

JUL 31 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

**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 Leonard Carter House  
other names/site number

**2. Location**

street & number 311 South Wayne Street  
city, town Jesup (n/a) vicinity of  
county Wayne code GA 305  
state Georgia code GA zip code 31545

(n/a) not for publication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:**

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	2	1
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	2	0
total	5	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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.

Elizabeth A. Lyon  
Signature of certifying official

7/27/89  
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain:
- see continuation sheet

Entered in the  
National Register

Richard B. Ryan 8/31/89

[Signature]  
Signature, Keeper of the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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## **6. Function or Use**

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### **Historic Functions:**

DOMESTIC:single dwelling  
DOMESTIC:multiple dwelling

### **Current Functions:**

DOMESTIC:single dwelling

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## **7. Description**

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### **Architectural Classification:**

LATE VICTORIAN:Queen Anne

### **Materials:**

<b>foundation</b>	brick
<b>walls</b>	wood
<b>roof</b>	asphalt
<b>other</b>	

### **Description of present and historic physical appearance:**

The Leonard Carter House is a 2 1/2 story, frame, primarily Queen Anne style house (with some Neoclassical Revival features), with asymmetrical massing, a turret, a wrap-around porch with a gazebo corner, corbeled brick chimneys, a decorative asphalt shingle roof, and bay windows. Details include fishscale shingles, Ionic columns on the porches and porticos, wide entablatures, elaborate cornices, and stained glass transoms (photograph 1).

The interior central-hall plan includes nine rooms on the first floor and four on the second. Its central stair, paneling, and mantels reflect more of its classical styling. The house contains original floors, mantels with over mirrors, cast-iron fireboxes, tiles, 12-foot ceilings, and paneled wainscoting. It has had electricity, indoor bathrooms, and running water since its construction.

Interior materials include plaster walls and 1/8" oak floors with pine sub-flooring. Interior details feature a green marble fireplace mantel in the downstairs foyer, cast iron fireboxes decorated with classical, bellflower, and egg-and-dart motifs, plaster medallions on the living room and foyer ceilings, and brass doorknobs (photographs 9-11). Other details of the fine wood craftsmanship includes picture moldings, heart motifs and fretwork, chair rails, tongue and groove paneling, and paneled doors. Each of the fireplace mantels is detailed with Ionic column mantels and classical motifs (photographs 9-13). The molded door surrounds feature bull's-eye corner blocks. The crafted oak staircase is decorated with finials and turned balusters.

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The Leonard Carter House is a good example of balloon frame construction using square nails. The foundation is of red brick and the siding material is heart-pine weatherboard.

The house is located on a flat, city lot, with a well manicured lawn, brick walks and paths. Landscaping trees include, cedar, sycamore, magnolia, and oak. The property retains its original decorative cast-iron fence with gates (photograph 3). A concrete hitching post with the name "Carter" inscribed along its side is located between the sidewalk and Wayne Street (photograph 2).

The only original outbuilding that remains within the current property boundaries is a red brick, one-story greenhouse located directly behind the house. It is now used as a tool shed (photograph 6). The non-contributing building is a post-1939 three-car garage. The nominated property is within a residential area but across from a city recreational site. There have been a few changes to the property, mostly in the conversion to apartments in 1925 and then the reconversion to a single family dwelling in 1948. The original living room is now used as a bedroom (photograph 13).

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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  
landscape architecture

**Period of Significance:**

1902-1904

**Significant Dates:**

1902

**Significant Person(s):**

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation:**

n/a

**Architect:**

Henry M. Ward

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**Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:**

**Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

**ARCHITECTURE**

The Leonard Carter House is significant in architecture because it is a fine if late example of the use of the Queen Anne style, mixed with elements of the Neoclassical Revival style. It features major characteristics of the Queen Anne style including irregular massing, corbeled chimneys, use of shingles, stained glass, and a turret, and from the Neoclassical, the use of columns for the entrance portico and the second floor porch, as well as the interior staircase, mantels, tiles. Noteworthy exterior details include corbeled red brick chimneys, a decorative asphalt shingle roof, fishscale facade shingles, Ionic columns on the porches and portico, stained glass transoms, and hand blown glass window panes. The interior is designed as a central-hall plan and includes nine rooms on the first floor and four on the second. The interior also feature many Queen Anne and classical details. The foyer was designed with a green marble tile fireplace mantel, a small conversation area and a bay window facing the front porch. Because the house was to be a gift for Carter's new wife, the owner chose heart motifs for the interior fretwork and mantels of hearts, bows, and classical illustrations. Colorful tile surrounds highlight each of the eight fireplaces. Fireboxes are decorated with bellflower, and egg-and-dart motifs. Plaster medallions decorate the living and dining room ceilings. Other details include chair rails, picture molding, tongue and groove paneling, molded door surrounds with bull's-eye corner blocks and a decorated oak staircase with finials and turned balusters. The house was completed in 1903 at a cost of \$10,000. It was the first house in the community to have indoor plumbing and electric lights. The property also contains an original one-story red brick greenhouse which is located directly behind the house. The historic concrete hitching post located in the front of the house is significant as a contributing object. Only minimal changes have occurred to the house. In 1925, Mrs. Carter enclosed the lower right portions of the front porch and converted some of the rooms to apartments. The house was converted back to a single family dwelling in 1948. It is also significant because the house plans exist and show that it is the product of a mail-order firm, designed by architect Henry M. Ward. The Leonard Carter House is an excellent example of two important styles of architecture--Queen Anne and elements of Neoclassical Revival--both commonly found in south Georgia during the turn-of-the-century.

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**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**

The property surrounding the Leonard Carter House is significant in landscape architecture as an example of a picturesquely landscaped yard with trees, shrubbery, and lawn all displayed in an informal manner--typical of late 19th century gardening practices. Plantings include azaleas, magnolias, dogwoods, sycamore, cedar, and oak all arranged to create a relaxing environment. The property also retains its original decorative cast-iron fence with gates. The design of the fence with its curvilinear forms reflects a typical decorative pattern used during the Victorian period and contributes to the overall setting by blending with its surroundings. The concrete hitching post with the name "Carter" displayed along one side is an additional contributing form to the landscape design. A red brick, one-story greenhouse is associated with the property's landscaping and is located directly behind the house. The overall landscaping elements associated with the Leonard Carter House are good examples of informal landscaping practices used during the turn-of-the-century in small Georgia cities.

**National Register Criteria**

Criteria C

The property meets Criteria C because the house is an example of a late Victorian Queen Anne style commonly found in small south Georgia communities. The house also reflects an eclectic combination of details from two popular national styles--the Queen Anne and Neoclassical Revival with the classical detailing commonly used in Georgia during the early 20th century. The house is designed with asymmetrical massing, a wrapped porch, bay windows, and a turret, however, it displays the classical elements of Ionic columns, transoms, wide entablatures, and a formal entrance portico. This structure embodies many fine characteristics of American craftsmanship from its exterior design to its interior detailing including original mantels with over mirrors and Ionic columns, cast iron decorative fireboxes, picture moldings, wainscoting, molded door surrounds, decorative fretwork and stairway balusters. It is also the first house in the community to have indoor plumbing and electric lights. The house plan was designed by Henry M. Ward and purchased through a mail-order firm. Obtaining house plans from these firms and having them modified by local builders was a common practice in small southern towns during the early 20th century. The Leonard Carter House is one of a few documented examples in Georgia of mail-ordered houses.

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The property also meets Criteria C because of its informal landscaping which complements the house and illustrates the popular fashion for picturesque landscaping in the late 19th century in Georgia and elsewhere. The landscaping is also highlighted by the original decorative cast-iron fence and by the concrete hitching post located near the front gate.

**Period of significance (justification, if applicable)**

1902-1904: building period of the Leonard Carter House.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanatory notes):**

The Leonard Carter House and greenhouse are classified as contributing buildings. The historic landscaping is the contributing site. The hitching post and cast-iron fence constitute the two contributing objects, separately counted because of their unusual qualities and because it is relatively rare for such features to have survived. The nonhistoric three-car garage is the noncontributing building. However, the entire nomination is classified as "building" because the outbuildings and landscape features are ancillary to the main house and the nominated property is relatively small in scale.

**Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)**

Leonard Carter, a prominent businessman who contributed to the growth of Jesup, was born in North Carolina on September 15, 1856, and died on July 11, 1923, at the age of 67. The first county records in 1887 show him to be postmaster of Haslum, a small community near Odum, Georgia.

By the early 1900s, Carter was a civic leader and in possession of several businesses. He directed a bank in Odum (with C. W. Deen) and a bank in Jesup which together formed the Jesup Banking Company, organized March 13, 1902, with a cash capital of \$25,000. After he helped form the banking company, Carter decided to move from Odum to Jesup to be nearer to his business and civic activities.

