was a pioneer in the Christian Science faith in Columbus, worked for the Women's Suffrage Movement, and was instrumental in starting the Confederated Women's Club. The park was designed as a shady pocket park with plantings, benches, and hardwood trees. The Carrara marble fountain has a center sculpture of a woman called "Mrs. Columbus."

In the early 20th century, Wynn's Hill and Gordonido, the antebellum estates on the south side of Wynnton Road, were subdivided into suburban residential developments called Overlook and Oak Circle. The neighborhood of Overlook encompasses the majority of the district and was designed in 1925 by landscape architect Earle S. Draper of Charlotte, North Carolina. Cape Cod-born Draper designed mill villages and residential neighborhoods throughout the South and later served as the first director of land planning for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). In Columbus, he worked on an extension to the Bibb City mill village and in 1922 designed the nearby Peacock Woods subdivision for Columbus real-estate developer John Frances Flournoy (Peacock Woods-Dimon Circle Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 26, 2003). Draper

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also maintained an office in Atlanta, Georgia, and worked with the architectural firm of Hentz, Reid, and Adler on significant projects such as the Callaway Home in LaGrange, Georgia, and other residences in Atlanta.² Draper's signature design style included fitting roads to the contours of the land and creating parks within his subdivisions. In the case of Overlook, he planned curvilinear streets and added landscape details to produce an Olmstedian residential neighborhood.

The houses in Overlook and Oak Circle have moderate setbacks from the roads. In some cases, owners purchased two lots to construct their homes and garden. The oldest homes are on larger lots and are situated along the outer edges of the district on Wynnton and Buena Vista roads. Smaller bungalows on small lots are located behind Gordonido on Gordon Avenue and Gordon Court. The earliest homes constructed within Overlook are located around Peachtree Drive with smaller lots located closer to Wynnton Road and the larger lots start in the middle of Peachtree Drive and continue throughout the eastern part of the Overlook development. The Overlook subdivision has curvilinear streets with parks and circular grass medians throughout the neighborhood. Oak Circle has curvilinear roads without medians. There are some multi-family houses situated on the edges of the district.

Houses throughout the Overlook and Oak Circle portions of the district represent popular architectural types and style in Georgia during the early to mid-20th century, particularly the popular 20th-century revival styles. Local Columbus architects designed a large number of the houses in the district.

An excellent example of a Mediterranean Revival-style house in the district was designed by Columbus architect F. Roy Duncan in 1923 (photograph 10). The house is located at 933 Peachtree Drive and resembles an Italian villa with its stuccoed exterior, grouped windows with arched detailing, recessed entrance with an arch supported by Tuscan columns, and tile hip roof with exposed rafters. Other houses in the district designed by Duncan were built in 1927 and include the houses at 809 Cooper Avenue, 839 Cooper Avenue, 842 Cooper Avenue, and 1331 Elmwood Drive.

Charles F. Hickman designed several houses in the district both under his own practice and during his partnership with John C. Martin. Under his own practice, he designed the following houses: in 1925, the house at 1418 Gordon Court; in 1927, the houses at 865 Peachtree Drive, 872 Peachtree Drive, 873 Peachtree Drive, 886 Peachtree Drive, 1814 Elmwood Drive, 1822 Elmwood Drive, 1612

² Richard M. Candee, "Earle S. Draper and the Company Town in the American South," in John S. Garner, editor, The Company Town: Architecture and Society in the Early Industrial Age (New York: Oxford university Press, 1992). According to Charlie Aguar, professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Georgia School of Environmental Design, Draper recommended using the garden as an "out-of-doors living room" in a 1924 article, 25 years before other landscape architects incorporated the practice. Draper was the first living person whose works were nominated as National Historic Planning Landmarks by the American Institute of Certified Planners in 1987 and was considered ahead of his time in landscape planning. Draper's papers are located at Cornell and Duke universities.

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Park Drive, and 1712 Park Drive; in 1929, the houses at 940 Blandford Avenue, 1422 Elmwood Drive, 941 Gordon Avenue, and 1430 Gordon Court; and in 1931, the house at 1803 Park Drive. A good example of his design is the 1927 two-story, brick-and-stucco, Tudor Revival-style, English house located at 891 Peachtree Drive. The house is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style in the district. The house has half-timbering on the second floor and brick on the first, multiple projecting gables, and a recessed, arched, front entrance.

