



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 Valdosta Commercial Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Valley, Lee, and Toombs streets and Crane Avenue.
city, town Valdosta **() vicinity of**
county Lowndes **code** 185
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31601

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-state
☐ public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Total number of Resources within Property: Contributing Noncontributing

buildings	79	22
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	2	1
total	81	23

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 82

Name of previous listing: Lowndes County Courthouse, 1980; Valdosta Commercial Historic District, 1983.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 3--Classification

Explanation of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register

The original Valdosta Commercial Historic District (1983) contained 82 contributing and 24 noncontributing buildings. The Valdosta Commercial Historic District with the boundary increase and additional documentation contains 81 contributing resources and 23 noncontributing resources.

The number of contributing resources in the Valdosta Commercial Historic District as amended decreased by 1 and the number of noncontributing resources decreased by 1 so the total number of resources in the district is 104. Six contributing buildings were identified in the boundary increase, 10 buildings were reclassified from noncontributing to contributing, and two objects (monuments on the courthouse square) that were not identified in the original National Register nomination were counted as contributing.

The number of noncontributing resources in the Valdosta Commercial Historic District as amended is 81. Ten noncontributing buildings were reclassified as 10 contributing buildings, five previously contributing buildings were reclassified as noncontributing, and one object (a monument on the courthouse square) that was not identified in the original National Register nomination was counted as noncontributing. The 2-acre boundary increase does not include any noncontributing resources.

It is important to note that contributing resources identified in the boundary increase and additional documentation cannot be compared with corresponding resources in the original National Register documentation because the 1983 nomination did not explicitly identify the locations of contributing properties. Additionally, comparisons between the boundary increase and additional documentation and the original National Register nomination are complicated because the former counted city lots as contributing resources and the latter more accurately identifies buildings, regardless of how many lots they occupy. In one instance (113-117 North Ashley Street), three contributing buildings were reclassified as one noncontributing building. As a result, the total number of resources in the boundary increase and additional documentation decreased by 2 the number of resources in the original National Register documentation even though 6 buildings were added in the boundary increase and three previously uncounted monuments were identified.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Coates

Signature of certifying official

10.31.02

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

Edson R. Beall

12/31/02

Don

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (for boundary increase):

Commercial/Trade: specialty store, department store, warehouse

Religion: religious facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction: communications facility

Current Functions (for boundary increase):

Commercial/Trade: specialty store, department store, warehouse

Religion: religious facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction: communications facility

Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (for boundary Increase):

Late Victorian: Romanesque

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style

Modern Movement: Moderne, International Style

Materials (for boundary increase):

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Metal

Summary description of original Valdosta Commercial Historic District:

The Valdosta Commercial Historic District encompasses the contiguous commercial and civic buildings in downtown Valdosta. The district includes all or parts of nine city blocks arranged in a regular gridiron pattern. These blocks are subdivided into long, narrow, rectangular lots fronting onto principal streets and backing up to alleys or service courts. Buildings on these lots are mostly one- to three-story commercial structures dating from the late 19th to the mid-20th centuries. These buildings are densely grouped within the historic district; many share party walls and common setbacks from the streets. Styles of architecture represented in the historic district include Victorian Eclectic, Queen Anne, Renaissance Revival, and Beaux Arts. In addition to commercial buildings, the district includes the Lowndes County Courthouse (1906); U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, now Valdosta City Hall (1908); and the First Methodist Church (1905). Landscaping in the historic district is limited to the county courthouse square.

The historic district includes buildings by important local and regional architects. Built in 1908, the Renaissance Revival-style U.S. Courthouse and Post Office is attributed to Lloyd Greer (1885-1952), Valdosta's first and most prolific architect. Stephen F. Fulgham (1857-1928) designed several important buildings in the district, including the recently renovated Converse-Girardin Building at

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

121-123 North Patterson Street, 109-111 South Ashley Street, and the First Baptist Church (1898) at 200 West Central Avenue. Frank P. Milburn (1868-1926) designed the current Lowndes County Courthouse, which was completed in c.1906. Milburn was a regional architect who designed several courthouses and railroad buildings in the Southeastern United States.

