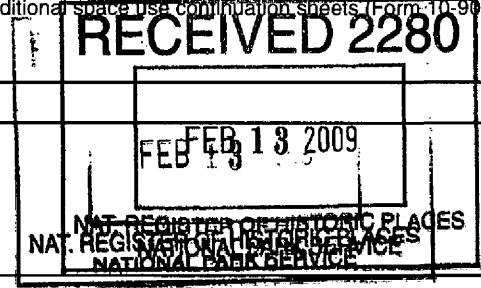


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 Waynesboro Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Walker Street, 12th Street, Waters Street, Corker Row, 4th Street, and Jones Avenue.
city, town Waynesboro () **vicinity of**
county Burke **code** GA 033
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30830

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property:

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

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Name of previous listings:

- John James Jones House (listed 2/15/80) – 1 contributing building.
- Burke County Courthouse (listed 9/18/80 as part of "County Courthouses in Georgia" multiple property listing) – 1 contributing building.
- Waynesboro Commercial Historic District (listed 6/10/93) - see below for numbers.
- Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (listed 4/12/96) - see below for numbers.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 3--Classification

Resources previously listed in the Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church nomination:

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	1	0
sites	2	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	3	0

Resources previously listed in the Waynesboro Commercial Historic District nomination:

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	37	20
sites	0	0
structures	2	0
objects	1	0
total	40	20

(Note: This district includes the Burke County Courthouse, which was also listed as part of the "County Courthouses in Georgia" multiple property listing.)

Current classification of resources within previously listed Waynesboro Commercial Historic District boundary:

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	43	16
sites	0	0
structures	2	0
objects	0	0
total	45	16

(Note: The above numbers reflect re-classifications of noncontributing to contributing due to an extended period of significance and/or removal of non-historic façade coverings. The total number of resources does not agree with the previous table due to inconsistencies in counting in the previous nomination.)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 3--Classification

Number of resources in newly added areas of Waynesboro Historic District (excluding previously listed individual properties and Waynesboro Commercial Historic District):

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	429	142
sites	1	0
structures	7	3
objects	0	0
total	437	145

Total Combined Number of Resources within Waynesboro Historic District:

Number of Resources within Property	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	474	158
sites	3	0
structures	9	3
objects	0	0
total	486	161

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

W. Ray Luce 2-11-09
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 _____
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other, explain: _____
- see continuation sheet _____

L. D. Malone 3/25/09
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
SOCIAL: meeting hall
GOVERNMENT: correctional facility
GOVERNMENT: government office
GOVERNMENT: post office
GOVERNMENT: courthouse
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility
FUNERARY: cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: waterworks
HEALTHCARE: medical business/office
DEFENSE: arms storage
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
GOVERNMENT: city hall
GOVERNMENT: government office
GOVERNMENT: post office
GOVERNMENT: courthouse
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility
FUNERARY: cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
TRANSPORTATION: road-related
LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne
OTHER: Folk Victorian
OTHER: Single Pen
OTHER: Hall-Parlor
OTHER: Double Pen
OTHER: Central Hallway
OTHER: Georgian Cottage
OTHER: Shotgun House
OTHER: Gabled Wing Cottage
OTHER: Queen Anne Cottage
OTHER: New South Cottage
OTHER: Pyramid Cottage
OTHER: American Small House
OTHER: Ranch House
OTHER: I-House
OTHER: Georgian House
OTHER: Side Hallway
OTHER: Gabled Wing House
OTHER: Queen Anne House
OTHER: American Foursquare

Materials:

foundation	BRICK CONCRETE
walls	WOOD: weatherboard BRICK STUCCO
roof	WOOD: shingle ASPHALT METAL
other	N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Waynesboro Historic District is located in east central Georgia about 25 miles south of Augusta and 100 miles north of Savannah. This large district encompasses the concentration of historic commercial, industrial and residential areas within the incorporated limits of the city of Waynesboro, including four previous National Register listings (see Section 3 for previous listings). Waynesboro's county-seat town plan was established in 1783 and is a variation of the "Augusta" type plan with wide main streets and lots that were set aside for public buildings. The historic layout with mostly uniform rectangular lots is still intact. The street grid runs in approximately a northwest/southeast direction, with one railroad line along the eastern edge of the downtown area and one along the northern edge. The 1857 courthouse and its 1939 annex are located on one of the original public squares at the intersection of two important thoroughfares (present-day 6th Street and Liberty Street). The other three designated public lots were developed for commercial use. The central commercial core is characterized by one- and two-story, attached, brick storefront buildings. With the coming of the Savannah and Augusta Railroad c.1856, an industrial area for the processing and storage of agricultural products was established roughly three blocks east of Liberty Street. Several complexes of large warehouses and grain bins are still intact.

Most residential development occurred west of Liberty Street. Houses range from large high-style homes on the major streets, such as Liberty and Jones, to more modest dwellings on the smaller streets and the outskirts. House types and styles include almost every form popular in Georgia between the 1830s and 1950s. The northwest portion of the district has the highest concentration of African-American resources, including significant churches and schools. The entire district has a large number of community landmarks, including the Anthony Wayne Hotel (c.1880s, altered 1925), the Melrose Hotel (c.1905), Waynesboro Grocery Company (c.1898), the Confederate Memorial Cemetery, the former U. S. Post Office (c.1931), the "Calaboose" (c.1900), St. Michael's Episcopal Church (1894), Thomas Grove Baptist Church (1908), Thankful Baptist Church (c.1923), First United Methodist Church (1938), First Presbyterian Church (1884), First (Waynesboro) Baptist Church (1935), Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (1888), Waynesboro High and Industrial School (c.1920), and the Waynesboro Grammar School and High School complex (c. 1926, 1936). Numerous historic homes are also considered notable due to their architecture and/or association with prominent local politicians or business leaders.

FULL DESCRIPTION

General Overview

As the largest town in Burke County, Waynesboro's current population is approximately 6,000. The Waynesboro Historic District contains approximately 435 acres within the incorporated limits of the city. The district is centered on the courthouse and the central business district, and includes the expansive residential and industrial areas that surround the downtown core. It begins within the framework of the original city plan established in 1783. The city follows a variable grid pattern that

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

runs roughly northwest/southeast, parallel to the oldest railroad line, which is located along the eastern edge of the district. From the courthouse at Liberty and 6th streets, the district extends to the east approximately five blocks, to the west approximately four blocks, to the north approximately seven blocks, and to the south approximately three blocks. Some of the blocks on the periphery are larger than the more central blocks. Away from the intersection of 6th and Liberty streets, the dense commercial development is gradually replaced by neighborhoods of single-family houses or dispersed commercial and industrial development. More concentrated industrial areas tend to be along the two railroad corridors. Within the Waynesboro Historic District are three National Register-listed buildings and one National Register-listed historic district.

The plan for the city of Waynesboro was laid out after a state act authorized it on July 31, 1783. The Georgia towns of Augusta and Washington were also provided for in the same legislation. Joan Sears describes the plan of Waynesboro in *The First One Hundred Years of Town Planning in Georgia* as a variation of the "Augusta" type plan, which was dependent on existing wide streets onto which a gridiron of smaller streets was laid. The two main thoroughfares are today's 6th Street (Quaker Road) running roughly east/west and Liberty Street (the Savannah-Augusta Road) running roughly north/south. The two widest streets were approximately 60 feet wide, and the other streets were 40 feet wide or less. This plan established the commercial center of the community, and created uniform, rectangular lots. There were four designated public lots at the intersection of the main streets. Despite the plan, only one of those lots was developed as a public lot – the northeast lot used for the courthouse. The remaining three public lots were developed for commercial use. This layout for the city of Waynesboro is still mostly intact today. Major blocks tend to be 300 feet in an east/west direction and 300 to 600 feet in a north/south direction.

In subsequent decades, prominent landmarks, such as the Melrose Hotel, the Anthony Wayne Hotel, the Simeon Bell House and the U.S. Post Office, were located along the two main roads. Liberty Street became the focus of the community as the commercial district and prominent homes were developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The commercial district evolved around these lots, with a series of courthouses as the focal point of the growing town center. Visitors came to the courthouse for a myriad of personal and business needs and would often combine this business with shopping at the adjacent commercial area. This commercial area extends a few blocks along Liberty Street and a block from Liberty Street east and west; it was National Register-listed in 1993 as the Waynesboro Commercial Historic District. As the city grew beyond its original lots, it continued to follow the grid layout, although block sizes were not as uniform.

With the coming of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad c.1856, an agriculturally based industrial area was established along the railroad corridor roughly three blocks east of Liberty Street. This industrial area allowed for easy transportation of raw materials to local industries and the shipping of finished products from the manufacturer. Residential development initially encircled the commercial core at the intersection of 6th and Liberty streets, but many of these early homes were lost over time as the industrial area east of the commercial core continued to grow. A smaller industrial area developed along the northern railroad line after it arrived c.1911.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Residences continued to be built around Waynesboro's commercial and industrial areas. Approximately 70 to 75 percent of the properties in the Waynesboro Historic District are residential. The majority of the late 19th and early 20th-century residential development is located west of Liberty Street. These streets were intended for larger residences. Prominent homes were constructed along Liberty Street, Myrick Street, and Jones Avenue. Originally, lots along these streets extended a full block to the rear to incorporate auxiliary buildings such as carriage houses and mule sheds. Working-class citizens built residences on the outskirts of these areas. The eastern portion of the historic district contains modest housing along 6th Street beyond Waters Street. The area west of Jones Avenue and north of Bryant Street also contains smaller homes. Some African-American enclaves formed around the industrial areas, but most extant black resources are in the northwest corner of the district where the schools are located.

Of the 543 properties surveyed in a 2006 Historic Resource Inventory of Waynesboro conducted by Piedmont Preservation, 248 contained at least some elements of academic architectural styles. The most commonly identified was the Craftsman style, a form popular nationally from around 1905 to the 1930s, and locally into the early 1950s. Of the 130 buildings with elements of the Craftsman style, most are not considered "high-style" examples, but rather possess elements such as knee braces, exposed rafter tails, battered columns, and door or window treatments typical of the style. Styles associated with the Victorian era (Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian) represented the second most common category. The Neoclassical Revival style was popular in Waynesboro around the turn of the 20th century. House types will be discussed in the residential section of this nomination. Below are the complete number and categories of styles in roughly chronological order, as identified by the survey report (Piedmont Preservation, 2006):

- Greek Revival – 5
- Gothic Revival – 5
- Italianate – 12
- Eastlake – 1
- Queen Anne – 15
- Folk Victorian – 10
- Romanesque Revival – 5
- Colonial Revival – 17
- Neoclassical Revival – 36
- Beaux Arts – 1
- Mission – 1
- Mediterranean Revival – 1
- Prairie – 3
- Craftsman – 130
- English Vernacular Revival – 6
- Art Deco – 1
- Moderne – 3
- International – 1

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Most of the contributing resources in the district date from the late 19th through the mid-20th century, but several buildings pre-date the Civil War. Churches, schools, and other institutions are scattered throughout the residential areas of the district. Waynesboro has a number of significant churches, representing different styles, denominations, and ethnic groups. The district also includes one cemetery and one small park. Overall it has a high degree of integrity. Areas outside the boundaries include modern residential subdivisions, new retail strips, and agricultural fields.

Commercial and Government Resources

The majority of Waynesboro's historic commercial area was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 as the Waynesboro Commercial Historic District. The core of the commercial area is located around the Burke County Courthouse with one- and two-story brick buildings fronting on Liberty Street or 6th Street. These are typically retail stores, small business offices, or institutional buildings. Most date from the 1880s through the middle of the 20th century. North of 6th Street are some contiguous rows of storefronts, and south of it are more independent commercial buildings.

Using Richard Longstreth's typology in *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, most commercial buildings in Waynesboro are "One Part Commercial Block" building types. These one-zone buildings often display simple details such as corbelled brickwork. A good example from the early 20th century is located on the 600 block of Myrick Street behind the courthouse (photograph 36). "Two Part Commercial Block" building types are also found. These are characterized by a façade that is visually divided into two zones: a single-story street-level "public zone" and an upper-level "private zone." Most of these more prominent buildings are located on Liberty Street and some have late Victorian-era details. The only Two Part Commercial Block buildings on 6th Street are the Anthony Wayne Hotel and the Melrose Hotel (photographs 27 and 26).

Architectural details commonly seen in the commercial buildings are those typical of small towns in Georgia from the 1850s through the 1950s. These include patterned brickwork and frieze paneling, decorative cornices with brackets, brick corbelling and dentils, parapet walls, arched windows in second stories, and transom windows and columns (sometimes cast-iron) on the lower storefronts. Waynesboro examples are mostly modest interpretations, with a few more ornate examples in the larger buildings. Overall the commercial area retains a high degree of historic integrity. Some loss of integrity has resulted from façade alterations or coverings on a few commercial buildings. There is also a block on Liberty Street between 6th and 7th streets that was destroyed by fire in the 1960s and replaced with newer buildings. Examples of typical commercial resources in Waynesboro are seen in photographs 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 91, 92, and 94.

Several community landmark buildings are located within the commercial area. The most prominent of these is the Burke County Courthouse on Liberty Street, the focal point of historic Waynesboro (photograph 35). The courthouse was built in 1857 to replace the previous courthouse that burned on the same site. It is a two-story, red brick, square-massed building that combines classical details, such as an entablature with garlands, with Victorian-era commercial touches, such as brick corbelling and Italianate window trim. It also has Romanesque arches. Originally the building had similar stairs to those present today, but it had no clock tower. The stairs were removed c.1899 in a renovation that included addition of the tower and relocation of the entrance to the raised basement. During a

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

more recent renovation in the 1980s, the curving staircase was returned to the façade in its original configuration. Located behind the courthouse facing 6th Street is the courthouse annex that was constructed in 1939 using Public Works Administration (PWA) funds (photograph 25). Previously the site had housed other city and county administration buildings. The annex is a symmetrical two-story red brick building with a columned portico and other classical details.