Charles F. Hickman also designed the 1927 two-story Mediterranean Revival-style house located at 886 Peachtree Drive. The house is an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival-style in the district with a two-story central block and one-story wings; round-arched windows and doors; a low, side-gable, tile roof; and Spanish-inspired details.

The architectural firm of Hickman & Martin designed the 1925 house at 957 Peachtree Drive, and in 1927, the houses at 1011 Blandford Avenue, 1000 Peachtree Drive, 1008/1010 Peachtree Drive, and 1328 Wynnton Road. The two-story duplex at 1008/1010 Peachtree Drive is a good example of the Colonial Revival style in the district (photograph 8, center). The house has a symmetrical front façade with the separate entrances located at the one-story side porches. The house has a wide, overhanging, hip roof with exposed rafters, grouped windows, and one-story porches with square posts. John C. Martin designed three houses under his own name in 1929: 1611 Park Drive, 864 Peachtree Drive, and 889 Peachtree Drive.

Architect E. Oren Smith designed the two-story, Colonial Revival-style, Georgian-type, wood-frame house located at 918 Peachtree Drive in 1925. The house has a symmetrical façade, one-story enclosed porches on each side, six-over-six sash windows, and a front entrance with a fanlight and sidelights. Smith also designed three houses on Elmwood Drive in 1940: 1329 Elmwood Drive (photograph 12, center), 1411 Elmwood Drive, and 1505 Elmwood Drive.

In 1931, Thomas Firth Lockwood, Jr., designed the houses at 881 Blandford Avenue and 1519 Elmwood Drive, and in the 1940s, Columbus-based architect James J.W. Biggers, Sr., designed three houses in the district: 1702 Elmwood Drive, 1719 Park Drive, and 833 Peachtree Drive.

Two houses in the district, both built in 1925, are attributed to architect Jack Cady from Providence, Rhode Island, 1603 Elmwood Drive and 912 Peachtree Drive. The two-story, Georgian-type house located at 1603 Elmwood Drive is a good example of the Neoclassical Revival style (photograph 24). The house has a symmetrical, five-bay front façade with a monumental, two-story, portico with a pediment supported by Corinthian columns.

The district has numerous excellent examples of the Tudor Revival or English Vernacular Revival style. The English Vernacular Revival-style English cottage located at 1331 Elmwood Drive is a

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good example of the style in the district (photograph 12, right). Character-defining features of the English Vernacular Revival style seen in the house is the use of brick and stucco, a projecting front gabled entrance, and a shouldered front chimney with chimney pot. Another excellent example of an English Vernacular Revival-style English cottage is located at 1838 Elmwood Drive (photograph 27). The c. 1920, one-story, brick-and-rough-cut-stone house has multiple projecting front gables, a screened side porch, a variety of window configurations, and a formal English-style front garden.

The district also has a number of ranch houses that were built in the late 1940s and early 1950s. An excellent example of a ranch house in the district is located at the intersection of Peachtree and Park drives (photograph 21). The long, low, rectangular, one-story brick house has a front slab-like chimney, a low hip roof with exposed rafters, grouped windows, and a recessed entrance. Another good example is the ranch house located at 830 Cooper Avenue (photograph 15, second from the right). The brick house has a low, long, rectangular form with a projecting front wing, low hip roof, a large multi-pane picture window, and wide overhanging eaves.

There are a few multi-family houses in the district. One good example is located at 923/925 Cooper Avenue (photograph 13, left). The c. 1930, one-story, brick house has paired windows and projecting front gables that incorporate the recessed entrances.

Landscaping throughout the district is informal and typical of the early 20th-century, suburban developments in Columbus. Sidewalks and curbing are located on both sides of the streets in the Overlook and Oak Circle subdivisions. The streets are broad with sweeping curves (photographs 15, 28, and 29). Landscape architect Earle S. Draper planned the Overlook subdivision with large circular grassed medians at the intersections of the major streets (photographs 21, 28, and 30). According to local tradition, Lloyd Bowers, Jr., had the streets of Overlook lined with water oak trees that were transplanted from swamps in Alabama to Columbus. Large oaks and other mature hardwoods line the streets throughout the district (photograph 20, 23, and 30). Some of the houses also retain their early 20th-century driveways with two parallel strips of concrete (photograph 19). The Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District was designated as a bird sanctuary during modern times. The neighborhood is home to numerous species of birds including barred owls, screech owls, and red-tailed hawks. Visiting bird species include blue herons and wood ducks. The current residents of the district formed non-profit organization known as the Overlook Community Preservation Association (OCPA) (f/k/a Overlook Community Forestry Association). A major focus of this association is to preserve and maintain the lush community forest.