Carter chose to build his residence near some close friends who had just moved to Jesup. He purchased lot #108 which was 200 feet square, located on the corner of Wayne and Orange Streets. On December 22, 1902, Mr. Leonard Carter bought Lot #108 from the Jesup Board of Education for \$200.



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At this time Carter was director and vice president of the Jesup Banking Company, vice president of Carter-Dorough Piano Company in Valdosta, president of the Jesup Mercantile Company, president of the Jesup Manufacturing Company, president of the Santa Clara Cigar Manufacturing Company, president of the Liberty Banking Company (Johnson Station, Georgia), and president of the Jesup Board of Education. Carter was also involved in the timber business in Jesup and Odum as well as being involved in naval stores and the mercantile and turpentine business in both southeast Georgia and parts of Florida and Alabama. In addition, Carter was a city assessor, an alderman on the city council, a steward of the First Methodist Church and an active member of the fraternal organizations such as the Knights of Pythias and the Masons.

Around 1903, construction began on the Carter house. The foundation was laid and allowed to sit for almost one year to insure that the house would not settle after the new plaster walls were installed. As a wealthy man, Leonard Carter wanted a home that would reflect his prominent civic and social position. Because the house was to be a gift for his second wife, Florence, he chose heart motifs for the fretwork and mantels of hearts, lovers, and bows. Across the front of the house he placed stained glass transoms and hand blown glass window panes. The foyer was built with a fireplace, a conversation area, and a bay window facing the front porch. A small downstairs bedroom served as a trunk room. The Carter house was the first in the county to have indoor plumbing and electric lights. In addition, there was a windmill to generate electricity on the property and a deep well. A house on the back corner of the lot served as servants' quarters. A wrought iron fence enclosed the front and side yard; a hitching post square with the name "Carter" still stands outside the front gate. The house was completed ca. 1904 at a cost of approximately \$10,000.

At the close of World War I, a tragic experience occurred at the Jesup Banking Company. It was discovered that one of the cashiers had fled with \$30,000. The bank examiners were called in and gave Carter four days to replace the missing cash. At this time, the country was in a post-war recession. When Carter could not replace the money, a rumor circulated that the Jesup Bank was going to close. There was a run on the bank by depositors and the bank was forced to close.

A reviewer was appointed to settle Carter's accounts and in so doing found that Carter had lost other property to his overseers in many of his business transactions. Several of the men who were appointed to handle his affairs were themselves tried and sentenced for theft. Eventually Carter lost everything he had owned except the house he had built for his wife and deeded to her in the amount of one

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dollar. Leonard Carter lived for a few years longer following these events.

Florence Carter moved the servants quarters and stables from the back of the property so they were even with the main house and she converted the smaller structure into a house for her stepson, Clyde, who had married and had four children.

The Carter House soon became the first apartment house in Jesup. Mrs. Carter did not add partitions or change the interior walls in any way but enclosed two small porches and converted them into kitchens and bathrooms. A bath and kitchen was added upstairs across the back of the house.

In February 1937, Florence Carter sold the house to W. L. (Pete) and Sarah Carter (no relation to Leonard) for \$3500. They remain the current owners.

The W. L. Carters have also been prominent in Jesup's mercantile business. Mr. Carter operated Carter's Variety Store from 1925-1942; Carter's 5 & 10, 1942-1968; and Carter's Fabrics from 1968 until their retirement in June, 1985.

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**9. Major Bibliographic References**

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Carter, Sarah. "Historic Property Information Form-Leonard Carter House." 1987. (On file at the Department of Natural Resources).

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (x) N/A

- ( ) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ( ) previously listed in the National Register
- ( ) previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ( ) designated a National Historic Landmark
- ( ) recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ( ) recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- (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

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** less than one acre

**UTM References**

A) Zone 17 Easting 416300 Northing 3496280

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Leonard Smith House is located on the corner of South Wayne and Orange Streets within the city limits of Jesup. The National Register property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the property's site map.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property consists of the remaining city lot historically associated with the house. It includes the house, greenhouse, fence, and hitching post.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**name/title** Lisa Raflo, National Register Researcher  
**organization** Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334  
**telephone** 404-656-2840 **date** 5/31/89

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National Park Service**

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LEONARD CARTER HOUSE

Jesup, Wayne County, Georgia

Photographer: James R. Lockhart

Negative: Filed with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Date photographed: October 1988

Description:

1 of 13: Leonard Carter House front facade view; photographer facing southeast.

2 of 13: Leonard Carter House front facade and hitching post; photographer facing south.

3 of 13: Front entrance view from S. Wayne Street; photographer facing southeast.

4 of 13: Front entrance with stained glass transoms; photographer facing south.