Another Depression-era building with classical details is the former U.S. Post Office (1931) located at 721 North Liberty Street (photograph 114). This symmetrical building features a central, rounded portico on the front façade, 12-over-12 double-hung windows, a cornice with dentils, and quoins. In the late 20th century the Bank of Waynesboro moved into this building. A stark contrast in style is the current fire station at 706 North Liberty Street (photograph 32), which was constructed in the 1920s as an automobile dealership. This streamlined Moderne brick building still retains its showroom display windows and curved corners with glass block. The rear section was added in 1960.

The presence of the railroad and the county courthouse created a need for hotels, which were occupied by traveling salesmen and others passing through Waynesboro. The Anthony Wayne Hotel (photographs 27 and 92) is located on the corner of 6th Street and Myrick. Two earlier 19th-century hotels (the Planter's Hotel and the Arlington Hotel) existed at the same location. The Arlington Hotel, dating from the 1880s or earlier, was extensively remodeled and stuccoed in the early 1920s to become the Anthony Wayne Hotel, which opened on October 24, 1925. The Two Part Commercial Block masonry building is two stories in height and features double-hung sash windows. This L-shaped building is fairly plain on the exterior, but it is imposing by its massive size and prominent location near the courthouse. The northeast corner housed the hotel office. A tiled pent roof supported on decorative wooden brackets above square columns marks the inset corner porch. The building has Mediterranean Revival and Craftsman features. Prior to the 1920s remodeling, the corner section was set back from the street, and there was no porch. Dinners, movies and other events related to the Georgia Field Trial Association were held in the hotel during the early and mid-20th century. In the mid-1980s the hotel was renovated for office use. Retail shops operate on portions of the first floor of the hotel, as they did historically.

The Melrose Hotel (photograph 26), another Two Part Commercial Block building, is located on the 200 block of 6th Street, behind the courthouse and diagonally across from the Anthony Wayne Hotel. The Melrose was constructed between 1901 and 1907. It was predated on this site by the Glass Hotel, a converted dwelling dating from the 1890s. The two-story red brick building is L-shaped, and divided into two parts. The western portion is a long section set back from 6th Street with several storefronts on the first floor and hotel rooms on the second floor behind a balcony with iron railings. The eastern portion runs perpendicular to 6th Street and sits closer to the street. It held the hotel office behind an arcaded first-floor entrance porch with cast-iron columns. All the windows in the building are segmentally arched. Today the building is used for offices and retail space. Both the Melrose Hotel and Anthony Wayne Hotel were within a few blocks of the railroad depot located to the east.

The 19th-century brick Armory building (photograph 42, center) on Liberty Street has had many uses in its lifetime. It is a rectangular Two Part Commercial Block building with no academic style; it

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

extends several bays long along Liberty Street. Originally there were dwellings on the first floor with the second floor used as the armory for the Georgia National Guard. During the 1920s the building served as a "Buick Service Station." Today the former Armory is used as office space.

The c.1900 "Calaboose" (photograph 93) is a one-room brick building that is the earliest surviving jail in Waynesboro. In 1933 the jail functions were relocated to the much larger WPA-constructed County Jail on Old Herndon Road (photograph 58). Adjacent to the Calaboose is a historic water tower that was constructed c.1907 (in background in photograph 94). This steel water tank holds 100,000 gallons, and has a conical roof. Both the jail and water tower are located on Myrick Street behind the Anthony Wayne Hotel.

Waynesboro's historic Coca-Cola bottling plant and office is located one block west of the commercial core on the 600 block between Shadrack and Academy streets (photograph 47). This asymmetrical red brick building was constructed in 1930, and has a large 1955 addition. It is two stories in height with a one-story entry area. The relatively simple façade features metal windows and a stone panel with the Coca-Cola name in script between images of two bottles.

Industrial Resources

The industrial area within the historic district is located primarily east of the National Register-listed Waynesboro Commercial Historic District. The largest concentration of industrial buildings is located on the east side along the railroad corridor between 8th and Barron streets. To a lesser extent, there was also some industrial activity north of 9th Street along the secondary railroad corridor.

These areas retain several complexes that include historic industrial buildings and railroad structures. These complexes include:

- Planter's Bonded Warehouse;
- R.C. Neely Estate Grain and Lumber Warehouse;
- Waynesboro Grocery;
- Neely's Bonded Cotton Warehouses (now Collins);
- City Waterworks and Waynesboro Ice Association;
- P.L. Corker Gin Company/Burke County Oil and Fertilizer Company (now Mundy, Inc.);
- Pan American Petroleum Corporation; and
- Collins Grain Elevator and Gin.

Some of the industrial resources consist of warehouses that were used to store exports, such as cotton and peanuts, and to store and distribute imported general merchandise and groceries. Most of these buildings are constructed of brick and were built from the late 1800s through the early to mid-20th century. Several of the brick warehouses have been covered with metal siding. The buildings are generally oriented so that they have easy access to the railroad with their service doors. The warehouses often feature gabled standing-seam metal roofs and some of the older warehouses have roofs capped with a stepped parapet wall. One of the historic industrial buildings, currently part of the Mundy complex, is known to have housed the cotton gin of the P. L. Corker Gin Company.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Another unusual resource is the City Waterworks and Waynesboro Ice Association building that served as a city waterworks and an ice production plant.

Planter's Bonded Warehouse (photograph 95) is considered a local landmark and is the northernmost industrial building on Liberty Street. It was constructed between 1912 and 1921. The length of the large brick warehouse is orientated east/west alongside the Savannah and Augusta Railroad tracks that cross Liberty Street. The building is partitioned by several firewalls, and features a gabled parapet on the east and west ends. The site includes a railroad spur.

The R.C. Neely Estate Grain and Lumber Warehouse is located at the intersection of 8th and Perry streets. The railroad corridor is directly adjacent to the rear of the brick building (photograph 12). The building has two bays with freight doors that open onto the railroad corridor; a service yard is located along Perry Street. The service platform on the Perry Street side of the building is intact; the platform facing the railroad corridor is deteriorated. The building appears to be currently used for storage. Nearby is also the Waynesboro Warehouse Company at 740 Perry Street, a commercial warehouse dating from between 1912 and 1921, which has brick walls partially covered in sheet metal.

Waynesboro Grocery Company (photograph 1) is another local landmark that is located in the eastern industrial area of the historic district. It was once a wholesale grocery distribution warehouse. This c.1898 brick building has parapets on its gable ends and bay doors on both sides. A corrugated-metal-sided warehouse is located on Perry Street directly east of the Waynesboro Grocery Company.

The Neely's Bonded Cotton Warehouses (photograph 37) are located on 532 Myrick Street, near Barron Street, and were recently purchased and renamed the Collins Bonded Warehouse. The Neely family was important to the growth and economic development of Waynesboro in the 20th century. The original one-story brick warehouse was built c.1923 with five divisions. Each division has a unique hip roof. The ceiling is a slightly vaulted hip shape with a wooden truss system composed of 2-foot by 6-foot beams arranged in repeating diamond patterns supporting a plank ceiling. Later warehouses, constructed in the mid-20th century, are located beside these older warehouses; these buildings feature front-gabled roofs that have been more recently covered with corrugated metal. The southern portion of the Neely Bonded Cotton Warehouse property was once part of the Neely Lumber Yards. The buildings are currently used for offices and warehousing.

At 250 Barron Street is the c.1880s City Waterworks and Waynesboro Ice Association complex (photograph 39). The oldest portion has classical elements including dentil corbelling on the parapet, segmental arch windows, round-arched entrances, and fanlights. The "refrigeration" portion of the building is located along Barron Street and is box-like with a flat roof, while the storage area for the unloading of ice blocks and receiving of ammonia and other supplies features a gabled roof. Additions date from the 1920s and/or 1930s, with one noncontributing building on the site from c.1960. A railroad spur still exists along the eastern side of the building. Ice production continued at this plant into the 1970s.

At least two industrial complexes are still involved in processing agricultural products. The current Mundy, Inc., is located at the intersection of 6th Street and Corker Row, and the Collins complex is

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

located east of the Mundy complex off of Manau Lane. These two facilities process peanuts and cotton. To process cotton, the raw cotton is brought to the gins and vacuumed into flexible tubes that send it to be dried and cleaned of impurities. Once this is done it is sent to the gin to separate the lint from the seeds. The lint is then pressed into 500-pound bales and stored in warehouses awaiting shipping. The seed is further processed for cottonseed oil. When peanuts are delivered for processing, they are loaded onto elevators that use gravity chutes to direct the peanuts to warehouses and silos. Peanuts are dried on the farm but most are taken to mills to be cured, cleaned, stored, and processed. While being processed the peanuts can be roasted, made into peanut butter, or used to make oil.

During the 1930s, what is now the large Mundy complex was known as the Burke County Oil and Fertilizer Company (photographs 2, 3 and 4). In the late 19th century, the same property had been operated by the Corker family as the P.L. Corker Gin Company. Two brick buildings survive at Mundy, Inc. from the Corker Gin Company era, including the original gin building and a warehouse (photograph 4). The gin building is two stories tall with a gabled roof and parapet walls at the gable ends. The brick warehouse is front-gabled with parapet walls. There are several 20th-century warehouses located east and across from the original gin building; these are associated with the processing of peanuts and are sometimes referred to collectively as the Burke County Peanut Company. Some of the metal buildings within the Mundy complex, located along 6th Street, probably date to the mid-20th century. There are also numerous silo-type metal buildings dating from various periods. Pan American Petroleum Corporation Oil Storage building is also located within the current Mundy, Inc. industrial complex and is a square, poured concrete storage building constructed in the early 20th century. The building is roughly 15 feet by 15 feet and is located adjacent to the railroad tracks.

The Collins Bonded Warehouse Grain Elevator (photograph 40) is the historic location of the L.T. Pennington Gin and Planing Mill. Portions of the existing complex were built in the mid-20th century, including a concrete elevator building and metal storage buildings. The concrete grain elevator is approximately five stories tall and consists of two large units connected by an enclosed catwalk from an adjacent elevator. An elliptical railroad spur provides rail access.

There are two surviving examples of tenant or worker dwellings in the industrial area. The 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showed approximately 56 dwellings in this area. Many were likely destroyed through neglect and disuse or demolished to make way for expansion of Burke County Oil and Fertilizer Company.

Residential Resources

Most of the Waynesboro Historic District is residential in nature. Housing surrounds both the commercial and industrial areas of the district. The majority of this housing dates from the late 19th and early 20th century, with several earlier resources located on Liberty Street and Jones Avenue. Only a handful of houses pre-date the Civil War. A residential building boom from the late 19th century is evidenced by the numerous homes dating from this era, including house types such as the central hallway, Georgian cottage, Queen Anne cottage, and extended hall-parlor, and house styles including Italianate, Folk Victorian, and Queen Anne. This wave of development was augmented in

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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the early 20th century with similar house types plus new types and styles typical of that period, such as Craftsman bungalows. Mid-20th century development included housing types such as the American Small House and the ranch house. Some of the larger residential properties in Waynesboro retain their carriage houses or other outbuildings, primarily in the rear of the property.

As documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a house "type" refers to the overall form (the outline or "envelope") of the main or original part of the house and the general layout of the interior rooms. This includes the floor plan and the height. In contrast, a "style" relates primarily to the external ornament or decoration of a house and also to the aesthetic qualities of its overall form. Houses belonging to the same type may exhibit different styles, and the same architectural style may appear on different house types. Many houses in Georgia have little or no architectural style and are characterized only by their type. The Waynesboro Historic Resources Inventory Report prepared in 2006 by Piedmont Preservation identified the following house types and numbers in Waynesboro:

- Single Pen – 4
- Saddlebag – 10
- Hall-Parlor & Double Pen – 5
- Central Hallway – 17
- Shotgun – 14
- Extended Hall-Parlor – 20
- Gabled Wing Cottage – 10
- Pyramid Cottage – 9
- Queen Anne Cottage – 22
- Georgian Cottage – 42
- Side Hallway – 5
- New South Cottage – 2
- Bungalows (all types) – 114
- English Vernacular Cottage – 4
- American Small House – 115
- I-house – 2
- Gabled Wing House – 4
- Queen Anne House – 4
- Georgian House – 15
- American Foursquare – 9
- Total houses surveyed – 427

The district includes numerous representative examples of house types and styles that were popular in Georgia in the 19th and 20th centuries. As seen above, the most common house types within the historic district are bungalows and American Small Houses from the early to mid-20th century. Others that are well represented from earlier periods include Queen Anne cottages, Georgian cottages, Georgian houses, central hallways, saddlebags, shotgun houses, extended hall-parlor houses, and gabled wing cottages.

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The Georgian cottage was one of the most popular and long-lived house types between 1850 and 1890 and also well into the 20th century. The plan of this type of cottage is rectangular with a central hallway with two rooms on either side. The roof can be gabled or hipped, with chimneys located on the exterior or interior between each pair of rooms. A good example of this house type is located at 827 Academy Avenue. Another is on the right in photograph 42.

Queen Anne cottages have asymmetrical plans with projecting gables on the front and side. They were most popular as middle-class housing in both urban and rural areas in the 1880s and 1890s. A good example in Waynesboro is seen on the left in photograph 51.