Descriptions of Historic Properties Addressed in the Valdosta Commercial Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation:

The original National Register form, completed nearly twenty years ago, identifies as contributing only buildings that were built before 1934 so that buildings built during the Depression, World War II, and in the immediate post-War years were not considered historic. Many buildings in the original historic district that were not old enough in 1983 have now met the fifty-year requirement. Others have had false facades removed, which have restored their historic integrity. Several buildings located on north and south sides of the original historic district were not included within the boundaries because they were either less than fifty years of age or they lacked historic integrity when the district was listed in 1983. For other buildings, the reasons for their exclusion from the original nomination are not clear.

The purpose of the Valdosta Commercial Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Information is:

- 1) to extend the period of significance to 1952;
- 2) to expand the boundaries to the north and south sides of the historic district; and
- 3) to reevaluate the National Register eligibility of each property in the original Valdosta Commercial Historic District (1983).

As a result, six contributing buildings on two acres have been added to the original 25-acre Valdosta Commercial Historic District and ten commercial buildings identified in the original National Register documentation as noncontributing have been reclassified as contributing in this documentation.

The following buildings have been added to the historic district as part of the boundary increase:

First Baptist Church, designed by Stephen F. Fulgham and built in 1898, is a large, picturesque Romanesque Revival-style church (photo 1). It is built of brick with stone trim and features a steeply pitched front-gable roof and two asymmetrical front corner towers. Rectangular, circular, and round-arched windows are used in a variety of sizes and combinations. The Sunday school addition to the rear was completed by 1936. The church is located at the northwest corner of West Central Avenue and North Toombs Street at the northwest corner of the historic district.

Telephone Exchange Building, built in the late 1930s, is a three-story rectangular-shaped building constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond (photo 2). The blind windows are recessed with panels

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

between the second and third stories. A belt course separates the first and second levels. The roof is distinguished by a plain entablature with a molded concrete cornice. One-story additions have been added to the west and north sides of the building. The telephone exchange building is located at the northwest corner of North Toombs and West Valley streets, north of the First Baptist Church.

Laws Furniture Building, built in c.1900, is a large brick commercial building covered with sheet metal (photo 3). The planar façade features a stepped parapet. The interior retains its open plan but the first-floor storefront has been rebuilt and is not historic. In the 1930s, the building was used as an automobile sales and service center with a concrete floor and the capacity to store sixty automobiles. The Laws Furniture Building is located at the southeast corner of North Toombs Street and West Central Avenue, across from the First Baptist Church.

Big B Dry Cleaning, built c.1940, was originally built as an automobile dealership in the Streamline Moderne style (photo 4). It is located in the block north of the courthouse square. The one-story brick building features an L-shaped plan with a large covered portico at the corner of East Valley and North Patterson streets. The design, typical of the Streamline Moderne style, was influenced by streamlined industrial design for ships, airplanes, and automobiles. The dealership relies on bold massing and monumental forms and features rounded corners and horizontal bands. Automobile bays are located on both East Valley and North Patterson streets.

The boundary increase includes two c.1900 brick warehouses located on Savannah Avenue and South Ashley Street at the south end of the historic district. The Savannah Avenue warehouse (photo 5) is a one-story building divided by interior walls into four smaller warehouses. (Bays to the west have been demolished.) Each of the four warehouses features brick-arched pedestrian entrance, window, and freight door. The exterior includes a brick corbeled-cornice and pilasters and the front is covered with historic painted wall signs. The South Ashley Street warehouse features two identical brick warehouses set side-by-side (photo 6). These gable-roofed warehouses feature ornate stepped parapet walls, corbelled cornices, and sign panels. Both warehouses include pedestrian entrances on South Ashley Street.

A significant number of buildings in the original historic district (1983) were identified as noncontributing because they had not reached fifty years of age, were obscured by a false façade, or lacked overall historic integrity. The boundary increase and additional documentation records that many of these buildings have had false facades removed and in one case (101-109 North Patterson Street) the later façade represents an import expression of the International Style in Valdosta. Other buildings have since reached fifty years of age and are excellent examples of modern architecture. The following buildings were identified in the original National Register documentation as noncontributing but have been reclassified as contributing in the Valdosta Commercial Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Information:

101-109 North Patterson Street, built in c.1895 with a new façade added in the 1940s (photo 24). Originally built as two three-story brick buildings, the third story of the 101-103 building was removed. By the mid-1930s, the buildings were consolidated as a Kress department store. The

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

International Style façade is composed of buff-colored enamel panels. The flat roofline and aluminum-framed windows arranged in bands across the façade contribute to the building's modern appearance.