5 of 13: Orange Street side and rear facade view; photographer facing west.

6 of 13: Rear facade view and greenhouse; photographer facing north.

7 of 13: Interior front foyer; photographer facing north.

8 of 13: Interior front foyer and staircase; photographer facing east.

9 of 13: Fireplace in front foyer, view of back hall, living room, and fretwork dividers; photographer facing south.

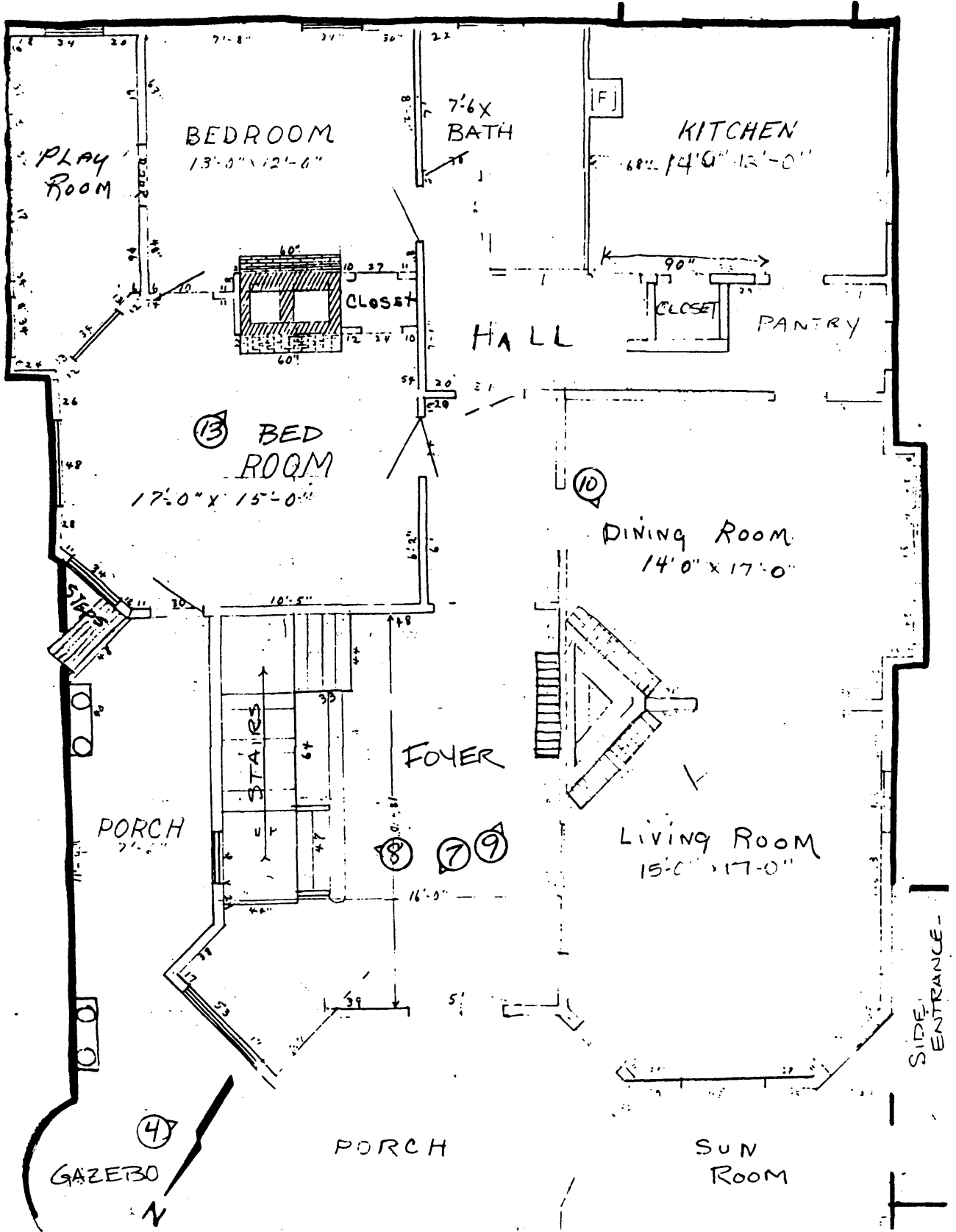
10 of 13: Classical fireplace with mirrored mantel and tile surrounds, fretwork divider in dining room; photographer facing west.

11 of 13: Classical fireplace and tile surrounds, second floor back bedroom; photographer facing east.