Less numerous than the one-story Georgian cottage, the two-story Georgian house was nevertheless a popular house type in Waynesboro and in Georgia. It was typically built in more affluent neighborhoods and in Waynesboro is found along the prominent residential sections of Liberty Street, Shadrack Street, Jones Avenue and Academy Avenue. An example can be seen on the right in photograph 53.

The central hallway house is one story, and features a symmetrical plan that is only one room deep. This house type was popular throughout Georgia in the 19th century and into the early 20th century. It was sometimes expanded with rear and side additions. Examples include the house at 867 Jones Avenue and others on Corker Row.

There are only a few late-19th and early-20th-century shotgun houses in Waynesboro. This house type may have once been more prevalent locally, and often provided housing for workers in industries such as the railroad, lumbering and cotton industry (much industry-related housing in Georgia has been demolished over the last 50 years). A good example of an intact shotgun house type is located at 849 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. As is typical with many historic homes, these houses were often added onto over time to expand them beyond their original three-room configuration. This often involved the enclosure and/or extension of the rear porch. This is the case with 403 7th Street with its rear porch enclosure and ell addition. The shotgun on Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard still retains its original form; however, the building is constructed of concrete blocks, which is somewhat unusual.

The gabled wing cottage (or gabled ell) was popular in both rural and urban areas of Georgia and is found within both modest and more affluent neighborhoods. Its greatest popularity was from 1875 to 1915. An example of a gabled wing cottage in Waynesboro is located at 532 Jones Street. The home is T-shaped in plan with a gable front at one end of a recessed wing that is parallel to the front elevation. Another example is shown on the left in photograph 5.

The New South cottage house type was a popular middle- and upper-middle class residence between the 1890s and 1920s. It is similar to the Queen Anne cottage in that it has at least one forward projection, but the main difference is its emphasis on symmetry and its central hallway plan flanked by a pair of rooms. An example of a New South Cottage in Waynesboro is located at 832 Baduly Street. This home features one gabled projection on the front façade of the house with another to the rear of the square main mass. Another example can be seen on the right in

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photograph 54.

The American Foursquare house type was constructed in the early 20th century in towns and cities in Georgia. The form of the house is a cubical main mass capped by a hipped or pyramidal roof with four principal rooms on each floor. A good example in Waynesboro is located at 303 7th Street (photograph 49). Examples of other house types seen in the photographs include the pyramid cottage (photograph 45, right background) and the extended hall-parlor (photograph 75, right).

The bungalow was popular in rural areas, towns, and cities in Georgia during the early 20th century. It is divided into four subtypes based on roof form and orientation (front gable, side gable, hipped or cross gable). The forms are long and low with irregular floor plans. Bungalows often feature elements of the Craftsman style, including brackets, exposed rafter tails, and pier-based porch supports. This was one of the most common house types in Waynesboro, representing about one-quarter of the surveyed historic resources. Good examples can be seen in the two houses on the left in photograph 48.

The American Small House was built from the 1930s through the mid-1950s in larger cities, small towns, and rural areas in Georgia. It is a simple, compact, economical house with a basic rectangular form. Usually this house type features a moderately pitched side-gabled roof. There are many examples in Waynesboro, including the three houses on the right in photograph 57. Approximately one-quarter of the surveyed properties in Waynesboro belong to this house type.

While the 2006 historic resources survey did not include ranch houses, many examples of this type are over 50 years old and contribute to the district. There are several examples in Waynesboro, including the house on the right in photograph 52.

Residential architectural styles are documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context. One of the earliest architectural styles represented in Waynesboro is the Greek Revival style. Found in Georgia primarily from the 1840s to the 1860s, the Greek Revival style is characterized by heavy proportions, prominent columns and pilasters, a symmetrical façade, and wide plain entablatures. A good example is the John James Jones House (photograph 120). In contrast, the Gothic Revival style emphasized irregular massing, steeply pitched gable roofs, pointed arches, and decorative bargeboards. Relatively rare in residential architecture in Georgia, a good example can be seen in photograph 76. The Italianate style was also never extremely popular in Georgia, but elements of this style are present in a few Waynesboro residences.

The Queen Anne style was Georgia's most popular late 19th-century style. It features complex roof and wall shapes, an asymmetrical façade, and a variety of textures, materials, and detailing. Waynesboro has numerous examples including those in photographs 23 and 107. Folk Victorian houses were built in large numbers across Georgia from the 1870s to the 1910s. The houses usually feature simple forms with porches with spindle work detailing, jig-sawn trim, and gable decoration (photograph 108).

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Waynesboro has a number of good examples of the Neoclassical Revival style, which was popular in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1930s. The most common feature is a dominant full-height front portico with classical columns. Examples can be seen in photographs 73, 77 and 109.

The Colonial Revival style was popular in Georgia for a very long period from roughly the 1890s through the 1950s. Common features of the style include a symmetrical façade, entry portico supported by classical columns, and double-hung sash windows. The English Vernacular Revival style was also common in Georgia in the early 20th century. It is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, applied half-timbering, masonry walls, a variety of materials, and tall, narrow windows. Waynesboro has a few examples of both of these styles.

The most popular style in Georgia in the early 20th century was the Craftsman style. Houses of this style were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Features of the Craftsman style include the use of a variety of materials, low-pitched roofs that can be gabled or hipped, wide eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and porches with short square columns on heavy masonry piers. Craftsman-style elements are often found on bungalow house types. Many excellent examples of the style are located in the district, as can be seen in photographs 48, 50, 74, 75, and 128.

A significant number of houses in Waynesboro are considered important due to their affiliation with local families, their association with prominent political leaders in Georgia, and/or their connection with prominent businessmen in Burke County and the city of Waynesboro. The residences described in the following paragraphs are only a few examples of the many houses that are considered local landmarks in Waynesboro.

Two houses on Liberty Street are among the oldest extant buildings in Waynesboro. The house built for the Attaway family at 809 Liberty Street (on the left in photograph 113) possibly dates to c.1804. The residence at 512 Liberty dates from 1835 (photograph 61). It housed six generations of the Reynolds family. This one-story house has a hip roof and a symmetrical façade with a door leading to a central hallway. It is set well back from the road on a spacious lot.

The residence located at 828 Myrick Street was built c.1870 for Louis A. Routzahn (photograph 76). This wood-framed home with a large attic has a steep side-gabled roof. It has Gothic Revival features such as multiple steep gables and decorative sawn bargeboards along the eaves. This style of architecture was found in the South beginning in the 1850s and was made popular by the publications of Andrew Jackson Downing.

The John James Jones House (known locally as "the Shadows") is located at 525 Jones Avenue (photograph 120). Listed in the National Register in 1980, it was built in 1876 for John James Jones, who was a U.S. Congressman when Georgia seceded from the Union in 1861. Jones was also a prominent lawyer, and his family was among the earliest settlers in Burke County. He married Eva Toombs, whose famous uncle Robert Toombs had a very similar house in Washington, Georgia (now a state historic site). The Jones house is an example of the Greek Revival influence persisting into the Victorian era in Georgia. It has massive Doric columns, a central entry with sidelights and

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transom, and a wide linear entablature. With a central hall and four main rooms on each floor, the house is also a good example of the Georgian house type. Additions to the rear date from the turn of the 20th century.

The c.1881 Simeon Bell House, located at 527 Liberty Street, is a Queen Anne house type that is also a good example of the Queen Anne style (photograph 23). The residence exhibits asymmetrical massing, a multi-gable roof and decorated chimneys. It features a prominent tower, patterned shingles in the gable ends and on the upper portion of the tower, windows with a multi-paned border around the upper sash, and an asymmetrical wrap-around porch.

The house at 207 8th Street was designed c.1900 by prominent architect Charles Edward Choate (photograph 115). Built for William Archibald Wilkins (a Confederate major, mayor of Waynesboro and businessman), it is a good example of a Queen Anne cottage with eclectic architectural influences. President William Howard Taft, while in office in 1910, visited this home in Waynesboro. The main mass of the house is square with two projecting front-facing bays and an asymmetrical floor plan. One of the bays features a domed roof while the other bay has a conical roof.

The house at 824 Myrick Street, known locally as Wisteria Hall, was built in 1909 for Enon E. Chance, a successful businessman (photograph 77). Local sources say that Mrs. Chance designed the stained-glass window that still exists in the house on the stair landing. The window illustrates wisteria and two birds in flight, hence the name Wisteria Hall. The two-story, wood-framed house is a good example of a Georgian house type featuring a rectangular plan and a central hall flanked by two rooms on each side. The home is an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival style with its full-height front portico with classical columns; symmetrical façade; central entrance elaborated with transoms, sidelights and engaged columns; classical cornice; low-pitched roof; and side porches.

One of the more unusual houses in Waynesboro is the one at 828 Liberty Street (photograph 72). Built c.1917 for George and Georgia Steadman, it has Mediterranean influences with its stucco exterior, red tile roof, and entry porch reminiscent of Spanish Mission architecture.

African-American Resources

A cohesive African-American residential community in Waynesboro is found along 9th Street west of Jones Avenue, including the northern portion of Jones Avenue. This area features historic resources dating mostly from the late 19th century and early 20th century along Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Grubs Street, Walker Street and Quaker Road. Common house types include small cottages, such as hall-parlors, central hallways and bungalows. Some of these can be seen in photographs 96, 97, 99, 102, 104 and 106. Landmark African-American institutions, such as social halls, churches and schools, still exist in Waynesboro and are disbursed throughout the historic district. The following are some significant buildings in the African-American community in Waynesboro.

The Lone Star Benevolent Society Hall is a wood-frame front-gabled building with a small rear ell on the right side and a square, hip-roofed bell tower on the left side of the front façade (photograph 88). The Lone Star Benevolent Society was organized in 1898; it is believed that this building was built

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around that time or shortly thereafter. This social hall is slated to be the new home of the Burke County Rural and Folk Life Center in the near future.

Aurora Lodge No. 54, Free and Accepted Masons, Prince Hall Affiliate is a rectangular, hip-roofed building located prominently at the intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and 9th Street across from Thankful Baptist Church (photograph 83, right). This Masonic society was organized in 1883; however, the present building was built and occupied in 1956. The windows of this building are opaque glass to provide the privacy considered necessary by the Masons. Centered within the upper story of the front façade is a marble inset with the Masons' symbol – the calipers and builders square surrounding a "G." The text of this inset reads:

"AURORA LODGE NO. 54
F. and A. M. – PRINCE HALL
–1956 –"

Thankful Baptist Church is a brick church prominently located at the intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and 9th Street (photograph 98). The building is constructed in a modified cruciform plan with the transepts manifesting themselves as small extensions located about halfway along the sides. The front façade has an arcaded entry flanked by towers. Sources regarding the construction of the church indicate that there have been several renditions of the Thankful Baptist Church building over the years. The building has two cornerstones. The right cornerstone states, "Baptist Church organized in 1878, building erected in 1923 under Rev. R.J. Johnson D.D.," and the left cornerstone states, "Thankful Baptist Church constituted in 1878. Rebuilt in 1908. Rev. C. Wilkins D.D. pastor." Another history reports, "Thankful Baptist Church once was located on West Sixth Street of Waynesboro, Georgia and was rebuilt in its new location in 1908." Thankful has been destroyed by fire twice. The current building likely dates from the 1920s after earlier structures were fully or partially destroyed by fire.

Thomas Grove Baptist Church is located at 426 West 6th Street and is a brick, front-gabled building with two towers flanking the front façade (photograph 68). The building features Gothic Revival-style detailing with engaged buttresses, pointed-arched windows, and two multi-gabled towers of differing heights. The upper portions of these towers were originally open with supports for the steeply pitched roofs; however, they have been covered in synthetic siding for the last few decades. The church building was constructed in 1908 and designed by George Bunn. The congregation was organized in 1870 and was originally located at Jones Avenue and 7th Street. It thrives as one of the oldest historically black congregations still serving the citizens of Burke County.

The Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church is located on Barron Street across from several industrial complexes near the railroad on the east side of town (photograph 14). This wood-framed building dates from 1888, and was listed in the National Register in 1996. It features a front-gabled plan with smaller cross gables. The building exhibits Gothic Revival detailing such as pointed arches and the use of faux engaged buttresses at the building corners. The church was historically associated with Haven Academy, founded in 1868 to provide education and training to African Americans in the area. The school building that was once on the site no longer exists. Due to lack of financial support, the academy was absorbed into the Waynesboro High and Industrial School in

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1919. The Haven Memorial property also has a small contributing cemetery and a new building that is noncontributing.

The former Waynesboro High and Industrial School and Blakeney Junior High School are two closely related educational buildings located within the African-American residential community in the northwestern part of Waynesboro. The Waynesboro High and Industrial School sits at the intersection of 9th and Walker streets and was built in 1920 as the second school building on this site (photograph 82). The earlier school (now demolished) was founded in the early 1900s with its first class graduating in 1915. The existing 11-room stucco building is a side-gabled rectilinear form, with a projecting front gable centered along the 9th Street façade and marking the main entrance. The building features decorative shingles in the gables and knee brackets supporting the cornice. It is located northwest of Thankful Baptist Church within the same block as the church. While in use, the school was the only one of its kind in the area, teaching African-American children a curriculum that focused on social and work-related skills. High school boys attended agriculture and shop classes, and girls were enrolled in home economics classes. Many graduates went on to become teachers in rural and city school for blacks. The building was discontinued for classroom use after the construction of a large new school for African Americans across the street in 1955 (now Blakeney Junior High).