111 North Patterson Street, c.1905. A one-story brick commercial building with a corbeled cornice and paneled entablature above a plate-glass storefront. The historic façade had previously been obscured by a false façade.

124 North Patterson Street, c.1895 with a modern storefront added in c.1950 (photos 16 and 17). A three-story brick commercial building with oversize two-over-two-light sash windows separated by cast-iron piers. The entablature includes a corbelled cornice and brick triglyphs and metopes. The storefront is an outstanding example of modern design. Built for a jeweler (now Stephenson Jewelers), the recessed display area features two display cases along the sides formed by plate glass windows with bands above and below of opaque black panels. A rectangular display case is suspended by three aluminum posts from the center of the storefront. The displays and double entrances are framed in cast aluminum. The floor is terrazzo.

125 North Patterson Street, c.1930 (photo 30, third building from right). A two-story brick commercial building with a storefront on the first the floor and four narrow steel casement windows above. The entablature includes a brick panel and flat roof parapet.

132 North Patterson Street, c.1889. A two-story white marble commercial building with a wood-and-glass storefront. The cornice was rebuilt and the windows have been replaced.

103 North Ashley Street, c.1900 (photo 26, second building from right). A one-story brick commercial building clad in stucco. The entablature includes a narrow brick panel.

105 North Ashley Street, 1895. A one-story brick commercial building with an entablature that includes brick dentils, mouse-tooth brickwork, and a brick panel. The historic façade had previously been obscured by a false façade.

127-129 North Ashley Street, c.1900 (photo 30). A two-story commercial building with four sash windows and a storefront below. The building includes decorative brickwork.

Big Star Food Store, 204 Central Avenue, 1947 (photo 32). A one-story rectangular commercial building constructed of hollow terra-cotta tile. Plate glass spans nearly the entire buff-brick storefront. The plate-glass entrance is recessed. The roof parapet is capped by a concrete coping and a metal awning shades the sidewalk along the front. This was the last major commercial building built in the historic district.

122 McKey Street, c.1900 (photo 34, center right). A small, one-story brick commercial building with a brick panel and corbeled cornice. The original wood-and-glass storefront includes plate-glass windows, paneled doors and bulkhead, and transom.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The boundary increase and additional information identifies as contributing two historic monuments on the courthouse square. The Confederate Monument, dedicated by the Valdosta Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1911, is a stone obelisk set on a rusticated base and surmounted by a Confederate infantryman. The monument is located in the southwest corner of the courthouse square. The Spanish-American War Veterans Monument, dedicated in 1949, is a rock-faced granite obelisk set on plain granite base. The monument is located near the northeast corner of the courthouse square.

No noncontributing buildings were included in the boundary increase. The only noncontributing resource that had not been counted in the original National Register documentation is the small, stone Eternal Flame, built in 1969 on the west side of the courthouse square.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): ☒ N/A

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (for boundary increase):

Architecture
Commerce
Community planning and development
Politics/government

Period of Significance:

1860-1952

(The period of significance in the original National Register documentation is 1860-1933 so the overall period of significance for the historic district is 1860-1952.)

Significant Dates:

N/A

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Bart A. Walton (builder/contractor)
Edward E. Dougherty (architect)
Stephen F. Fulgham (architect)
Lloyd Greer (architect)
Frank P. Milburn (architect)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Valdosta Commercial Historic District is the historic central business district in Valdosta, among the largest cities in southeast Georgia. The earliest period of development, which occurred in 1860 when the city was incorporated, is represented by the gridiron plan and courthouse square. Historic buildings in downtown Valdosta were built in the last decades of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. The historic district is significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, and politics/government.

The Valdosta Commercial Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because the styles and types of buildings are representative of buildings built in prosperous Georgia cities from the end of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. Locally and regionally important architects, such as Stephen F. Fulgham, Lloyd Greer, Frank P. Milburn, and Edward E. Dougherty, designed buildings with regional adaptations of styles popular nationwide. Most buildings in the historic district are attached masonry commercial buildings located along Ashley and Patterson streets between Hill and Central avenues. These one- to three-story buildings are typical of commercial buildings built in Georgia downtowns from the late 19th to the middle of the 20th century.