12 of 13: Classical fireplace with overmantel and tile surrounds, second floor front bedroom; photographer facing east.

13 of 13: Classical fireplace with mirrored overmantel and tile surrounds, first floor bedroom; photographer facing south.

Leonard Carter House, Jesup,  
 Wayne County, Georgia  
 SKETCH MAP - FLOOR PLAN - First  
 Scale: Not to scale Floor  
 Photos: Locations marked by  
 numbers ③



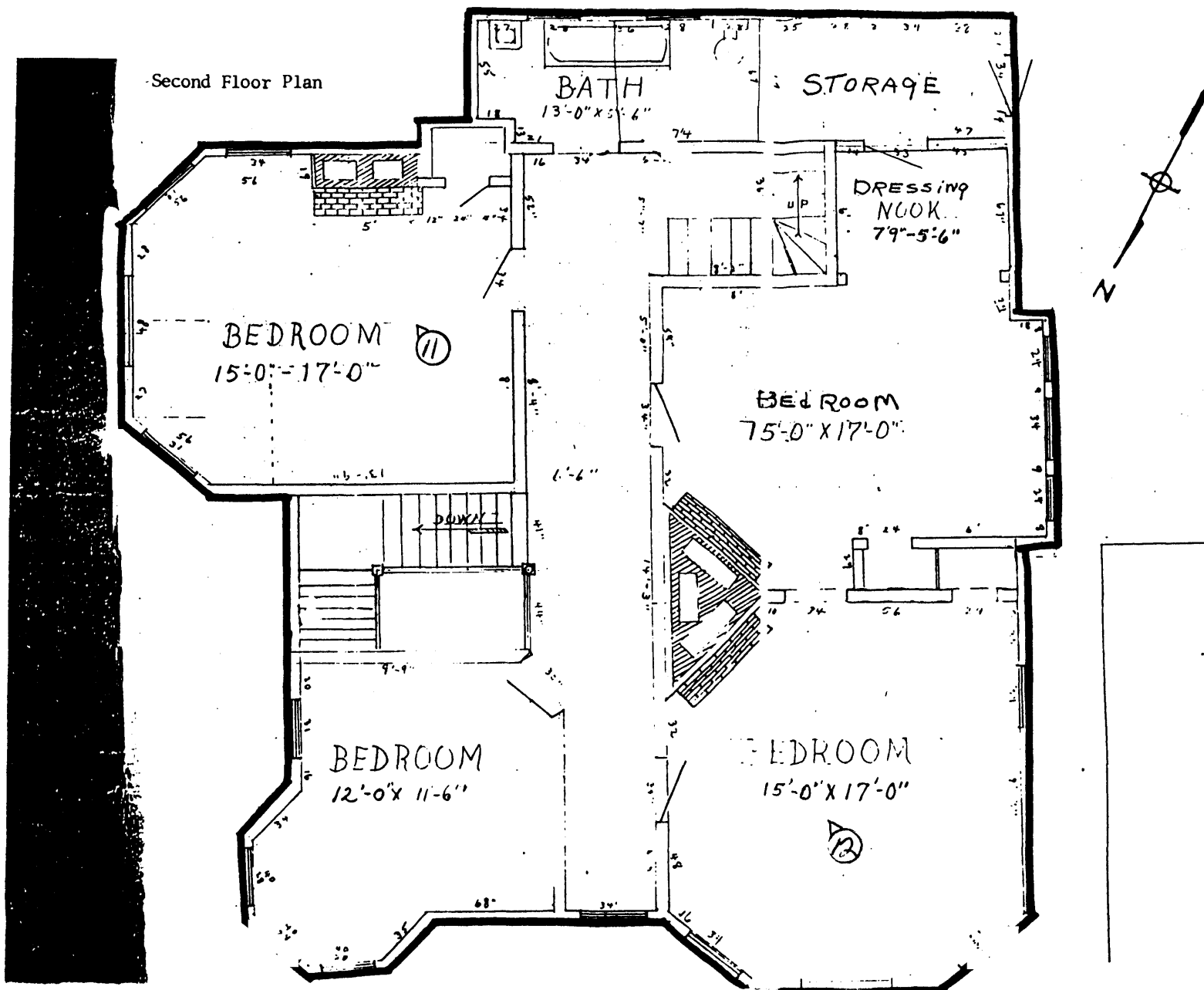
Leonard Carter House, Jesup,  
Wayne County, Georgia