This new school campus was built between 9th and College Streets almost directly across from the previous school (photographs 84, 85, 86, 100, 101 and 103). Originally, it was known as the Waynesboro High and Industrial Elementary School. In 1956 the African-American schools of Burke County system were consolidated to form six new schools (this school was included in that number). As the campus grew, the International-style buildings were expanded. Buildings were connected to other buildings and driveways by covered walkways. The county school system was integrated in 1970 and one year later the elementary school became Blakeney Junior High School. This campus is still used by the school system.

Other Community Landmarks

The following are some of the other community landmark buildings and structures that are considered significant to the founding and development of Waynesboro.

First Presbyterian Church at 810 Myrick Street is reputed to be the first religious congregation in Waynesboro, dating to 1760. The present gable-front sanctuary is the third building on the site and was erected in 1884 (photograph 78). It features weatherboard siding and a central entry in the front façade that is integrated into the bell tower. Other characteristics include pointed-arched windows, a steeply pitched roof, and a wooden diamond vent in the steeple.

The First United Methodist Church of Waynesboro at 802 Liberty Street was established around 1815; several church buildings were located on the site over the years. The current red brick building was completed in 1938 (photograph 71). It features a cruciform plan with front corner towers of unequal heights, and Romanesque arched window and door openings.

The First Baptist Church, formerly known as the Waynesboro Baptist Church, is located at 853

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Liberty Street (photograph 112, left). The congregation was established in 1880 by Dr. W.L. Kilpatrick and 20 Baptists living near Waynesboro. It was originally located on 7th Street in a wooden building, but in 1904 a brick building was built on the current site. The current building was constructed in the 1930s with a formal classical façade featuring a two-story front-gabled entry portico with Doric columns.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church at 515 Liberty Street is a wooden building with Gothic Revival elements erected in 1894 (photograph 21). The congregation was organized in 1890 and had worshiped at the Armory prior to building the current church. The original cruciform plan was expanded in 1965 and again c.2000. The building has board-and-batten siding, pointed-arched windows and Stick-style accents for the bell tower and entrance canopy.

The city park is located south of St. Michael's Episcopal Church on Liberty Street (photograph 43). This property was left in trust to the city during the 19th century and continues to be held by court-appointed trustees to this day, according to Jesse Stone, president of the Burke County Genealogical Society. Structures on this site include a non-historic gazebo and playground equipment; there are no historic structures. The parish of St. Michael's Episcopal Church has historically used and maintained the park property.

The Waynesboro Grammar School and High School complex is located between Academy Avenue, Shadrack Street, 9th Street, and Ward Street (photographs 90, 110, 111). The grammar school was built c.1926 and the high school was built in 1936, both initially for white children. Both are red brick buildings with classical influences. They are separated by a playground in the center of the block. The high school building features flat sills and lintels, quoins, engaged-columned entries and parapet walls. The grammar school building has both flat and arched windows with sills, quoins and parapet walls. Prior to the current Waynesboro Grammar School building, a wood-framed late 19th-century school was located on the site. A brick building (now demolished) replaced this building. It housed both a grammar school and high school, and was replaced by the current building c.1926. The separate high school building was erected on the same campus in 1936. Both schools were de-segregated in the 1970s. The buildings are not currently in active use, except for occasional meetings by local organizations. Redevelopment plans have been proposed.

The old Burke County Jail, located on Old Herndon Road, was built in 1933 under federal Depression-era public works projects (photograph 58). This two-story brick building is Colonial Revival in style, and features a water table, flat sills and lintels, and an entrance with pilasters and arched pediment.

The Confederate Memorial Cemetery, located at Jones Avenue and 6th Street, is also known as the "Old Cemetery" (photographs 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70 and 121). The cemetery was established in 1817 when Isaiah Carter left the land for that use. It is not associated with a church, but was used by the Carter family and other white citizens of Waynesboro from 1817 until the early 20th century. Prominent citizens buried there include U.S. Congressman Stephen A. Corker (1830-1879) and U.S. Congressman John J. Jones (1824-1898). Confederate soldiers who died in the Battle of Waynesboro are also interred. The cemetery forms a regular grid pattern aligned with the streets, with the main entry gate on Jones Street (photograph 121). It has both individual and family plots.

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Most monuments are of Georgia gray granite or white marble from New England. Monument types include plain headstones, die-in-socket headstones, die-on-base headstones, bedsteads, raised ledgers, and obelisks. Many of the headstone bases are rusticated. Coping materials outline many of the individual and family plots. The copings are made of brick, concrete, granite or marble. One large family plot (photograph 63) features a cast-iron fence atop the coping. Funerary images are varied, and include a draped cloth over a stone, a cross carved to look like two logs, acanthus or other organic motifs, and Greek key or other linear patterns.

The Ladies Memorial Association erected the Confederate Monument (photograph 64) in the "Old Cemetery" in 1877, which probably corresponds with its re-naming as the Confederate Memorial Cemetery. The monument is an obelisk set atop a stepped shaft with cartouches featuring epitaphs for the Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery. In 1899 the monument was moved from the cemetery to the center of the town at the intersection of 6th and Liberty streets in front of the courthouse. In 1942 the State Highway Board considered this monument a traffic hazard and moved it back to its original location in the cemetery. It is now a focal point in the 30-by-30-foot plaza formed where the two primary footpaths intersect in the middle of the cemetery. It is believed that the Ladies Memorial Association installed the brick wall around the cemetery in the early 20th century (photographs 70 and 121).

Other cemeteries are located outside the boundaries of the Waynesboro Historic District in areas that are not contiguous. The largest of these is the Waynesboro City Cemetery (still in use), which is located on 6th Street several blocks to the west of the district boundaries. The churches in Waynesboro, including the African-American churches, generally did not include cemeteries within the city limits, except for a small cemetery associated with Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

There is at least one notable historic bridge in Waynesboro (photograph 123). Dating from the 1930s, it is located where the railroad crosses Waters Street on the northeast side of town. The concrete piers feature geometric Art Deco detailing such as reeding and ziggurat designs. The railroad above the street is bordered by an open-grid catwalk and a pipe railing.

The current U. S. Post Office, located at 240 East 6th Street, is a noncontributing building of recent construction.

Noncontributing Properties

The district retains a high degree of integrity, with approximately one-third of the properties considered noncontributing. Most of the noncontributing properties were constructed after the period of significance, and include houses and small apartment buildings, plus recent commercial establishments such as gas stations, fast-food restaurants, business offices and a communications tower (photographs 131 and 140). Some are near the edges of the district, but others are scattered among the contributing resources. There are small pockets of historic houses that have been altered to the point of losing their architectural integrity. They are mostly concentrated in the residential areas west of Liberty Street. Other noncontributing buildings include the modern county offices, a

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few late 20th-century service industry buildings, and the new U. S. Post Office located on 6th Street at Herrington Lane.

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): (X) N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
INDUSTRY
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance:

1783-1958

Significant Dates:

1783 – Waynesborough (original spelling) was founded by an act of the Georgia General Assembly, and its “Augusta” type county seat plan was established, forming the developmental framework for the present town.

1812 – Waynesborough became an incorporated town.

c.1851-1854 – First railroad line reached Waynesboro from Millen, linking the town to Savannah and later to Augusta.

1857 – Existing Burke County Courthouse was constructed.

c.1911 – The Brinson Railroad (later Norfolk Southern) reached Waynesboro.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

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Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

James A. Wetmore (Acting Supervising Architect), U.S. supervising architect for the WPA Post Office

D. B. Plump, builder of the Burke County courthouse

L. F. Goodrich, architect for the 1899 expansion of the Burke County Courthouse

Charles Edward Choate, architect of house at 207 East 8th Street

Georgia Bunn, designer of the Thomas Grove Baptist Church

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Waynesboro (originally spelled Waynesborough) was a crossroads community formed where the Quaker Road (Peace Street, then 6th Street) and the road from Savannah to Augusta (Liberty Street) met. It was established by state legislation in 1783 as the county seat of Burke County. After railroads reached the area by the mid-1800s, the town grew to become the regional hub for processing and shipping of farm products, beginning with cotton, and later including peanuts and pecans. This spurred the growth of commercial and residential areas. The district is significant under Criterion C in architecture for its good representative collection of commercial and community landmark buildings that reflect design and construction traditions commonly found in Georgia towns, along with its many excellent examples of houses from the 1830s through the 1950s that showcase the types and styles identified in the statewide context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. These range from large Greek Revival-style homes to small New South cottages, sometimes mingled on the same streets. Waynesboro is also significant under Criterion A in community planning and development for its intact historic town plan, which is a representative example of an Augusta-type county seat plan, and for its subsequent development pattern with well-defined commercial and industrial areas, residential neighborhoods, and a distinct African-American community. In the area of commerce, Waynesboro's significance derives from its role as the historic commercial center of Burke County and the region. Typically the county seat filled this role, and provided for the day-to-day commercial needs of nearby rural residents, such as retail stores and offices and professional services. As the county seat, it is also significant in politics/government for the presence of buildings directly related to activities and events associated with local county government, such as the courthouse, jail, public utility buildings, and administrative offices. The district is significant in industry because of the predominance of several agricultural processing businesses along the railroad, and the intact resources associated with those industries, such as warehouses, gins, silos, and grain elevators. In the area of black ethnic heritage, the district is significant because of the presence of an intact African-American community with several key landmark buildings. The Waynesboro Historic District is being listed at the state level of significance as an excellent, intact example of a small town in Georgia that has changed little since the end of the historic period and retains all of its historic components including historic houses and commercial, industrial, agricultural, and transportation-related buildings.

DETAILED SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Waynesboro Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent collection of intact 19th- and early- to mid-20th-century residential, commercial, industrial, and community landmark buildings that represent prevailing design and construction traditions of cities and towns in Georgia. Significant architectural styles represented by the residential resources within the district include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. House types found within the district include the saddlebag, central hallway, Georgian cottage, shotgun house, gabled wing cottage, extended hall-parlor, Queen Anne cottage, pyramid cottage, bungalow, American Small House, ranch house, Georgian house, and American

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Foursquare. These architectural styles and house types have been identified as important in the architecture of Georgia in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context.

Several prominent and prosperous families resided in Waynesboro in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and they built individually significant houses such as the John James Jones House (1876) and the Enon Chance House (1909). Other important residences include those built for Simeon Bell (c.1881), and the Attaway (c.1804), Routzahn (c.1870) and Wilkins (c.1900) families. These buildings and many others generally possess a high degree of craftsmanship as evidenced by architectural details and ornamentation common to the architectural styles represented by their period. The district also retains a large number of homes built for the middle-class and working-class residents, typically in a more vernacular form. The most common house types within the historic district are bungalows and American Small Houses, reflecting periods of growth that occurred in the 1920s and again just after World War II.

Waynesboro also has many good intact examples of both commercial and industrial architecture. The central business district is focused on the blocks surrounding the courthouse, as is common in many Georgia towns. Commercial buildings in the district include both freestanding and attached one- and two-story buildings. Storefronts tend to be attached and aligned contiguously along Liberty Street, north of 6th Street, and along 6th Street. Most of those south of 6th Street stand independently. Other character-defining features of many of the late 19th- and early 20th-century commercial buildings include: simple rectangular forms; fronts that face directly onto the sidewalk, usually with a common setback; large display windows; architectural ornament primarily on the front and sometimes side facades; and parapet rooflines, some with recessed or decorative panels. Most are one story in height, and brick is the most common material. A few storefronts have cast-iron or wood columns. A handful of two-story examples have second-story segmental-arched windows and ornamented projecting cornices. Other stylistic elements include brick corbelling and dentils, patterned brickwork and frieze paneling, and transom windows.

Industry in Waynesboro mostly focused on agricultural processing, and the industrial resources are primarily located near the railroad corridor on the east side of downtown. Warehouses, gins, grain elevators, and silos are typical examples. The industrial buildings are characteristically more utilitarian in appearance but display distinctive elements of their time, such as the Waynesboro Grocery Company and the Waynesboro Waterworks and Ice Association buildings with their decorative brickwork and corbelling reflective of the late Victorian period.

The Waynesboro Historic District also contains architecturally significant community landmark buildings including the county courthouse and annex, the Anthony Wayne Hotel, the Melrose Hotel, the former U.S. Post Office, the Armory, St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Thomas Grove Baptist Church, Thankful Baptist Church, First United Methodist Church, First Presbyterian Church, First (Waynesboro) Baptist Church, Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, the Waynesboro Grammar School and High School complex, and the Old Burke County Jail. Public architecture, such as the WPA-funded courthouse annex and post office, tended to be influenced by classical antecedents. Churches were built in various architectural styles depending on date of construction,

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but several use Gothic Revival or Romanesque elements. Some of the African-American community landmarks are less elaborate in detail, but reflect the importance of schools, churches and lodge halls to the community. Examples include Waynesboro High and Industrial School, Lone Star Hall and Aurora Lodge No. 54.

One of the few identified architects who worked in Waynesboro was Charles Edward Choate (1865-1929). He designed the William Archibald Wilkins house on 8th Street c.1900. The largest concentration of Choate's documented buildings is in Sandersville and Tennille in Washington County, Georgia, but he worked all over the southeastern United States on both residential and commercial projects. His dual careers in the Methodist ministry and architecture seemed to draw him to several railroad towns. Choate was said to be a master of proportion and detail, as can be seen in the elegant and refined use of mostly classical ornamentation on the projecting bays and asymmetrical façade of the eclectic Wilkins cottage.