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
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

c.1837-1955

Significant Dates:

c.1837—construction of Old Dawson Place (Gordonido)
c.1838—construction of Wynn House
1925—design of Overlook subdivision by Earle S. Draper

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Biggers, Sr., James J.W. – architect, Columbus, GA
Cady, Jack – architect, Providence, RI
Draper, Earle S.—landscape architect, Charlotte, NC
Duncan, F. Roy – architect, Columbus, GA
Hickman, Charles – architect, Columbus, GA
Hickman and Martin – architects, Columbus, GA

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Hickman and Hickman – architects, Columbus, GA
Lockwood, Thomas Firth – architect, Columbus, GA
Marquis, W.B.—landscape architect, Olmsted Brothers firm
Martin, Jr., John C. – architect, Columbus, GA
Smith, E. Oren – architect, Columbus, GA

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District is an excellent example of an early- to mid-20th-century residential neighborhood developed from several antebellum estates in Columbus. In 1834, Colonel William L. Wynn purchased 100 acres of land located on a rise east of downtown Columbus, outside of the city limits. Wynnton Road was an important thoroughfare through the area and also served as the early property line dividing Wynn's land from John V. Woolfolk's land (portions of which were later sold to Joel Early Hunt, builder of Dinglewood, among others). During the 1920s, a majority of the district was purchased and developed by Lloyd G. Bowers who hired landscape architect Earle S. Draper to design a picturesque neighborhood with curvilinear streets and a park-like setting. With the incorporation of the larger Wynnton area into the city limits in the mid-1920s, residential construction boomed. A second peak in building occurred in the 1940s.

The Wynn's Hill-Overlook Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent, intact collection of houses representing common types and styles of architecture in Georgia during the mid-19th century and early to mid-20th century as identified in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses and Their Landscaped Settings. The oldest houses, representing the early plantations, are excellent examples of mid-19th-century Greek Revival-style houses in Georgia. The later suburban houses within the historic district are representative of the popular house types and styles found in Columbus' early 20th-century planned suburbs. Common house types include English house, Georgian house, bungalow, English cottage, Georgian cottage, and ranch. Architectural styles in the district reflect the popularity of early 20th-century revival styles in Columbus, including Colonial, Tudor, and Mediterranean revivals.

The district is also significant for its architect-designed residences including houses designed by James J.W. Biggers, Sr., Jack Cady, F. Roy Duncan, Charles F. Hickman, Thomas Firth Lockwood, Jr., and John C. Martin. James J.W. Biggers, Sr. graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1915 and was associated with the Atlanta firm of Hentz, Reid, and Adler for one year. In 1917, he was commissioned in the planning of Fort Benning in Columbus, Georgia, and also worked in Decatur and Valdosta, Georgia, and in Jacksonville, Florida. He started a private firm in Columbus in the 1930s. Jack Cady of Providence, Rhode Island, was a relative of the Bowers family who developed Overlook and the designs of four two-story houses in Overlook are attributed to him. F. Roy Duncan (1886-1947) graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn, Alabama, in 1907. He worked on the construction of the Panama Canal and returned to Columbus in 1913 where he practiced architecture until 1946. Charles F. Hickman (1871-1952) began practicing architecture in Columbus in 1916. In 1921, he partnered with architect John C. Martin and they practiced as Hickman & Martin from 1921 to 1925. In 1927, he again had his own firm. Thomas Firth Lockwood, Jr., (1892-1963) graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1914 and worked in his father, Thomas Firth Lockwood, Sr.'s Columbus architectural firm. After his father's death in 1920, T. Firth Lockwood, Jr., continued to practice architecture and designed numerous houses, offices, and churches. E. Oren Smith was the son of Columbus architect T.W. Smith and began practicing architecture with his father in 1916. A representative example of an architect-designed house is the

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1929 house designed by Charles Hickman located at 940 Blandford Avenue. The house is an excellent example of a Colonial Revival-style, Georgian-type house in the district. The two-story, brick house has a symmetrical, three-part plan with a two-story central block and a one-story enclosed porch on one side and a one-story porte cochere on the other. Character-defining features of the Colonial Revival-style seen in the house are a symmetrical design, a one-story front portico with grouped Doric columns, an entablature with dentils, and second story balcony with a Chippendale-inspired balustrade.