The buildings included in the boundary increase are typical of buildings listed in the original National Register documentation. The First Baptist Church is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival-style architecture and the automobile dealership is an outstanding example of the Streamlined Moderne. Laws Furniture and the warehouses on Savannah Avenue and South Ashley Street, like most buildings in the historic district, are typical commercial buildings. The warehouses are especially important because Savannah Avenue along the rail line was at the beginning of the 20th century a densely built commercial and industrial corridor. The two warehouses in the boundary increase are among the few on Savannah Avenue that have survived.

The Kress store and the Big Star Food Store are excellent examples of the International Style of architecture that became widely popular in the United States after World War II. Both buildings feature modern building materials and plain geometric massing. They both lack traditional ornament and references to past architectural styles, characteristic of the International Style.

The historic district is significant in the area of commerce because it represents the city's importance as a regional center of commerce, especially in the first decades of the 20th century when Valdosta was a large marketing center for Sea Island cotton. The rapid expansion of the cotton economy in the South at the end of the 19th century initiated the founding of many railroad commercial centers, such as Valdosta. Not only a typical railroad commercial center, Valdosta was, by 1890, the largest inland shipping point of Sea Island cotton in the world.

The buildings in the boundary increase and those in the original National Register boundary reflect the city's prosperity in their use of expensive building materials and architectural ornament. Commercial buildings, which continued to be built in downtown Valdosta through War World II, represent the city's role as a commercial center through the 1950s when the automobile and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

suburban shopping malls began to draw patrons from downtown.

During its period of intense growth from 1890 to 1910, the area along Savannah Avenue was packed with a variety of commercial warehouses. These warehouses were constructed around the rail lines, which ran east to west through Valdosta south downtown. These buildings housed a variety of manufacturing concerns and others were used for storage and seed and feed mills. The construction of the James Beck overpass in 1981, the decline of freight transportation through downtown Valdosta, and the relocation of small and medium industries from the Savannah Avenue corridor resulted in the loss of most commercial warehouses in downtown Valdosta. The warehouses included in the original National Register documentation and those identified in the boundary increase are among the few that survive.

The district is significant in the area of community planning and development because its plan, established in 1860, is a gridiron plan with a courthouse square that was common to many county seats in Georgia during the 19th century. A sizable portion of the original plan is included in the historic district. The historic plan includes city's central business district located between the rail line on the south and county courthouse to the north. The city's commercial buildings are along the main north-south corridors of Ashley and Patterson streets and the east-west corridors of Central and Hill avenues. There are no newly identified historic resources associated with this area of significance.

The Valdosta Commercial Historic District is also significant in the area of politics/government because Valdosta was the center of political and governmental activity in Lowndes County as represented by the Lowndes County Courthouse and the U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, which now serves as Valdosta City Hall. There are no newly identified historic resources associated with this area of significance.

National Register Criteria

A – The Valdosta Commercial Historic District is significant in the area of commerce because it represents the city's importance as a regional center of commerce. The district is significant in the area of community planning and development because its gridiron plan and courthouse square are representative elements of Georgia cities laid out in the 19th century. The district is significant in the area of politics/government because it served as the as the governmental center of Lowndes County.

C –The Valdosta Commercial Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because the architectural styles and building types of buildings are representative of buildings built in prosperous Georgia cities from the end of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Period of significance for boundary increase and original historic district (justification)

The period of significance documented in the boundary increase and additional information begins in 1934 and ends in 1952, the year the last major building was built in the historic district. The period of significance for the original National Register documentation (1983) begins in 1860 and ends in 1933. Therefore, the period of significance for the boundary increase and the original historic district is 1860-1952.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The boundary increase includes six contributing buildings: a church, telephone communications building, automobile dealership, commercial building, and two warehouses. These buildings are significant in the areas of architecture and commerce, were built during the 1860-1952 period of significance for the historic district, and retain historic integrity. The boundary increase includes no noncontributing buildings.