In the area of community planning and development, the Waynesboro Historic District is significant because it retains its historic town plan. It was established as the seat for Burke County by authority of state legislation on July 31, 1783. County seats in Georgia were usually laid out in one of several ways. Joan Sears described the plan of Waynesboro in *The First One Hundred Years of Town Planning in Georgia*. It is a representative example of the "Augusta-type" county seat plan, which includes the following character-defining features: two broad main streets (now 6th and Liberty) that intersect and define a grid pattern for the smaller streets, and lots that are set aside for the courthouse and other public buildings at the main intersection. This is in contrast to other towns with a courthouse square. Waynesboro was built this way because it already had a settlement located at the crossroads of two main corridors. In Waynesboro the courthouse was built on one of the public lots, but the three other reserved public lots reverted to commercial uses. The main grid featured nine east-west streets and eight north-south streets. Reinforcing the importance of Waynesboro as the county seat is the concentration of historic commercial and community landmark buildings near the courthouse and along the principal streets. This creates a distinct downtown or central business district. This pattern of development represents the traditional way in which Georgia's county seats grew and developed over time.

Today's district clearly reflects Waynesboro's beginnings. The layout of the downtown is virtually unchanged with Liberty and 6th streets still accommodating the majority of commercial buildings. The original hierarchy of streets is maintained as well. Liberty and 6th streets, which were laid out with 90-foot widths versus 60-foot for all other streets, are still the prominent thoroughfares (with widths of 80 to 100 feet). The courthouse continues to function as the focal point of the commercial area though it is not the geographical center. Perhaps most significantly, the intersection of Liberty and 6th continues to be the crossroads for those historic routes that helped shape Waynesboro: the Quaker Road (North Liberty Street), the Old Augusta Road (East 6th Street), the road to Savannah and to Millen (South Liberty Street), and the road to Louisville (West 6th Street).

Whereas the blocks north of 7th Street were originally residential, the majority of the lots facing the courthouse have, with few exceptions, been commercial back to the early 1800s. The block east of the courthouse initially had some residential development but by 1910 was commercial as it is today. Myrick

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Street south of 6th had a number of small dwellings until after World War II. These were sandwiched between Neely's Warehouse and Sanders' Wagon Works. The majority of the buildings around the courthouse square, however, date to the late 1800s or turn of the 20th century and represent the evolution of commercial development in Waynesboro.

The growth of Waynesboro away from the central business district also reflects the major periods of community development influenced by various social and economic factors. For example, most of the oldest residential areas are located on main streets near the downtown. As the physical framework expanded, later housing moved to the periphery, but also filled in vacant lots near the center. This created some mixture of housing sizes and types in certain areas. As was historically typical in Georgia's towns, the African-American neighborhoods were located in less desirable areas, such as near the railroad or industry. Eventually most blacks moved to the northwest quadrant of Waynesboro, the most desirable of those areas, and created a historic community with schools and social halls. However, some of the African-American churches remained scattered throughout Waynesboro.

The arrival of the railroad in the 1850s greatly contributed to Waynesboro's development and financial success. Industry consisted mostly of agricultural processing. These types of business enterprises tended to appear along the railroad corridor, particularly on the eastern side of town. The areas of growth near the two railroad lines are also a departure from the more uniform grid pattern of the town plan.

In the area of commerce, Waynesboro is significant as the historic commercial center of Burke County and the surrounding area, as was typical for a county seat. It has an intact concentration of commercial buildings centered on Liberty and 6th streets. Commercial activity included the distribution of dry goods, general merchandise, clothing, produce, and other commodities to county residents. Along with retail activity, professional service providers, such as lawyers, bankers and pharmacists, also utilized the downtown buildings. Communications-related activities are represented by the former post office on Liberty Street. The early establishment of two large hotels, the Melrose and the Anthony Wayne, further testify to the importance of downtown as a crossroads for commercial activity. They are both excellent examples of the large hotels built along major railroad corridors for travelers, sales people, and others coming into the county seat on business. By the 1920s automobile sales and servicing shops also appeared, as represented by the former dealership on Liberty Street (now a fire station).

The Waynesboro Historic District is also significant in the area of politics and government as the county seat of Burke County, and because of the presence of buildings and structures directly related to activities and events associated with local county government. Burke County is one of Georgia's eight original counties. Throughout much of Georgia's history, the county has been the most important and powerful form of local government. County governments made and enforced laws through county commissioners, sheriffs and judges, who were traditionally the most important local political figures. County governments also provided essential public services including building and maintaining roads and water/sewer systems. They were responsible for administering important aspects of the legal system such as the court system, birth and death records, wills and probate, and

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property deeds and taxes. Through county school boards, they provided for public education throughout the county. Significant county government buildings in Waynesboro include the 1857 courthouse (one of Georgia's oldest), its Depression-era annex, the former county jail from 1933, and the older "Calaboose." The federal government is also represented by the 1931 post office that was one of a number built in Georgia under New Deal programs. City government provided some early municipal amenities, as can be seen at the Waynesboro Waterworks and Ice Association complex.

In the area of industry, the district is significant for its historic intact industrial area located immediately to the east of the downtown commercial area near the earliest railroad line. There is also a smaller industrial area to the north. These areas represent the types of industries commonly found in Georgia's towns. Railroads were the major transportation system in Georgia until the mid-20th century, and the coming of the railroad to Waynesboro in the 1850s provided a link for new industries. The earliest industries were based on the processing and transportation of cotton-based products, and later peanuts and other agricultural goods. Extant buildings associated with these industries include warehouses, gins, silos, elevators and offices. Good examples include the Planter's Bonded Warehouse, Neely's Bonded Cotton Warehouse, Collins Grain Elevator and Gin, the Burke County Oil and Fertilizer Company, and the Waynesboro Grocery (warehouse). Another important industry in many of Georgia's towns was the local Coca-Cola bottling plant. Waynesboro's historic plant from the 1930s remains intact with a 1950s addition.

The district is significant in the area of black ethnic heritage for its intact houses, churches, schools, and social halls associated with the African-American community in Waynesboro. The house types in the historically African-American area of town represent common house types found in small town African-American communities as described in *Historic Black Resources: A Handbook for the Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic African-American Properties in Georgia*. House types found in Waynesboro's African-American neighborhood include hall-parlors, central hallways and bungalows. The Waynesboro Historic District is also significant in the area of black ethnic heritage for the large number of historically African-American community landmark buildings such as Thankful Baptist Church, Thomas Grove Baptist Church, Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Waynesboro High and Industrial School, Blakeney Junior High School, Lone Star Benevolent Society Hall, and Aurora Lodge No. 54, Free and Accepted Masons, Prince Hall Affiliate.

National Register Criteria

The Waynesboro Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development, commerce, politics/government, black ethnic heritage, and industry for its intact historic resources associated with these themes.

The Waynesboro Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its intact collection of residential, commercial and industrial buildings that represent common types of historic resources found in Georgia's towns, along with several outstanding examples and community landmarks. It is also an excellent example of a city that is a completely intact county seat.

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Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the layout of the street plan in 1783, which is still evident in Waynesboro's current street and block configurations. The period of significance ends in 1958 at the end of the historic period when documentation for this nomination was compiled.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing properties in the district date from the district's period of significance and retain their historic integrity. The noncontributing properties were either built outside the period of significance or are historic properties that have lost their integrity through alterations and/or additions, or through being moved from their historic location. Classifications are based on documentation provided by the consultant and through further evaluation by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division's National Register staff on a site visit in February 2007.

There are 474 contributing buildings, mostly houses, but also including commercial buildings, churches, warehouses, and other industrial buildings. Many of the larger residential properties in Waynesboro retain their carriage houses or other outbuildings, mostly in the rear. These secondary buildings or structures are not counted separately as contributing resources, but are included with the main building. (In most cases, they are not visible from the street and therefore could not be evaluated.) There are 158 noncontributing buildings.

There are nine contributing structures and three noncontributing structures. The road system, based on the 1783 plan, is a contributing structure. The two railroad lines are also each counted as contributing structures. (The north/south line was historically the Central of Georgia Railroad, and the east-west line was the Brinson Railroad.) One historic railroad bridge is a contributing structure. The historic water tower on Myrick Street is also a contributing structure. Connected collections of silos at industrial or agricultural processing facilities are counted as one structure at each facility, because the silos cannot be visually differentiated and are often physically attached to one another. There are four contributing structures that are silos or other industrial structures. Noncontributing structures include a telecommunications tower, a modern gazebo, and an industrial structure.

The Confederate Memorial Cemetery, including the Confederate Monument, is one contributing site. The small cemetery associated with Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church is another contributing site. Surface parking areas (paved or unpaved) are counted as vacant lots, unless there is a building or structure on them. Vacant lots are normally counted as neither contributing nor noncontributing in the resource count. The only exception is if it is known for certain that a historic resource was recently lost or demolished on that lot, in which case it is marked as both vacant and noncontributing, and included as noncontributing in the resource count.

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Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Note: The following is an updated and expanded version of the history provided in the "Waynesboro Commercial Historic District" nomination in 1993, along with supplemental information provided by the consultant for the current nomination.

COUNTY ESTABLISHMENT AND EARLY TOWN DEVELOPMENT: 1758-1820

Burke County, which was part of the Headright area of Georgia, was originally laid out as St. George Parish in 1758. Parishes were established by the Royal provincial government but with no self-governing powers and no central location of authority. All legal proceedings and records were in Savannah during the colonial period. In 1777 the Georgia constitution changed the parishes to counties, and on February 5, 1777 St. George Parish was renamed and re-designated as Burke County, named for Edmund Burke, an English spokesman for American liberty. The act of 1777 provided only vague mandates for the political organization of the new counties and establishment of their county seats. It specified that county commissioners were to be appointed by the General Assembly and "a courthouse and jail to be erected at public expense in each county, where the present convention or future legislation shall point out and direct."

When Burke County was created in 1777, Waynesboro was yet to be established, but several important roads passed through the future site. A map dating from 1780 of South Carolina and part of Georgia shows the Old Quaker Road, one of the oldest in Georgia, connecting to the Savannah Road and intersecting with the Old Augusta Road (identifiable by Rae's Bridge) at the approximate site of Waynesboro. The existence of these three roads played an important part in the siting of Waynesboro.

On July 31, 1783 an act was passed authorizing the laying out of three towns, Augusta, Washington and "Waynesborough," named for General Anthony Wayne, whom Gen. Nathanael Greene placed in charge of the troops in Georgia toward the latter part of the war. The site chosen for the town was south of Augusta on a "reserve of public land" left over from colonial days when the British set aside tracts of land for future towns. The legislature appointed five commissioners (Thomas Lewis, Sr., Thomas Lewis, Jr., John Duhart, Edward Telfair, and Colonel John Jones) to lay out the town of 2,000 acres and authorized them to sell 200 one-acre lots, the proceeds from which were to pay for public buildings.

There is some discrepancy as to when the first courthouse and jail were built in Waynesboro. A jail was located on McIntosh Creek prior to the time of the Revolutionary War; the Battle of Burke Jail was fought there. According to Robert Jordan and Gregg Puster in *Courthouses in Georgia*, the first courthouse in Burke County was a log cabin built in 1773, and the first in Waynesboro was a wooden structure built c.1777. A 1780 map of South Carolina and part of Georgia shows a "New Court House" at what appears to be the present site of Waynesboro and an "Old Court House" south of Waynesboro on the road to Savannah near Lambert. Information dating from 1786 mentions the lack of both a jail and courthouse; minutes from 1791 indicate that by this time a courthouse had been built but no jail.

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In 1791 George Washington spent the night in Waynesboro and his personal travel notes do not mention a courthouse: ". . . a small place, but the seat of the court of Burke County . . . six or eight small houses is all it contains. An attempt is making (without much apparent effect) to establish an academy as is the case in all the counties" (Sears, p. 62). Perhaps a courthouse was built in Waynesboro prior to 1783 but was destroyed somehow and not rebuilt until the early 1790s. It is known that the Burke Academy in Waynesboro was first established in 1794, and the first post office that same year.

The plan of Waynesboro is described by Sears in *The First One Hundred Years of Town Planning in Georgia* as a variation of the "Augusta"-type plan, which is dependent upon a wide important street, "typically a holdover from an earlier settlement." According to *A History of Burke County* (Hillhouse), the site for Waynesboro was the juncture of the Quaker Road (which joined the road to Savannah in Waynesboro) and the old road to Augusta. Both of these roads were established before the creation of Burke County—the Quaker Road in 1769 and the Augusta Road in 1741 as a connection between John Rae's cowpen on Brier Creek, near Waynesboro, and Augusta. Sears also states that the main street (now Liberty) appears to have originally been a highway with a settlement built along it. The original plan of the town appears to have incorporated both of these routes, Liberty following the Quaker Road and Peace (or 6th) the old Augusta Road (now the McBean Road). Sears (p.60) describes the plan as follows:

The two main streets, Pease (sic) and Liberty, cross each other at the center of town. They are ninety-six feet wide; all other streets are sixty feet wide. Lots A, B, C, D were public lots set within a block with the courthouse located on one.

While it is difficult to determine with certainty, given the present orientations of the streets, the logical conclusion is that Liberty Street follows the original route of the Quaker Road, which passed through at a northwest-southeast diagonal, and that 6th Street follows the route of the original Augusta Road which started at the juncture with the Quaker Road and headed out in a northeasterly direction. By 1818 the road to Louisville was built. Today these roads form the basis of the downtown area. The plan of 1783 designated four blocks as public lots. Only one of these was ever developed for public use and that is Lot C, which became the courthouse square.

The early history of Waynesboro is one of slow growth and dependence upon the fortunes of the county as a whole, which revolved around agriculture. Before the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, Burke County agriculture was diversified; though cotton was grown, it was superseded in importance by livestock and other crops. By the turn of the 19th century, however, the cotton gin had been perfected, and cotton began to emerge as the major cash crop of the county.