The district is significant in the area of community planning and development as a good example of the tradition of large antebellum estates in the Wynnton area of Columbus being subdivided in the early 20th century as planned early to mid-20th-century suburban neighborhoods supported by the city's expanding streetcar lines and later the automobile. The land comprising the Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District originally was divided into large estates during the mid-1800s. The land was owned by John W. Woolfolk and Colonel William L. Wynn. In the early 1900s, Lloyd G. Bower, Jr., purchased large tracts of land in the area to subdivide into the Overlook subdivision, and land behind Gordonido was subdivided into the Oak Circle subdivision. The district is an excellent example of an upper-middle-class residential neighborhood in the Wynnton area of Columbus, which includes the streetcar and automobile suburbs of Wynnton Village, Hillcrest-Wildwood Circle, Peacock Woods-Dimon Circle, and Dinglewood historic districts. The Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic district features character-defining features of early- to mid-20th century suburbs including curvilinear streets lined with mature hardwoods, landscaped sidewalk strips, uniform setbacks, and informal, picturesque landscaping.

The district is significant in the area of landscape architecture for landscape architect Earle S. Draper's design of the Overlook subdivision. Draper was a noted landscape architect from Charlotte, North Carolina, who designed residential subdivisions and industrial towns throughout the South and later worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority. Draper created curvilinear streets, open vistas, street trees, and landscaped medians. The district is also significant in the area of landscape architecture for the two residential garden designs by the Olmsted Brothers landscape and engineering firm of Brookline, Massachusetts. The Olmsted Brothers (John Charles and Fredrick Law, Jr.) inherited the firm from Fredrick Law Olmsted, widely known as the father of American landscape architecture. Between 1890 and 1920, the firm rapidly expanded under the leadership of John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. Under the name of Olmsted Brothers, the firm employed nearly 60 staff at its peak in the early 1930s and designed numerous urban parks, neighborhood plans, and school and college campuses.

National Register Criteria

The Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion A as an excellent example of antebellum estates that were subdivided into a single-family residential neighborhood in the early 20th century. The district is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its excellent examples of mid-19th-

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and early- to mid-20th-century houses representing common types and styles found in Georgia. Many of the houses were designed by prominent Columbus architects. The district is also eligible for its designed landscapes by prominent landscape architects Earle S. Draper and the Olmsted Brothers firm.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the earliest extant house, c.1837, and ends with the end of the historic period, 1955.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing buildings within the district date from the district's period of significance and retain their historic integrity. The noncontributing buildings within the district were either built outside of the historic period or are historic properties that have lost their historic significance through alterations and/or additions. There are three contributing sites in the district: the 1929 Leonora Starling Memorial Park, the Bradley garden, and the Scarborough House garden. The two contributing structures are the antebellum springhouse located at the Wynn House and the plan of Overlook designed by Earle S. Draper. The one contributing object is the 1929 fountain with the "Mrs. Columbus" statue located in the Leonora Starling Memorial Park. The contributing and noncontributing classifications are based on documentation provided by the consultant, and the resources were evaluated by members of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division's Survey and National Register staff on July 25, 2000.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following historical narrative was prepared by Tracy M. Dean, historic preservation consultant, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division. "Wynn's Hill-Overlook Historic District," draft National Register of Historic Places Form, January 14, 2000. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1828, Edward Lloyd Thomas surveyed the town of Columbus and the Coweta Reserve. The town and commons of Columbus were laid out as 1,200 acres along the Chattahoochee River and the reserve lots consisted of 9,240 acres.³ The original (c.1828) city boundaries of Columbus were

³ Edward Lloyd Thomas, Surveyor's Report of Columbus, 1828.
WYNN'S HILL-OVERLOOK-OAK CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
COLUMBUS, MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA

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located west of the present-day Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District. Columbus was planned by the state of Georgia to be a market center and a county seat.⁴

The part of the original survey called the East Commons separated the city of Columbus and the area that came to be known as Wynnton. The East Commons was developed into rail yards, and the development of the city expanded north since travel over multiple sets of railroad tracks was difficult by horse and carriage and early automobiles. In 1925, the construction of the 13th Street viaduct over the rail yards allowed new growth and expansion for the city of Columbus, and the city limits were expanded to include the Wynnton area.