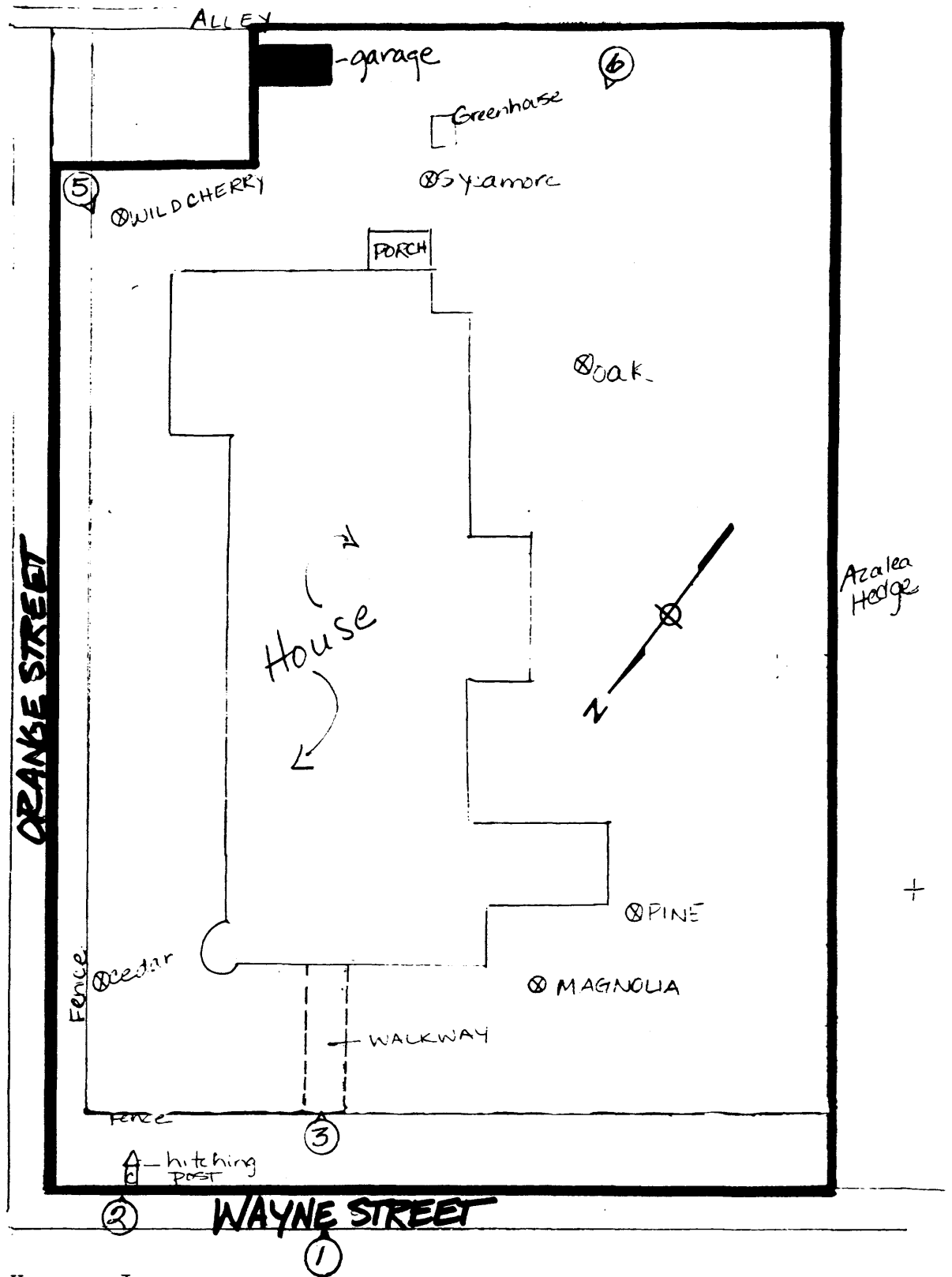
SKETCH MAP - Second Floor

Scale: Not to scale

Photos: locations marked by numbers

③





Leonard Carter House, Jesup  
Wayne County, Georgia

SITE PLAN