From 1800 to 1820, farming underwent a transformation in Burke County. The most successful cotton farmers began to buy out less successful farmers, as well as purchase the farms of those who sought a better living westward. The result was a gradual shift to larger farms and plantations. In population this change meant an increase in the black population of the county (primarily slaves) from 2,403 in 1790 to 5,904 in 1820, and a decrease in the white population from 7,064 in 1790 to 5,673 in 1820.

On December 12, 1812, Waynesboro became an incorporated town. Its growth and progress are difficult to

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trace as there are no census figures for this period and many of the courthouse records were destroyed in a fire in 1825. The following descriptions compiled for the period by Hillhouse are somewhat helpful though not guaranteed to be completely accurate. Jedidiah Morse in 1797 reported: "It contains about 40 dwelling houses, and stands within two miles of Brier Creek, which cleared of obstructions, . . . will be navigable for boats carrying 500 bushels of com, ten miles above Waynesborough. The superior and inferior courts are held in this town, and there also is an academy." John Melish in 1806 noted "Waynesborough is built principally on one street . . . it contains 220 inhabitants, of whom about one-half are slaves." Sources in 1818 reported "it contains a courthouse, a jail, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, . . . and about 50 dwelling houses." These descriptions would seem to imply that the town grew little over the 20 years.

A map of Georgia from 1818 indicates that Waynesboro continued to be an important crossroads. In addition to the Quaker Road, the old Augusta Road and the road to Savannah, there were by 1818 direct routes to Louisville and on to Milledgeville (both early state capitols), and to Millen, as well as other branch roads near Waynesboro.

EARLY GROWTH AND THE CIVIL WAR: 1820-1865

Throughout the antebellum period, Waynesboro was the only incorporated town in the county. The 1820 census lists 26 heads of families for Waynesboro. The courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1825 but was apparently immediately rebuilt as Sherwood's 1827 *Gazetteer* lists a courthouse as well as a "Jail, Academy, houses of worship for Methodists and Presbyterians, 25 dwellings, 6 stores and 7 offices and shops." In addition, the *Gazetteer* states that the stage from Savannah to Augusta passed through Waynesboro though it was nine miles west of the direct route.

The original spelling of "Waynesborough" was shortened to "Waynesboro" sometime between 1835 and 1840. It was during this time that Burke Academy was renamed the Waynesboro Academy—perhaps the first use of the new spelling. Early commercial development tended to focus around the courthouse and along Liberty Street up to 7th Street (originally Whitaker Street) and along 6th Street (originally Peace Street) to Shadrack. Though there were scattered commercial buildings beyond these limits, the bulk of commercial activity remained around the courthouse until the coming of the railroad in 1851.

One of the most important factors in the town's growth was the coming of the railroad. In 1838 a charter was granted to the Augusta and Waynesboro Railroad Company (later the Augusta and Savannah Railroad). An 1847 map of Georgia shows the "Proposed Waynesboro RR" going from Millen, located to the south of Waynesboro, north to Augusta. By 1851 the branch from Millen to Waynesboro was completed extending just beyond the eastern edge of the developing commercial district, linking Waynesboro with Savannah via the Central Railroad at Millen. The depot (no longer extant) was located on 6th Street between Perry Street and the tracks, three blocks from the courthouse. In 1854 the branch was completed to Augusta, significantly increasing activity in Waynesboro and prompting rapid growth of the town. Soon warehouses and other agricultural and industrial type facilities began to locate along the railroad, but retail and professional services remained situated near the courthouse. Significant growth lead to a more substantial commercial district, including several hotels on 6th Street within walking distance of the depot.

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From 1850 to 1870 the town's population grew from 196 to 843. The first newspaper, the *Waynesboro News*, was established in 1858. It lasted about ten years under varying ownership. An advertisement for the Planter's Hotel appears in 1858. The hotel was owned and operated by William U. Sturges and was located on 6th Street, opposite the courthouse.

In 1856 the courthouse burned once again, but was soon replaced by the existing building, which was built by D.B. Plump in 1857. According to I.W. Avery's *History of the State of Georgia*, a newspaper called the *Expositor* was started in Waynesboro in 1866. In 1880 it was consolidated with the *Herald*, started in 1878, and became the *Waynesboro Herald and Expositor* under the control of R.O. Lovett.

The 1860 *Gazetteer* provides little information about Waynesboro and still lists the town as having a "CH [courthouse], Jail, houses of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists, 25 dwellings, 6 stores, and 7 offices and shops." This description is unchanged since the 1827 version, and so is most likely not accurate. Some assume from the known existence at the time of the courthouse, railroad, newspaper and at least one hotel that Waynesboro must have had a commercial and professional district.

Population statistics from 1850 and 1860 show a steadily increasing slave population in Waynesboro. In 1850, 109 of 196 residents were slaves, and in 1860, 156 of 307 residents were slaves. Both census years indicate one free black person living in the town. Hillhouse states that in the towns of Burke County the slaves were almost exclusively domestic servants and skilled craftsmen.

Perhaps the greatest influence the Civil War had on Burke County, and thus Waynesboro, was forcing a shift in agricultural practices from a plantation system to a system of tenant farming and sharecropping, though cotton remained the predominant cash crop along with corn. Waynesboro's population was also significantly affected by the Civil War. In 1860 approximately 50 percent of Waynesboro's population was black; by 1870 this had increased to 75 percent, 637 of a total 843. Many of these freedmen were skilled craftspeople who had migrated from rural farms to the town where they could practice their skills as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, barbers and trained domestics. The large number of blacks in Waynesboro is clearly reflected in later Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, which throughout the years list a number of black schools, churches and social halls. Unfortunately, black businesses are not given the same attention, and so it is difficult to know where these were located. The breakdown of blacks and whites is not given in the census again until 1940 at which time there were 2,169 blacks and 1,624 whites. Clearly, the antebellum plantation economy of Burke County had a significant impact on Waynesboro's later development.

LATE 19TH CENTURY BOOM: 1865-1901

Burke County's population grew by just a little over 500 between 1860 and 1870, and this growth can be entirely accounted for by growth in Waynesboro, which went from a population of 307 in 1860 to 843 in 1870.

In the late 1860s a drainage system was completed in Waynesboro, which alleviated a hazard created by a string of malaria-infested ponds located in and around the downtown. Two men, Dr.

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Edward J. Carter and Dr. A.G. Whitehead, were instrumental in the completion of the system.

With the change in the agricultural system and subsequent failure of many farmers, partially due to the increased cost of labor, there was a migration to Waynesboro and other towns in Burke County, not only of free blacks but of whites as well. The following is a comment by a Waynesboro reporter in 1884:

One result of the Civil War has been to cause many of the best citizens to lease out their farms and move into town for the better security of their families, and the enjoyment of religious and educational privileges. This has given an abnormal impetus to the growth of Waynesboro, it must be confessed, at the expense of the rural districts. (Hillhouse, p. 148.)

In the later half of the 19th century, ice was harvested from northern bodies of water and put into storage to be sold throughout the year to people for use with their "ice boxes." Ice was typically harvested in northern states such as Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. Compared to the costs of buying ice in northern cities, the cost of purchasing ice in the South was astronomical. With this discrepancy in the market, innovations in refrigeration technology led to ice production facilities being built in the southern region of the United States. The first plants were constructed in the late 1860s and could produce ice for \$35/ton, a huge savings for southern consumers. By the 1880s over 200 ice production facilities existed in the United States, mostly in the South.

The Waynesboro Waterworks and Ice Association constructed its ice plant c.1880; the plant utilized the adjacent railroad for delivery of the ammonia needed for the freezing process to produce ice. A well was located on the property to provide water for the manufacture of ice and also to provide water for the city itself. As part of the production process, electricity was created at the facility and excess electricity was used to provide service to portions of the city. As part of a New Deal program, a new waterworks was built outside of the city limits in 1935 and the waterworks were discontinued on this site, although ice production continued into the 1970s. Buildings on the site are still extant.

Beginning in the early 1880s, several sources provide detailed information about Waynesboro. The 1881-82 *Shole's Gazetteer* describes Waynesboro as follows:

Has a population of 1,000, Western Union Telegraph and Southern Express offices, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, white, and two Baptist and two Methodist churches, colored. Four schools, two for white and two for colored people. McIntosh Creek furnishes power to operate cotton gins and grist mill. Several steam cotton gins in the neighborhood. Ships annually 12,000 bales of cotton. Augusta, 36 miles distant, is the nearest banking town. . . Cotton, wool, hides, and fruits are the principal shipments. Mail daily. Mrs. Mary L. Mitchell, P.M.

The *Gazetteer* also lists a large number and variety of businesses and professionals: 2 carriage makers, 5 physicians, 2 jewelers, 2 dentists, 13 general stores, 1 harnessmaker, 9 attorneys, 4 teachers, 2 grist mills, 2 druggists, 1 barber, 1 shoemaker, and lists the names of the county clerk, county coroner, sheriff, county surveyor, county ordinary, county treasurer, county tax receiver and tax collector.

The *True Citizen*, a weekly newspaper still published today, was established in 1882 by the Sullivan

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Brothers. Subscription rates were \$2.00 per year. An article in the June 2, 1882 edition, written by a correspondent from the *Savannah News*, provides the following description of Waynesboro:

We have seldom, in our forty years experience of somewhat varied and extensive travel, visited a town that has so pleasantly impressed us as this. The attitude of the location is about the same as that of Macon. . . The wide, clean streets, abundant shade, and pure air and water, combined with the perfect system of drainage, which maintains not only within the corporate limits but throughout its distant surroundings, renders it one of the most salubrious and healthful of localities. As we remember the place some twenty years since, it is in perfect contrast to its then somewhat dilapidated and unprogressive condition. . . It is now one of the most progressive of our inland towns.

The plan of the town is comprehensive, covering a very considerable area, thus securing to each inhabitant space for gardens and proper ventilation. We have been struck with the sensible style of building of the stores, which, of one-story, run through from one street to another, and are high and airy, low ceilings appearing to be a thing of the past. . . A new and handsome hotel has been erected, thanks to the energy and enterprise of Major W.A. Wilkins, where a clean bed, a well appointed table, abundant good cheer, and polite attention and care are assured under the auspices of his son-in-law, Mr. Jones, who, as we understand, superintended its construction. . . We would be glad indeed could Waynesboro and its model hotel and proprietor prove typical of the future as to our inland towns of the State.

The first Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Waynesboro was published in March of 1885. It shows a commercial district focused on the courthouse square with a few outlying commercial buildings and a considerable number of dwellings built in and around the downtown. Of particular note are the two-story Arlington Hotel (later altered to its present form as the Anthony Wayne Hotel), the county offices replaced by the present site of the courthouse annex, and the 30,000-gallon cistern located just behind the hotel on the site where the water tower now stands.

A number of buildings standing today in Waynesboro are present on this 1885 Sanborn map. The courthouse and those buildings just to the south of it including the hotel all appear to be the same buildings as those pictured on the Sanborn. Also present on the map are buildings along almost the entire west side of Liberty from 6th to 7th Street; most of these, however, appear to have been replaced at a later time. Other buildings were apparently built c. 1885-1890, replacing earlier ones that were slated to be torn down, according to the 1885 Sanborn. Also appearing on the map are buildings just north of the courthouse along Court Street. Though these 1885 buildings are two-story versus the present one-story buildings, the existing buildings may, at the least, incorporate parts of the earlier buildings.

Sanborn maps from 1890, 1895, and 1901 show gradual change taking place in the downtown. From 1885 to 1890, the western side of Liberty Street north to 7th became fully developed with one-story commercial buildings. The first bank downtown appears on the 1895 Sanborn in the Arlington Hotel. This was probably the Bank of Waynesboro, established in 1889. Also indicated on the 1895 Sanborn are a number of "negro dwellings" along Myrick near the downtown. A "negro restaurant" is located on Myrick across from the courthouse, but none of these buildings is known to survive today.

By the 1901 Sanborn map, a number of changes had taken place. A second bank office is situated on the east side of Liberty along with several other businesses. This side of Liberty, north of the courthouse, however, still has only free-standing commercial buildings interspersed with private residences. The bank

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

was probably the Citizens Bank of Waynesboro, established c.1890-1900. A row of one-story commercial buildings has been established on the northeast corners of 6th and Shadrack and 6th and Myrick as well as on 7th Street (what is known today as "Old Waynesborough") behind the Liberty Street buildings. The presence of three large cotton yards (along 6th from Shadrack almost to Liberty, in the block north of 6th west of Liberty, and the northern half of the block north of the courthouse) clearly indicates the importance of cotton to the Waynesboro economy. Also present was the Glass Hotel, a converted dwelling, on the current site of the Melrose Hotel. The 30,000-gallon cistern is no longer present.

In the late 1800s, modest housing for workers was constructed between the town's commercial core and the industrial area along the railroad to the east. These residences were demolished in the 20th century. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, larger houses for middle- and upper-class residents were constructed to the west of downtown. Many of these still exist today, including examples of house types recognized in Georgia as Queen Anne cottages, Georgian cottages and Georgian houses.

By 1901 Waynesboro's population was 2,030, twice that of 1880. Waynesboro had had a railroad for half a century, a population of 1,000+ for 20 years or more, an established bank for a decade, and at least one hotel since the 1850s. The Waynesboro Grocery Company was organized in 1898 by ten local merchants and was managed by W.C. Hillhouse (the warehouse building is still extant). It was a wholesale firm that dealt with merchants in and beyond Burke County and was quite successful. Waynesboro by the turn of the 20th century was obviously a thriving community.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY PROGRESS: 1901-1930

The first decade of the 20th century saw significant progress in Waynesboro. In 1905 the First National Bank of Waynesboro was chartered. Like the Bank of Waynesboro, it survived the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The first automobile owner in Waynesboro was W.A. Wilkins, Jr. in 1905. By 1907 water mains had been laid, and a 100,000 gallon-capacity steel water tank (which survives) was erected on Myrick Street behind the hotel. Electric lighting was apparently available, as the Waynesboro Electric Light and Waterworks appears on the Sanborn Map. The R.C. Neely Company began to exert what would become considerable influence by acquiring the block north of 7th Street and west of Liberty and building a large general store there. By 1912 the Neely Company had added a wagon and carriage shop to their block and a number of other small businesses had opened on 7th Street. All the Neely stores on Liberty were two-story at this time.