Wynnton Road (also called Macon Road) and Buena Vista Road are east/west thoroughfares linking Columbus to other cities such as Macon and Buena Vista. The Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District is located at the intersection of these two major roads.

EARLY HISTORY (1834-1888)

Wynn's Hill and The Wynn House, c.1839, 1240 Wynnton Road

The Coweta Reserve, surveyed by Edward Lloyd Thomas, was sold in a land grant lottery to the public in 1828.

In "Colonel William L. Wynn (1799-1868): Namesake to a Neighborhood, Part 1", Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., noted that Wynn purchased the Coweta Falls Reserve land grants from others before they finished paying for them. Thomas also documented the following:

[T]he 1838 Tax Digest for Muscogee County indicated that Wynn owned 1,638 acres of land in Muscogee and approximately forty slaves . . . the Wynn Plantation was roughly the land between today's Brown Avenue on the east and Tenth Avenue on the west, and south of Wynnton Road-Buena Vista Road . . . the use of the terms "Wynnton" as the name for the new settlement arising from Colonel Wynn's plantation can be found as early as the fall of 1837, when the Wynnton Academy was incorporated by the Georgia Legislature.⁵

The area was thereafter known as Wynn's Hill due to the owner's name and its location on a rise east of the original city limits of Columbus. Colonel Wynn constructed his home, the Wynn House, on this rise in 1839. In 1852, he moved to Louisiana and sold the house to Henry Hurt, the brother of Joel Early Hurt, for \$6,500.00.⁶ Joel Early Hurt built the neighboring National Register-listed

4 Darlene Roth, Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types. p. 64.

5 Kenneth Thomas, Jr., Muscogiana, Summer 1990, p.147.

6 Muscogee County Deed Book F:125.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

Dinglewood House (outside of the district). Henry Hurt renovated the Wynn house and sold it in 1855 to Colonel Hines Holt for \$14,000.00.⁷

Colonel Hines Holt, a member of the Columbus Bar, practiced law with his brother-in-law, Walter T. Colquitt. In 1841, Colonel Holt “was nominated by the states’ rights faction of the Whig party to fill the remainder of Colquitt’s Senate term. Colquitt had resigned after becoming embroiled in controversy surrounding his switch from the Whig to the Democratic Party shortly after his election in 1840. Holt lost his re-election bid but he was elected city attorney in 1843 after he returned to Columbus.”⁸ In 1859, Holt was elected to the Georgia State Senate.⁹ Colonel Holt was the second largest slave owner in the county and his plantation was valued at \$20,000.00 in 1860.¹⁰ Direct descendants of Colonel Holt still reside within the Wynn’s Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District.

The Holt family sold the Wynn House and 18 acres for \$12,000.00 to John Thomas Cooper and his wife in 1905.¹¹ Mr. Cooper was the president of Cooper Lumber Company. The house was moved approximately 300 feet to face Wynnton Road. Legend is that the house was actually moved farther than planned because the team of mules left unattended during the lunch hour continued to pull the house forward. Kenneth Thomas estimates that the move probably took place “in the fall of 1907 . . . because . . . by June, 1908, postcards were on sale in Columbus showing the house in the new setting and labeled as the ‘Ideal Southern Home’”.¹²

Wynnton Road Spring House

Referred to locally as the “Woolfolk Springs”, the brick structure houses a natural spring and is located near Wynnton Road in front of the Wynn House. Due to a 12-inch wooden pipe leading from the structure, W. C. Woodall, a local historian, believed that the spring supplied water to “heavily populated sectors of the city until the present water works was established”.¹³

Gordonido, c.1837, 1420 Wynnton Road

John R. Dawson, the brother of United States Senator William C. Dawson, moved to the area from Maryland and was in the planters’ supply business.¹⁴ Dawson purchased his property from William L. Wynn in 1837, “containing 5 1/8 acres being the lot upon which the said John R. Dawson now resides.”¹⁵ Apparently Dawson was occupying the property prior to the transferring and recording of the deed. The home remained in the Dawson family until 1878.