The original Valdosta Commercial Historic District (1983) includes 87 contributing buildings that are significant in the areas of architecture and commerce, were built during the 1860-1952 period of significance for the historic district, and retain historic integrity. The two contributing objects are the Confederate Monument (1911) and the Spanish-American War Veterans Monument (1949), both are located on the courthouse square. The noncontributing resources were built after 1952 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance (photos 14, 16, 27, 34, and 35). The Eternal Flame, built in 1969 on the courthouse square, is considered a noncontributing object. Vacant properties are counted as neither contributing nor noncontributing.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The History and Development of Valdosta 1934 to the Present

Valdosta, like most American towns in the first half of the 20th century, suffered through World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II, and emerged with a stronger economy. After World War I, downtown Valdosta underwent its last period of significant building. The Daniel Ashley Hotel (1926) and the Valdosta Playhouse (1901, rehabilitated in 1941) are the most prominent examples of this period. By 1940, Valdosta was considered the world's largest inland market for naval stores. Moody Air Field, now Moody Air Force Base, was established in 1941 and the city's population boomed in the 1940s and 1950s. Downtown remained a vibrant center of social, commercial, and political activity through the 1950s, but most of the post-war development did not occur downtown but in the surrounding suburbs.

In 1940, the population of Valdosta was 15,595. A decade later it increased to 20,046 and by 1960, the city's population reached 30,652, a thirty-four percent increase from the previous decade. Development centered on the city's outlying suburbs where land was less expensive and the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

automobile made transportation more convenient. Suburban shopping centers, such as Brookwood Plaza (1959), Castle Park Shopping Center (1965), and Five Points Shopping Center (1966) siphoned customers from downtown retailers. Many downtown businesses closed, including fixtures such as Brigg's Men's Store and Register Shoes. Others, such as Belk's, a major downtown retailer which closed in 1966, relocated in the Five Points Shopping Center.

Downtown social and civic institutions also suffered from the rise of the suburbs. The Valdes Hotel and the Patterson Hotel closed their doors and were later demolished. Restaurants, a large part of the city's social fabric, suffered from the loss of patronage. The White House Restaurant (1950s) and the Roosevelt Restaurant (1970s) closed. The Palace and the Liberty, two downtown theaters, closed in the 1960s. In the 1970s, the Ritz Theater was razed. Few new businesses were built in downtown and some that remained rebuilt their storefronts or added false facades to cover the older turn-of-the-century storefronts and appear fashionable and modern.

After World War II, Valdosta's streets, like those in most cities in Georgia, were reoriented from two-way traffic to paired one-way roads in an effort to move traffic more efficiently through downtown. This had the effect of increasing the speed of vehicles through the city and making downtown less safe for pedestrians. Faster moving cars were less likely to stop on impulse to make a purchase. The James Beck Overpass, constructed in 1981, was another part of the continuing effort to improve downtown transportation. The construction of the overpass, which carries South Patterson Street over Savannah Avenue and the rail line, resulted in the demolition of numerous warehouses and light- and medium-industrial buildings. The Savannah Avenue corridor had begun to decline decades earlier so that the warehouses that are listed in the original historic district and the boundary increase are among the few that remain from the city's historic industrial and commercial wholesale corridor.

In 1984, Valdosta was selected as a Main Street City, and slowly the property owners with the help of the Main Street Program have begun to rehabilitate many of the historic downtown buildings. The 'Dosta Theatre, which closed in 1977, reopened in 1993 as a community theater. The improved economy, an interest in heritage preservation, and the appeal of downtown as a unique commercial and social center have restored much of downtown's vitality and preserved its character as a major urban center from the late 19th to the mid-20th century.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Brooks, Carolyn. Valdosta Commercial Historic District Registration Form. 1983. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Brown, Amanda. Interview. August 30, 1995. Valdosta, Ga.

Daughters of the American Revolution. History of Lowndes County, Georgia; 1825-1941. Valdosta, Ga.: Daughters of the American Revolution, 1944.

Downtown Valdosta Historic Structures Survey. On file at Valdosta Main Street Program, Valdosta, Ga., 1985.

Jaeger/Pyburn. The Georgia Courthouse Manual. Atlanta: Ga.: Department of Community Affairs, 1988.

Moody, Dave. South Patterson Railroad Overpass Survey. On file at Valdosta Main Street Program, Valdosta, Ga., 1980.

"No Street Car here was called Desire but Valdosta once boasted an Excellent Rail System." Valdosta Daily Times. October 17, 1957.

Pendleton, Albert, Interviews, April 27 1995 and August 1, 1995. Valdosta, Ga.

Polk's Valdosta (Lowndes County) City Directory including Remerton, GA. Richmond, Va.: R. L. Polk and Company, 1953-1978.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Valdosta: 1885-1930. Pelham, N.Y.: Sanborn Map Company, 1885-1930.