The Georgia Field Trial Association was organized on November 25, 1902, at the Kimball House Hotel in Atlanta. This association hosts field trials where hunting dogs are judged on their various abilities. One of the original governors of this association was Senator W.H. Davies of Waynesboro who encouraged the association to hold the field trials in Waynesboro, which it did the following year on January 20, 1903. Since its inception, the field trials have been held on the outskirts of Waynesboro. The original location for the field trials was the Elmore Plantation between Louisville

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Road and Quaker Road, about three miles outside of the city. The field trial event has earned the city the nickname "Bird Dog Capitol of the World." *The True Citizen* published articles before, during and after the field trials to discuss the merits of the hunting dogs, the events to be held, and how the field trials played out. Most of the sportsmen that participated in the field trials were from out of town and traveled by train, and later automobile, to stay at Waynesboro's Melrose and Anthony Wayne Hotels. In the later 20th century franchise motels like The Jameson Inn and Days Inn opened franchises in Waynesboro to help serve the need for lodging during the field trials. Not only would these visitors seek lodging and meals in town, but they would also rent horses. Depending on what events the participants and their dogs were enrolled in during their stay, the typical visitor spent one week in Waynesboro. Drawings, banquets, and socials were held in the evenings.

The 1912 Sanborn map specifically noted that public lights were electric and that the streets were "practically level, unpaved." A number of churches and the Haven Normal Academy and Social Benevolent Hall for African-Americans appeared on the outskirts of the downtown. The Savannah and Atlanta Railroad made its first appearance as the Brinson Railroad running across the northern edge of town. The Brinson Railroad was completed through Burke to Waynesboro in 1911 by promoter and builder George Mills Brinson of Emanuel County. It ran from Savannah to Camak where it connected with the Georgia Railroad, which ran from Augusta to Atlanta. The railroad later became known as the Savannah before becoming the Savannah and Atlanta in 1915, which is how it appeared on the 1921 Sanborn.

A number of resources existing today were built between 1900-1910. The Melrose Hotel was built before 1907 by the owner, Mr. Corker, and named for his wife. The jail, or "Calaboose," was built during this time adjacent to the water tower. Also built were the new, two-story armory (just south of the courthouse on the corner) on Liberty, a "carriage repository" on 6th Street, and a commercial building across the street, all of which survive. Commercial development spread north of 7th Street on Liberty to its present boundary of 8th Street, but only on the west side. The block on the east side remained residential until after World War II. Commercial growth also occurred during this period along Shadrack Street behind the Liberty Street buildings and south of 6th along Liberty and Myrick.

Perhaps the most significant change in the appearance of the downtown was the commercial development of the east side of Liberty Street between Court Street and 7th Street. By 1912, with the exception of one dwelling (where the alley and parking is now), the street stood wall to wall with primarily two-story commercial buildings. Four bank offices were now located downtown; none are identified though two are in the locations of current banks. Another significant change was the addition of the Melrose Hotel and the office space it provided.

The Central of Georgia Railroad was an important transportation link making it possible for Waynesboro to act as a trade and manufacturing center. The employment and income generated as a result of the railroad obviously provided the base upon which the commercial downtown thrived. The following list, from the 1912 Sanborn map, of industries located along the railroad emphasizes the importance the railroad played in the economy of Waynesboro:

American Agricultural Chemical Co., Fertilizer Warehouse

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P.L. Corker Cotton Gin
P.L. Corker Storage Warehouse Co.
Herrington & Fulcher, General Store
Neely Lumber Yard
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Ginnery
Standard Oil Co.
Waynesboro Cotton Oil Co., Branch
Waynesboro Coca-Cola Bottling Works
Waynesboro Electric Light & Waterworks
Waynesboro Ice and Fuel Co.
W.A. Wilkins Cotton Dealer.

No industries were listed as yet along the newly arrived Brinson Railroad.

By 1921 Peace, Whitaker and Joel Streets had been renamed 6th, 7th and 8th streets; streets were still unpaved. The first movie house was established by the Neely Co. on its block on Liberty Street. The city had been divided into three wards, and the Brinson Railroad had become the Savannah & Atlanta Railroad. The major development in the downtown occurred in the blocks immediately west of Liberty: along the south side of 6th, along Shadrack north of 6th, and in the Neely block where two additional buildings were erected. In addition, one building on the west side of Liberty Street was built as a garage, and another, filling in the alley to the west of the Arlington Hotel, was built for stores and office space. The five-bay, one-story brick building opposite the courthouse on Myrick was erected. The Arlington Hotel had become an apartment house and also housed the Chamber of Commerce and *The True Citizen*. The large store on the southeast corner of 6th and Liberty is shown as vacant and a Buick dealership had moved into the old Armory building. The First National Bank was located next to the Melrose Hotel.

Throughout the first two decades of the 20th century, Waynesboro grew steadily. Its population rose from a little over 2,000 in 1900 to 3,311 in 1920. The downtown continued to expand physically, filling in gaps of earlier years, and business appeared to be booming, especially cotton. By 1920 there were 12 banks in Waynesboro, the most ever. The number of industries listed by the Sanborn maps nearly doubles from 1912 to 1921, and the influence of the newly arrived Savannah & Atlanta Railroad is clearly evident as seven of the new industries were located on or near its right-of-way. Eleven new industries were located along the Central of Georgia Railroad.

The arrival of the boll weevil in 1920-1921 had a devastating impact on Waynesboro and Burke County. Many farmers and businessmen went bankrupt. Though some farmers attempted a shift to crops other than cotton, most continued to try to succeed with cotton. By 1933 the effects of the Great Depression were being felt as well, and 10 of the 12 banks existing in 1920 had been liquidated. The only two to survive were, as mentioned earlier, the Bank of Waynesboro and the First National Bank of Waynesboro. The total number of businesses and industries listed on the Sanborn Maps decreased by about one-third from 1921 to 1930. Waynesboro's population continued to grow from 3,311 in 1920 to 3,922 in 1930, but few new buildings were constructed downtown, though three miles of roads were paved with asphalt. One of the few exceptions to the loss of businesses was the construction of Neely's Bonded Cotton Warehouses on Myrick Street.

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A notable lumber industry was established in the early 20th century. L.T. Pennington Planing and Saw Mill and the Neely Lumber Yards are shown on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (neither lumber yard survives today, other than the railroad spur at the former Pennington Mill site). Later in the mid-20th century, a regional shift was made to peanut farming. The Aiken Peanut Company building was built in Waynesboro along Corker Row to handle the processing and distribution of this product. Even with the establishment of alternative agricultural products, cotton continued to be produced in the area. Today the dominant agricultural industry represented in the industrial area of the historic district is the peanut/pecan industry.

It was during the 1920s that many benevolent societies emerged in Waynesboro, particularly African-American societies such as the Lone Star Society. Masonic lodges were also established during this time, although the only surviving organizations in Waynesboro are the ones established for the African-American community. The Masonic lodge for the white community was built in 1925 in the Art Deco style but was demolished in 1980 for the fast food restaurant located at 530 Liberty Street. According to Reverend J.J. Smith in his book *Black Historical Events in Burke County*, African-American benevolent societies were often formed in conjunction with a local church. For example, Thankful Baptist Church is located just a few blocks away from the Lone Star Society Hall with which it was associated. As African Americans were unable to afford or were often restricted from applying for insurance until the last half of the 20th century, these societies provided a form of "insurance." The societies had various committees to address the needs of the membership, such as providing for a proper funeral or providing assistance during an illness. Typically a member of a benevolent society paid \$0.15/month and his family paid \$0.25 when the member died. Of note, the Phinazee family established the first African-American funeral home in 1919, located at 404 8th Street.

The Waynesboro High and Industrial School was founded in the early 1900s for African Americans, and had its first graduating class in 1915. A new building was constructed at the intersection of 9th and Walker streets in 1920 and the curriculum was designed to help students cope with some of the practical problems they were expected to face. All high school boys were enrolled in agriculture classes and trained in shop skills. Girls were enrolled in home economics classes. This school was the only one of its kind in the area and rural African-American youths would go to great lengths to attend. Many of the graduates of this school went on to become teachers in rural and city schools for African Americans.

The Waynesboro Grammar School and High School were constructed in 1926 and 1936 respectively at a site located between Academy Avenue, Shadrack Street, 9th Street, and Ward Street. This campus was constructed for use by white students of the county until 1970 when the schools were integrated. The site had been used for previous schools. After the original wood-framed building burned, a brick building replaced it and housed both the grammar and high schools. This brick building was then replaced by the two existing brick buildings. The high school (in a previous building) was designated as Burke County's only high school in the early 20th century, and it received its accreditation from the University of Georgia as a high school during the 1916-1917 academic year. Later during the 1919-1920 academic year, the high school received "Southern Classification," putting the school on par with the best high schools in the southern states.

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For the most part, the residential development patterns established in Waynesboro by 1907 (according to Sanborn maps) continued over the next 20 years. New houses consisted mostly of one-story and one-and-one-half-story homes along Robinson Street, Baduly Street, and Myrick Street. Some two-story homes were also built on Baduly Street and Myrick Street during this time. Modest one-story houses included bungalows, New South cottages, and a few Georgian cottages. Two-story homes were typically on a Georgian plan with a central hall; many were built with Neoclassical Revival-style architectural elements. Residences that had been constructed on Liberty Street, south of Whitaker Street, were gradually demolished during this period to make way for more commercial construction.

1930 TO THE PRESENT

U. S. census data shows the population of Waynesboro as 3,922 in 1930; 3,793 in 1940; 4,461 in 1950; and 5,359 in 1960. Since 1930 downtown Waynesboro has had some significant changes, though only a few buildings were erected during the 1930s. In 1931 the U.S. Post Office on the corner of 8th and Liberty was built. James A. Wetmore was the Acting Supervising Architect for the federal government. In 1939 the Courthouse Annex was built as a Depression-era public works project. In 1940 Neely added two frame warehouses along Myrick Street.

It is interesting to note the continued presence of African-American schools, churches and social halls; whereas previously these properties seemed spread out around Waynesboro, by 1930 they appear to be concentrated to the northwest of the downtown. No indication is given on the Sanborn maps of black-owned businesses, though given the large population of African Americans, there must have been some. A number of smaller businesses existed along Myrick and Shadrack and perhaps some of these were black-owned.

The devastating effects of the Great Depression in the 1930s worsened the impact of the already failing cotton market. It is during this depression that more serious attention was given to crop diversification. The peanut became a significant crop that had an impact on the industrial development of Waynesboro. Gradually cotton gins were overhauled to process peanuts, and cotton warehouses were used to store peanuts. By 1952, with the Aiken Peanut Company already established, the processing, storage, and sale of peanuts and pecans became the dominant activity in Waynesboro's historic industrial area. Industrial buildings constructed along Corker Row at the Mundy, Inc. complex were associated with the peanut and pecan industry; such buildings included wood-framed, metal clad buildings as well as several Butler buildings. The introduction of the Collins Bonded Warehouse processing plant was another example of the growing importance of the peanut industry in Waynesboro's historic industrial area.

In 1944 Rowland Park (a former horse track) was no longer in use and became the new home for a temporary World War II Prisoner of War (POW) sub-camp called Camp Waynesboro. This was located outside what is now the northeast corner of the historic district near 11th Street and Waters Street. Camp Waynesboro was established under the jurisdiction of Camp Gordon in Augusta, and was to provide farm and industrial workers that were desperately needed to replace the able-bodied local men who were in the U.S. Army. German and Italian POWs would enter the United States

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either at Camp Shanks, New York, or Norfolk, Virginia. From there, POWs were transported to one of the approximately 150 main camps in the United States, such as Camp Gordon. From these main camps, some POWs were transferred to branch camps (approximately 640 of these existed) that were located in the South and Southwest, far from the critical war industries of the Midwest and eastern seaboard. Since the camp at Waynesboro consisted mostly of tents and temporary structures, the site is vacant today and there is no visible evidence of the camp.

In 1955 a new school complex for African Americans was built on College Street near 9th Street just southeast of the Waynesboro High and Industrial School. Originally, this was known as the Waynesboro High and Industrial Elementary School. In 1956 the African-American schools of the Burke County system were consolidated to form six new schools (this school was included in that number). As the campus grew, the International-style buildings were expanded. Buildings and driveways were connected by covered walkways. The school system was integrated in 1970 and one year later the elementary school became Blakeney Junior High School.

African Americans in Waynesboro were also active in the Civil Rights Movement. Of particular note are Herman and Anna Lodge. Mr. Lodge was involved in a series of landmark civil rights court cases, such as *Lodge v. Buxton*, which was filed in 1976 as a class action lawsuit on behalf of the black residents of Burke County in the U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit. The following is from the case summary:

It alleged that the county's system of at-large elections violated plaintiff's [African-American residents of Burke County] First, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment rights, as well as their rights under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965... and the Reconstruction Act... by diluting the significance of the Black vote, thereby unconstitutionally restricting their right to meaningful access to and participation in the electoral process.