7 Ibid., H:225.

8 Craig Cotton, Muscogiana, Summer 1997, p.25

9 Ibid., p.26.

10 Ibid., p.25.

11 Muscogee County Deed Book UU:208.

12 Kenneth Thomas, Jr., Muscogiana, Fall 1991, p.112.

13 Levy, The Columbus Enquirer. November 2, 1962.

14 Etta Blanchard Worsley, Columbus on the Chattahoochee, p.115, 223.

15 Muscogee County Deed Book A:236.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, the parents of Supreme Court Justice S. Price Gilbert of Atlanta purchased the house next and in 1885, the Gilberts sold the house to the Judge J. T. Willis. In 1913, the Willis heirs sold the estate to Frederick B. Gordon, president of the Columbus Manufacturing Company. Originally known as the Dawson Place, it was renamed Gordonido, which is Spanish for Gordon's "nest" or "residence".¹⁶

Frederick B. Gordon moved to Columbus from Newton, Massachusetts in 1878 and in 1899, organized the Columbus Manufacturing Company. In 1928, the company had 2,782 looms and 63,840 spindles, and by 1949, it was operating 75,000 ring spindles and using 30,000 bales of cotton annually.¹⁷

Rosa Crook Martin (Mrs. Frederick B.) Gordon, was the founder of the Woman's Club of Columbus in 1925. As the first elected president, she was instrumental in assisting with the purchase of the Woman's Club's first home located at 1425 Wynnton Road (no longer extant), across the street from Gordonido, next to Sarling Park. In 1963, the Woman's Club was home to "34 educational, cultural, spiritual, garden and social clubs."¹⁸The house burned in January 1979 forcing the Woman's Club to move.

The Gordon's' daughter Margaret Gordon Richards and her husband Walter A. Richards inherited Gordonido. Atlanta-based landscape architect Edward L. Daugherty, FASLA, designed the (nonhistoric) gardens to compliment the architecture of the house.

Overlook and Oak Circle Neighborhoods

In the mid-1920s, Columbus, Georgia was booming with residential construction in the Wynnton area. Lloyd G. Bowers, Jr., developer of Overlook, began buying small parcels of land in 1920 when it became available. The largest section of land Bowers acquired was 60 acres of land from Mrs. Moyer's estate, which later became the heart of Overlook.

The original parameters of Overlook were from the Wynn House on Cooper Avenue east towards Brookwood Avenue. In 1926, roads and landscaping were completed in the subdivision and nine houses were built. In 1927, Lloyd Bowers, Jr., published an advertisement in the Columbus Industrial Index advertising lots for sale at \$3,000 each. The Overlook property that was offered for sale in 1927 consisted of 80 acres. It was developed and promoted as a refuge from city taxes and a place of stately homes. These ideals can be seen in the oak tree-lined streets and the sidewalks throughout the neighborhood. Bowers, as the developer, set the building requirements for Overlook. Bowers hired Earle S. Draper of Charlotte, North Carolina, to design the landscape for Overlook.

¹⁶ Worsley, p.223.

¹⁷ Ibid., p.388

¹⁸ The Columbus Ledger, September 15, 1987.

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Joseph H. "Smokey" Bowers, says that he had always heard that his grandfather, Lloyd G. Bowers Jr., purchased water oaks during the Depression from a man in Hurtsboro, Alabama. This man transplanted the water oaks from a swamp in Hurtsboro to the neighborhood of Overlook in Columbus.¹⁹

Also during this time, public services were being built in Wynnton, such as a new fire station on nearby Brown Avenue, the new 1925 13th Street viaduct from the downtown area, and the new Columbus High School. Lloyd Bowers, Jr.'s advertisement of being outside of a heavier tax district motivated upper-middle class, educated people to move to the area.²⁰

At least 12 houses existed in 1925, primarily on Peachtree Street and Blandford Avenue (formerly Tumlin Avenue). Gordon Court and 10th Street also had existing houses.²¹ Lloyd Bowers, Jr., sold some of the lots on Peachtree to these owners before he developed Overlook, including the lot for the Clifford Smith home at 957 Peachtree.²²

In 1925, Columbus architect, E. Oren Smith designed and supervised the building of a two-story home for himself on Peachtree Street.²³ Other Columbus architects including Charles F. Hickman and John C. Martin, Jr., designed houses in the neighborhood from its beginning. Jack Cady, an architect from Providence, Rhode Island who was also a relative of the Bowers' family, designed three two-story houses in Overlook constructed for Lloyd G. Bowers, Jr.²⁴

In 1927, Lloyd Bowers, Jr., ran an advertisement in the Columbus Industrial Index advertising all lots for \$3000 each on the 80 acres, "the most elevated section of Wynnton." The advertisement states that nine houses had been built, the plan for the Overlook neighborhood began in 1925, the streets, landscaping, and residences were built in 1926, and that the area was strictly restricted.²⁵ For example, the 25-year restrictions with automatic renewal on H. R. Mott's 1929 purchase included:

No apartment houses

No Negroes owning, using, occupying, or receiving conveyance of the property as either owners or tenants.