Schmier, Louis E. Valdosta & Lowndes County: A Ray in the Sunbelt. Northridge, Calif.: Windsor Publications, 1988.

Shelton, Jane Twitty. Pines and Pioneers: A History of Lowndes County, Georgia: 1825-1900. Atlanta, Ga.: Cherokee Publishing, 1976.

Tinker, Nancy. A Study in the Economic Growth of South Georgia, 1890-1900. Douglas, Ga.: South Georgia College, 1971.

_____. Valdosta Historic District 1987-1988: Inventory and Proposed District Division. Valdosta: South Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, Valdosta, Ga., 1988.

Valdosta-Lowndes County Chamber of Commerce. A Pictorial History of Lowndes County, Georgia, 1825-1975. Valdosta, Ga.: Valdosta-Lowndes County Centennials, 1976.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ **State historic preservation office**
- ☐ **Other State Agency**
- ☐ **Federal agency**
- ☐ **Local government**
- ☐ **University**
- ☐ **Other, Specify Repository:**

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2 acres (added to the original 25-acre Valdosta Commercial Historic District).

UTM References

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|------------------|
| A) | Zone 17 | Easting 281750 | Northing 3413000 |
| B) | Zone 17 | Easting 281940 | Northing 3413920 |
| C) | Zone 17 | Easting 282200 | Northing 3412790 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic district boundary increase is indicated by a dashed black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale. The boundary increase is located in three separate areas:

- A) the northwest corner of the historic district at West Valley and Toombs streets;
- B) north of the county courthouse at East Valley and Patterson streets;
- C) and the south side of the historic district at the southeast corner at Ashley Street and Savannah Avenue.

The National Register boundary (1983) is indicated by a dashed line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary increase adds six buildings that are contiguous with the original Valdosta Commercial Historic District. These building were excluded from the historic district listing in 1983 because they had either not reached fifty years of age or they lacked sufficient historic integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 30, 2002
e-mail steven_moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title James Horton
organization Valdosta Main Street Program
mailing address 216 East Central Avenue
city or town Valdosta **state** GA **zip code** 31063
telephone (229) 259-3577
e-mail N/A

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) N/A
organization (if applicable)
mailing address
city or town **state** **zip code**
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Valdosta Commercial Historic District
City or Vicinity: Valdosta
County: Lowndes
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 2001

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 35

Resources Located in the Boundary Increase

1. First Baptist Church, West Central Street, photographer facing northeast.
2. West Valley Street, photographer facing northwest.
3. West Central Street, photographer facing east.
4. West Central Street, photographer facing northeast.
5. Savannah Avenue, photographer facing east.
6. South Ashley Street, photographer facing northeast.

Resources Located in the Valdosta Commercial Historic District Boundary (1983)

7. Lowndes County Courthouse, East Central Street, photographer facing northwest.
8. Lowndes County Courthouse and Confederate Monument, East Central Street, photographer facing north.
9. Spanish-American War Monument, Courthouse Square, photographer facing northeast.
10. Center Alley, photographer facing southeast.
11. Center Alley, photographer facing northwest.
12. Center Alley, photographer facing northwest.
13. North Patterson Street, photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

14. West Central Street, photographer facing northwest.
15. North Patterson Street, photographer facing northwest.
16. North Patterson Street, photographer facing southwest.
17. North Patterson Street, photographer facing west.
18. North Patterson Street, photographer facing northeast.
19. North Patterson Street, photographer facing northwest.
20. North Patterson Street, photographer facing northwest.
21. North Patterson Street, photographer facing northwest.
22. South Patterson Street, photographer facing east.
23. Hill Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
24. North Patterson Street, photographer facing northeast.
25. South Ashley Street, photographer facing north.
26. North Ashley Street, photographer facing northwest.
27. North Ashley Street, photographer facing northwest.
28. North Ashley Street, photographer facing northwest.
29. North Ashley Street, photographer facing west.
30. North Ashley Street, photographer facing southeast.
31. North Ashley Street, photographer facing northeast.
32. East Central Street, photographer facing northeast.
33. Valdosta City Hall (U.S. Courthouse and Post Office), photographer facing southwest.
34. McKey Street, photographer facing southeast.
35. McKey Street, photographer facing southeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)