The outcome of this case was that Burke County was redistricted into five districts with each district electing one county commissioner. This case was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court as *Rogers v. Lodge* on July 1, 1982, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. Prior to this decision, Burke County had an election system established in 1911 that called for five commissioners to be elected at large by all qualified voters in the county. In order to be nominated or elected, a candidate must receive a majority of the votes cast in the primary or general election. Because of this, no black person had ever been elected to the Burke County Board of Commissioners. The court decision upheld by the Supreme Court called for dividing Burke County into five districts; commissioners were to reside in their district and be voted for by residents of said district.

With this new voting system in place, Herman Lodge and Woodrow Harvey became the first African-American county commissioners in Burke County in 1982. The two commissioners created the Burke County Improvement Association, which has acquired and administered grants in Burke County for emergency food and medical care, housing rehabilitation and construction projects, nutrition programs, and child development programs. This group also organized the Burke County Black Coalition, which developed the Howard-Hart-Holmes Apartments on Corker Row. Mr. Lodge was active in local politics up until his death, serving as a county commissioner and as board

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member of the CSRA (Central Savannah River Area) RDC (Regional Development Center). While on the CSRA RDC Board, he was instrumental in the creation of the CSRA Enterprise Community in 1994, which resulted in the development of the CSRA Micro Loan Fund Program. After his death, this fund was renamed in his honor in recognition of his efforts to improve rural Burke County. While these events occurred after the period of significance for this nomination, the Lodges did live within the boundary of the Waynesboro Historic District.

While the district retains a high degree of integrity, there are a few physical changes of note. The house on Liberty Street known as the Carter-Munnerlyn house was demolished in 1932. This was reportedly where George Washington stayed one night when he visited Waynesboro during his presidency. The Haven Normal Academy, which was located to the southeast of Neely's warehouses, disappeared sometime between 1921 and 1930. Some significant alterations to the physical character of the commercial area occurred in the 1960s and later. It was during this period that several stores were remodeled such that today the historic facades of many Liberty Street buildings north of 6th Street have been obscured. More recent efforts have removed these false fronts on some buildings. Also, two fires in the 1960s destroyed the historic buildings across from Court Street on Liberty and north of Court Street. These fires created a gap in the historic district that was compounded by the facade alterations. At 855 Liberty Street, a parking lot replaced two-story late 19th-century houses. A fast food restaurant replaced the Masonic Temple that was in the 300 block of Liberty Street, built c.1912-1921, in the early 1980s. Also gone are two buildings along Myrick, south of 6th, one of which was the Sanders Wagon Works in the early part of the 20th century. Other than these changes, this area is largely intact and retains a strong sense of its history, due largely to the continued existence of historic resources from numerous decades of growth, which clearly tell of a prosperous history.

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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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:**

(x) **previously listed in the National Register**

- Burke County Courthouse (listed 1980 as part of County Courthouses in Georgia multiple property submission)
- John James Jones House (listed 1980)
- Waynesboro Commercial Historic District (listed 1993)
- Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (listed 1996)

() **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): NAHRGIS survey numbers between 201837 and 204699 (544 resources surveyed in 2006); also BU-WY-1 through BU-WY-277 (surveyed in 1987)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 435 acres.

UTM References

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|------------------|
| A) | Zone 17 | Easting 403554 | Northing 3662026 |
| B) | Zone 17 | Easting 405144 | Northing 3662972 |
| C) | Zone 17 | Easting 406071 | Northing 3661387 |
| D) | Zone 17 | Easting 405891 | Northing 3660947 |
| E) | Zone 17 | Easting 405035 | Northing 3660531 |

Note: *The USGS topographic map (Waynesboro Quadrangle) had not been updated since the 1950 printing, and does not have UTM grid coordinates. The above coordinates were obtained using a computerized GIS program.*

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is indicated on the attached district map drawn with a heavy black line. The dotted lines indicate the previously listed Waynesboro Commercial Historic District.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the intact, historic, and contiguous resources associated with the development of the town of Waynesboro. Excluded areas within the city limits do not have sufficient concentrations of properties that would be contributing to a district.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Denise P. Messick, Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303-2316
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 2009
e-mail Denise.Messick@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Brian LaBrie
organization The Jaeger Company
mailing address 119 Washington Street
city or town Gainesville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30501
telephone 770-534-0506
e-mail brian@jaegerco.com

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Jerry Coalson, City Administrator
organization (if applicable) City of Waynesboro
mailing address 628 Myrick Street
city or town Waynesboro **state** Georgia **zip code** 30830
e-mail (optional) N/A

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Photographs

Name of Property: Waynesboro Historic District
City or Vicinity: Waynesboro
County: Burke
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 2008

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 140

1. Waynesboro Grocery Company and railroad line along eastern portion of district, Perry and East 7th streets; photographer facing northwest.
2. Southern portion of industrial complex related to P.L. Corker Gin Company/Burke County Oil and Fertilizer Company (now Mundy, Inc.), Corker Row; photographer facing northwest.
3. Central portion of industrial complex related to P.L. Corker Gin Company/Burke County Oil and Fertilizer Company (now Mundy, Inc.), Corker Row; photographer facing northwest.
4. Northern portion of industrial complex related to P.L. Corker Gin Company/Burke County Oil and Fertilizer Company (now Mundy, Inc.), Corker Row; photographer facing northwest.
5. Industrial and residential resources along East 6th Street from eastern edge of district; photographer facing west/southwest.
6. Houses along Wallace Street on eastern edge of district; photographer facing north/northwest.
7. Edge of industrial area along East 7th Street; photographer facing west.
8. Noncontributing building on East 7th Street near railroad (altered and possibly moved railroad-related building); photographer facing west.
9. Industrial resources near East 8th Street and railroad; photographer facing north/northwest.
10. East 8th Street near Yellow Town Road; photographer facing northwest.
11. Vicinity of 407 East 8th Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
12. Railroad tracks and R.C. Neely Estate Grain and Lumber Warehouse at East 8th and Perry streets; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

13. East 7th Street at Perry Street; photographer facing northwest.
14. Haven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Barron Street, near East 6th; photographer facing northwest.
15. Railroad line on east side of Waynesboro, near Barron Street; photographer facing north/northwest.
16. Cemetery and noncontributing church on Barron Street; photographer facing northwest.
17. Warehouses on Barron Street; photographer facing north.
18. West side of 400 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing south/southwest.
19. West side of 400 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing northwest.
20. West side of 400 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing northwest.
21. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 515 Liberty Street; photographer facing northwest.
22. West side of 500 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing northwest.
23. Simeon Bell House, 500 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing southwest.
24. West side of Liberty Street at 6th Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
25. Courthouse annex on East 6th Street; photographer facing north/northwest.
26. Melrose Hotel, 200 block of East 6th Street; photographer facing west.
27. Anthony Wayne Hotel, East 6th and Myrick streets; photographer facing southwest.
28. 6th Street at Liberty Street; photographer facing southwest.
29. West side of 600 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing northwest.
30. 100 block of West 6th Street; photographer facing west.
31. West side of Liberty Street at 7th Street; photographer facing northwest.
32. East side of 700 block of Liberty Street (former auto dealership); photographer facing northeast.
33. East side of 600 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

34. East side of 600 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing northeast.
35. Burke County Courthouse, 6th and Liberty streets; photographer facing east.
36. 600 block of Myrick Street; photographer facing northeast.
37. Neely's Bonded Cotton Warehouses on Myrick Street (now Collins); photographer facing north.
38. Barron Street at Harrington Lane; photographer facing southeast.
39. City Waterworks and Waynesboro Ice Association complex on Barron Street at railroad; photographer facing southeast.
40. Collins Grain Elevators at Manau Lane; photographer facing east.
41. East side of 400 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing northeast.
42. East side of 500 block of Liberty Street, showing the former Armory building; photographer facing northeast.
43. City park on 500 block of Shadrack Street; photographer facing northeast.
44. East side of 600 block of Shadrack Street; photographer facing northeast.
45. 200 block of 5th Street; photographer facing northeast.
46. 500 block of Academy Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
47. Coca-Cola Bottling Plant at 610 Academy Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
48. 200 block of West 7th Street; photographer facing northeast.
49. 300 block of West 7th Street; photographer facing northwest.
50. 800 block of Academy Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
51. 300 block of West 8th Street; photographer facing northeast.
52. 600 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing north/northeast.
53. 500 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing north/northeast.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

54. 500 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing north/northeast.
55. 500 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
56. 400 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
57. 400 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
58. Former jail at 401 Old Herndon Road; photographer facing east.
59. 400 block of Pine Street; photographer facing north/northeast.
60. 400 block of 5th Street; photographer facing east/northeast.
61. 512 Liberty Street; photographer facing east/northeast.
62. 500 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
63. Confederate Memorial Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
64. Confederate Memorial in cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
65. Confederate Memorial Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
66. Confederate Memorial Cemetery; photographer facing north.
67. Confederate Memorial Cemetery; photographer facing north.
68. Thomas Grove Baptist Church, 426 West 6th Street; photographer facing east.
69. 400 block of West 6th Street; photographer facing east/northeast.
70. Confederate Memorial Cemetery wall on West 6th Street; photographer facing northeast.
71. First United Methodist Church of Waynesboro, 802 Liberty Street; photographer facing north/northeast.
72. 828 Liberty Street; photographer facing east/northeast.
73. 842 Liberty Street; photographer facing northeast.
74. 800 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing southeast.
75. 800 block of Myrick Street; photographer facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

76. 828 Myrick Street; photographer facing northeast.
77. 824 Myrick Street; photographer facing east/northeast.
78. First Presbyterian Church, 810 Myrick Street; photographer facing east/northeast.
79. 200 block of East 8th Street; photographer facing east.
80. 200 block of Williams Street; photographer facing northeast.
81. 800 block of Baduly Street; photographer facing southeast.
82. Waynesboro High and Industrial School, intersection of 9th and Walker streets; photographer facing east.
83. Aurora Lodge No. 54 of the Free and Accepted Masons – Prince Hall, intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and 9th Street; photographer facing northeast.
84. Blakeney Junior High School (former Waynesboro High and Industrial Elementary School) entry canopy, 518 College Street; photographer facing northeast.
85. Blakeney Junior High School entry canopy, 518 College Street; photographer facing northeast.
86. Blakeney Junior High School entry canopy; photographer facing northeast.
87. 500 block of West 9th Street; photographer facing east.
88. Lone Star Hall, 518 Martin Luther King Jr. Road; photographer facing northeast.
89. Stone Street near Shadrack; photographer facing east.
90. Former grammar school and high school complex at 830 Academy Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
91. West 7th Street at Shadrack Street; photographer facing southeast.
92. Anthony Wayne Hotel, 100 block of East 6th Street; photographer facing southeast.
93. The “Calaboose” and base of water tower on 500 block of Myrick Street; photographer facing southeast.
94. Southeast corner of Liberty and 6th streets; photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

95. Planters Bonded Warehouse at West 9th Street; photographer facing northwest.
96. 300 block of West 9th Street; photographer facing west.
97. 300 block of West 9th Street; photographer facing west.
98. Thankful Baptist Church, 901 Martin Luther King Jr. Road; photographer facing northwest.
99. 1000 block of Grubbs Street; photographer facing west.
100. Early building on campus of Blakeney Junior High School (former Waynesboro High and Industrial Elementary School); photographer facing south.
101. Campus of Blakeney Junior High School (former Waynesboro High and Industrial Elementary School); photographer facing northwest.
102. 500 block of College Street; photographer facing west.
103. Blakeney Junior High School south façade, 518 College Street; photographer facing northwest.
104. 800 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
105. 841 Jones Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
106. 800 block of Academy Street; photographer facing northwest.
107. 800 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
108. 800 block of Academy Street; photographer facing northwest.
109. 841 Academy Street; photographer facing northwest.
110. Former grammar school and high school complex at 830 Academy Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
111. Former school building at corner of Ward Street and Shadrack; photographer facing northwest.
112. First Baptist Church (formerly Waynesboro Baptist), 853 Liberty Street; photographer facing northwest.
113. 800 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

114. Former U.S. Post Office (on right), 721 Liberty Street; photographer facing southwest.
115. 207 East 8th Street; photographer facing north/northwest.
116. 200 block of East 8th Street; photographer facing east/northeast.
117. 823 Myrick Street; photographer facing northwest.
118. 400 block of Jones Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
119. 509 Jones Avenue; photographer facing west/southwest.
120. 525 Jones Avenue, John James Jones House; photographer facing west.
121. Confederate Memorial Cemetery gates on Jones Avenue; photographer facing west.
122. Northwest corner of Waters Street and East 9th Street; photographer facing northwest.
123. Railroad bridge at East 9th Street; photographer facing north/northwest.
124. 100 block of East 12th Street; photographer facing northwest.
125. 100 block of East 11th Street; photographer facing northwest.
126. 100 block of Fuller Street; photographer facing west.
127. 800 block of Waters Street; photographer facing northwest.
128. 200 block of Stone Street; photographer facing west.
129. 800 block of Baduly Street; photographer facing northwest.
130. 200 block of East 7th Street; photographer facing west.
131. 200 block of Council Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
132. 400 block of Shadrack Street; photographer facing northwest.
133. 400 block of Shadrack Street; photographer facing northwest.
134. Shadrack Street at East 5th Street; photographer facing northwest.
135. 800 block of Myrick Street; photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 136. Waters Street north of East 11th Street; photographer facing north.
- 137. 1000 block of Waters Street; photographer facing north.
- 138. 1100 block of Liberty Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 139. 800 block of Yellow Town Road; photographer facing northeast.
- 140. 200 block of East 6th Street; photographer facing west.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)