Lots with 100'+ frontage had to have a home valued at least \$7500

Lots with less than 100' frontage had to have a home valued at least \$5000

Houses had to face the street with corner houses having a 'presentable frontage.'

19 Interview with Joseph H. "Smokey" Bowers, November 15, 1999.

20 W. C. Woodall, Industrial Index, 1925, 4-6. 1927, 43.

21 1925 Columbus City Directory.

22 Muscogee County, Grantor Index, Book B-1.

23 Woodall, Columbus Centennial Industrial Index, 23.

24 Woodall, Industrial Index 1927. Mahan, 108. Interview with Louis Bowers Williams, daughter-in-law of Lloyd G. Bowers, Sr. Cady is undoubtedly one of the "prestigious out-of-town" architects mentioned by Mahan, if in fact there was more than one.

25 *Ibid.*, 31 August 1927, 43.

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Houses could be no closer to the street than 40' if the lot was more than 80' wide, and no closer than 30' if less than 80'

Agricultural uses could be no closer to the street than 75'

No projections such as bay or oriel windows or chimneys extending over 5' to the front or sides.²⁶

In 1927, the Columbus Women's Reading Club met at Gordonido and established two women's organizations, one of which was the Columbus Woman's Club House Association. The group was formed to purchase or construct a "suitable building that should be used as a home by the various women's organizations of Columbus."²⁷ On April 5, 1929, the association purchased 1425 Wynnton Road for use as the Columbus Women's Club House and twenty-five groups met at the house including the United Garden Club, Oglethorpe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Muscogee Woman's Club, Junior Woman's Club, Pi Alpha Kappa sorority, Pilot Club, Wynnton Study Club, Third Friday Bridge Club, National Association of Retired Federal Employees, Sertoma Club of Columbus, Quota Club, and the Optimist Club. The house burned in 1979.

In the June 29, 1938, issue of the Industrial Index, the following architects had advertisements on page 65: James J. W. Biggers, Lorin D. Raines, F. Roy Duncan, E. Oren Smith, T. Firth Lockwood, and Alice Walton. T. Firth Lockwood was also advertised as an engineer. Lockwood was a graduate of the School of Architecture at Georgia Institute of Technology. Charles F. Hickman and James C. Martin also designed and constructed homes in the Columbus area. Jack C. Cady of Providence, Rhode Island, designed four two-story houses within the Overlook development. Hickman, Martin, Biggers, Duncan, Smith and Lockwood are all known to have designed homes within Overlook and Oak Circle.

MODERN HISTORY (1930-1999)

The construction of houses in Overlook continued until World War II. The war delayed the construction of many residences in Columbus until after the war. One such house is located at 840 Cooper Avenue in Oak Circle. Margie Thrasher, daughter of the original owner, remembers that the material and supplies for the home was purchased in 1939, but was not constructed until 1945.²⁸

During the national emergency, almost all of Columbus industry had converted to war-time production, with the textile mills turning their machines over for all-out production of textiles, and such materials as were needed and ordered by the Armed Services and the War Production Board.

Golden's Foundry had produced marine engines and was recognized and saluted by the Armed Forces for its great productivity in that line. All other industries in Columbus

²⁶ Muscogee County Deed Book 94:202

²⁷ Etta Blance Worley, Columbus on the Chattahoochee, p. 460.

²⁸ Interview with Margie Thrasher, October 23, 1999.

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which were out on a war-footing produced exclusively for the Government and War Agencies.

And so, in the post-war period, Columbus found itself with a substantial increase in industrial employment, as they re-converted to peace-time production.²⁹

After World War II, the population started to increase, ". . . many building permits were issued for new business houses, homes and apartments, and the expansion of business and industry began."³⁰

[I]n 1949 building permits nearly doubled, the new construction to cost \$4,241,384. This was the largest volume of permits ever issued by the Columbus building inspection department in one year and was partly die to the annexation of the new area that came under the jurisdiction of the city. This territory has literally blossomed during the year with new homes to further enhance the progressiveness of the city.³¹

Evidence of this growth can be seen throughout the district with the ranch house type that was popular during this period.