Scale: Not to scale

Boundary: **\_\_\_\_\_**

Photos: Locations marked by  
numbers ③

Contributing: □

Noncontributing: ■

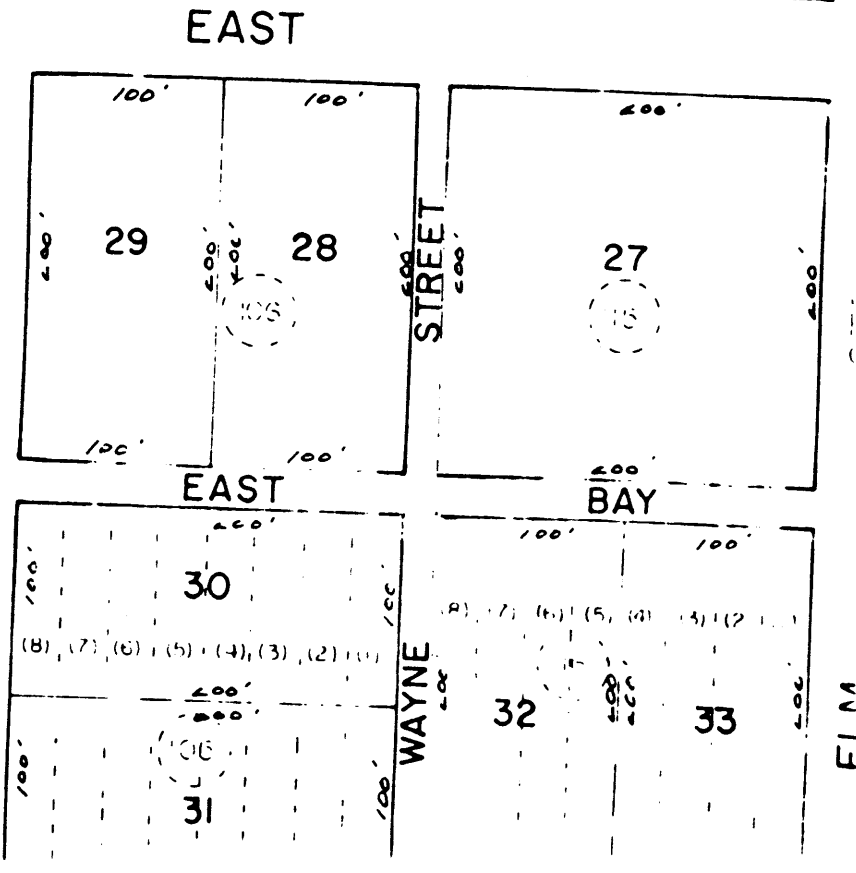
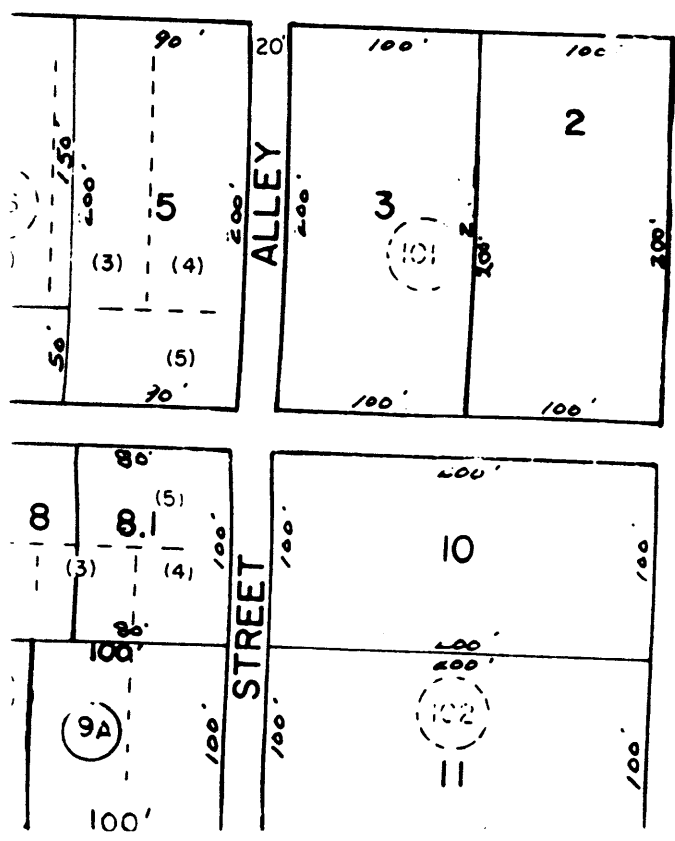