In 1949, the Columbus City limits were extended eastward. The expansion of the city limits gave Overlook the opportunity to expand its acreage. The city paved and installed water and sewer services to the area of Overlook near Buena Vista Road and Overlook Drive. The second construction period began during this period and is evident in the ranch houses located on the eastern side of Overlook.

Historically, the area was occupied by prominent landholders, and the neighborhoods of Overlook and Oak Circle were also designed for upper-middle-class, single family houses. The district has consistently been well maintained and occupied by upper-middle-class professionals since its creation. There has never been a decline in the neighborhood, and it has always been a prestigious, desirable area of Columbus to live. One reason for its strength as a neighborhood is the residents' love of their community and neighborhood. Every year the residents have a Memorial Day weekend get-together in which some of the streets are roped off in the center of the neighborhood and a picnic buffet is provided along with carnival rides for the children's entertainment. Several residents are descendants of the neighborhood's original residents.³² Joseph H. "Smokey" Bowers, grandson of developer Lloyd G. Bowers, Jr., was quoted as saying, "I have lived in Overlook all of my life and I have never seen the spirit of the neighborhood as strong as it is today".

29 Worsley, pp. 491-492.

30 Ibid., p.487.

31 Ibid., p.504.

32 The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, January 19, 1979.

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places 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:
- previously listed in the National Register:** Old Dawson Place (Gordonido)
Wynn House
- 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): ME-C-1461 through ME-C-1466

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 124 acres (acreage estimator).

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	16	690374	3594016
B)	16	690169	3593681
C)	16	690757	3593147
D)	16	691154	3593147
E)	16	691218	3593477
F)	16	690990	3593794
G)	16	690811	3593835

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary of the Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District is indicated on the attached tax map drawn with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the intact and historical property associated with the development of the Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle neighborhood.

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
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** March 8, 2005
e-mail gretchen_brock@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Tracy M. Dean/historic preservation consultant
organization N/A
mailing address P.O. Box 457
city or town Fortson **state** Georgia **zip code** 31808
telephone (706) 323-4263
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) Teresa Tomilson
organization (if applicable) Overlook Community Preservation Association
mailing address 840 Cooper Street
city or town Columbus **state** Georgia **zip code** 31906
e-mail (optional) N/A

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Photographs

Name of Property: Wynn's Hill-Overlook-Oak Circle Historic District
City or Vicinity: Columbus
County: Muscogee
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August 2000

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 31

1. Wynn House, Wynnton Road; photographer facing southwest.
2. 1021 Oakview Avenue; photographer facing west.
3. Columbus Museum (former Bradley House; noncontributing), Wynnton Road; photographer facing northwest.
4. 1327 and 1329 Wynnton Road; photographer facing northwest.
5. 1410 and 1420 (Old Dawson Place/Gordonido) Wynnton Road; photographer facing southwest.
6. Sarling Park, Wynnton Road; photographer facing northwest.
7. 1000 block of Blandford Avenue; photographer facing north.
8. 1000 block of Peachtree Drive; photographer facing northeast.
9. 900 block of Peachtree Drive; photographer facing northwest.
10. 933 Peachtree Drive; photographer facing northwest.
11. 900 block of Blandford Avenue; photographer facing north.
12. 1300 block of Elmwood Drive; photographer facing northwest.
13. 923-925 Cooper Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
14. 900 block of Oakview Avenue; photographer facing north.

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Photographs

15. 800 block of Cooper Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
16. 804 and 806 Cooper Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
17. 800 block of Blandford Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
18. 1500 block of Crest Drive; photographer facing east.
19. 1600 block of Crest Drive; photographer facing west.
20. View of Peachtree Drive; photographer facing west.
21. View of Peachtree and Park drives intersection; photographer facing north.
22. 800 block of Peachtree Drive; photographer facing northwest.
23. 1505 Elmwood Drive; photographer facing northwest.
24. 1603 Elmwood Drive; photographer facing northwest.
25. 1700 block of Elmwood Drive; photographer facing west.
26. 1000 Brookwood Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
27. 1838 Elmwood Drive; photographer facing southwest.
28. Intersection of Elmwood Drive and Overlook Avenue; photographer facing north.
29. 1600 block of Park Drive; photographer facing northwest.
30. Intersection of Park Drive and Overlook Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
31. 800 block of Peachtree Drive; photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)