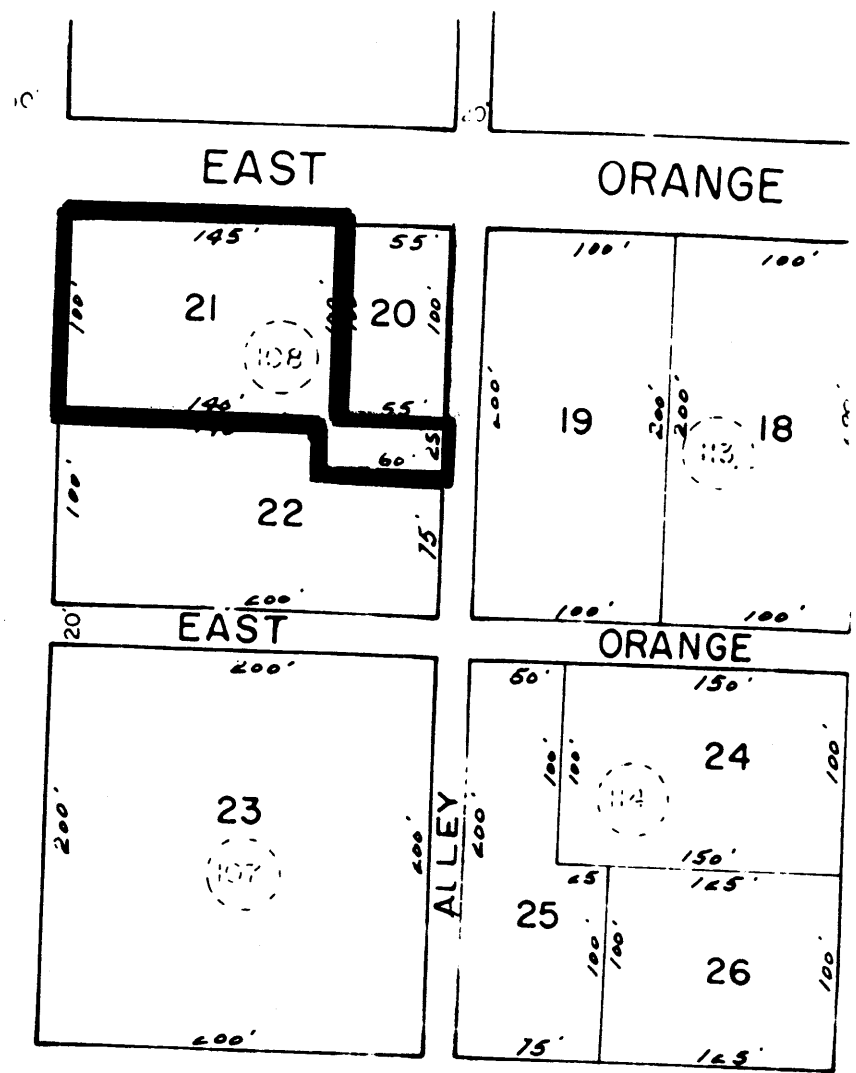
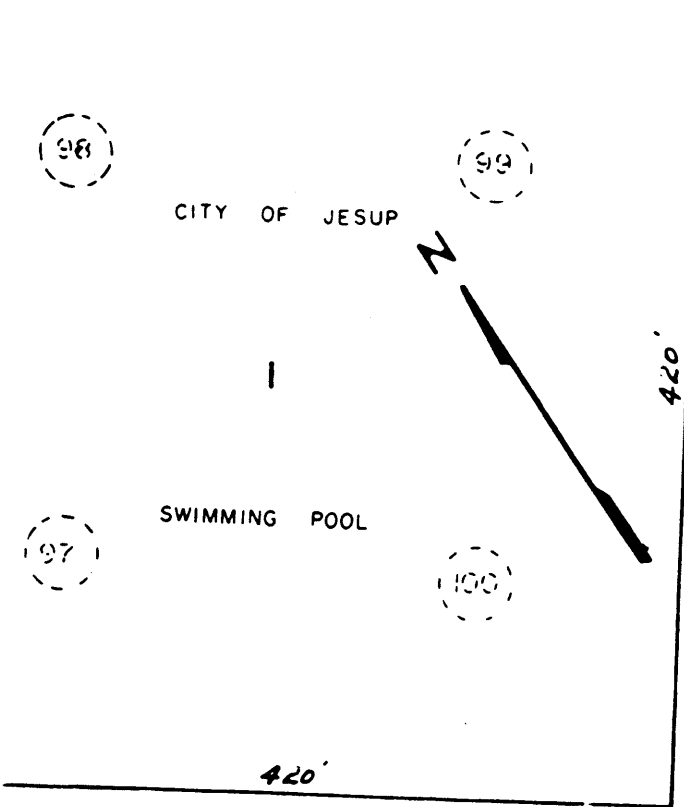


Leonard Carter House, Jesup,  
Wayne County, Georgia

Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

Boundary:



F I M