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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 Dewey City Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, Wolf Street, Culpepper Street, Burns Street, and Felix Street.
city, town Thomasville () **vicinity of**
county Thomas **code** GA 275
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31799

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	110	100
sites	1	35
structures	1	0
objects	0	1
total	112	136

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard C. Clowes
Signature of certifying official

7.9.08
Date

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

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum
RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style
OTHER: gabled wing cottage
OTHER: pyramid cottage
OTHER: shotgun house
OTHER: New South cottage
OTHER: American Small House
OTHER: ranch

Materials:

foundation	CONCRETE BRICK STONE
walls	WOOD: weatherboard CONCRETE ASBESTOS SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
roof	ASPHALT
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Dewey City Historic District is an intact historically African-American residential neighborhood west of downtown Thomasville in southwest Georgia. The district is roughly rectangular in shape, and lies on flat land between creeks. It slopes gently toward branches of the Oquina Creek on the eastern and western borders. Dewey City is laid out in a gridiron pattern with streets running east to

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

west and north to south. This distinguishes it from nearby neighborhoods and the rest of the city, which has primarily northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast streets. It is also clearly delineated by industrial sites to the south and west, and parks and vacant land to the north. The National Register-listed Stevens Street Historic District, another predominantly African-American neighborhood, lies directly to the east. A historic railroad corridor is also in close proximity. House types represented in Dewey City include several common types found in lower- to middle-class neighborhoods from the late 19th century to the present. Examples of gabled wing cottages, shotgun houses, pyramid cottages, bungalows, American Small Houses, and ranch houses are all present. Most have few stylistic details, although some Craftsman elements are evident on bungalows. Common changes include closed-in porches, artificial siding, and other replacement materials. Yards are typically well kept and informal, with minimal plantings. A few historic detached garages remain, though usually in disrepair. The district once had several small stores and businesses, but these buildings either no longer exist or are now used as residences.

Non-residential properties in Dewey City include Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church (c.1949), St. James Primitive Baptist Church (1953), Beulah Hill Missionary Baptist Church (1959); a small child-care facility, and the former Douglass School campus with a mixture of historic and non-historic buildings. Almost half of the buildings in the district are noncontributing, mostly due to their recent construction dates. However, the noncontributing houses do generally tend to follow the size and scale of established building traditions in the neighborhood. Deep, rectangular lots face the major east-west streets. All but two of the streets are paved, and several have curbs. Sidewalks exist only in the school block. The district contains many mature trees and vacant wooded lots with oak, magnolia, pine, and cedar trees. Most of these vacant lots never had houses, and served as informal side yards for neighboring properties. The Dewey City Branch, a stream once used as a community baptismal pool, flows through the southeast corner of the district. A state of Georgia historical marker on a five-acre wooded lot on the southern edge identifies the site of a transitory Civil War prison camp. Ditches are still evident, but much of the site may have been destroyed or may lie under more recent housing construction. (Since this site has not been conclusively investigated or documented, it is not included in the areas of significance for this nomination.)

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Note: Major portions of the following description (all three sub-sections) were written by Brent Runyon as part of the "Dewey City Historic Property Information Form" dated August 31, 2006, on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (HPD). Editing was done by HPD.

Dewey City is located in roughly the southern one-third of Land Lot 8 of the 13th District of the original Thomas County survey. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive (formerly Inner Boulevard) is a portion of the boundary between Land Lot 8 and Land Lot 39. Lot 39 was the original lot reserved for the county seat. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive (MLK) is a major transportation route, and forms the eastern boundary of the district and the western boundary of the Stevens Street Historic District (photographs 4 and 5). The railroad is a short distance to the east of Dewey City, within the Stevens Street district. Five east-west streets connect with Inner Boulevard (MLK), and are the only direct connectors to the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

city's other streets. These east-west streets are, from the north, Felix Street, Festus Street, Forrest Street, Alexander Street, and Wolfe (also spelled Wolf) Street. Other east-west streets are Allen Street and McKinley Street. Because the district is contained in what were four separate plats, no north-south streets are continuous between Felix Street and Wolfe Street. The north-south streets are, from the west, Culpepper Street, Burns Street, Roddenberry Street, Willis Street, Cook Street, Cobb Street, Plain Street, Bay Street, Hanna Street, and Luke Street.

Informal streets in the area may pre-date 1895 when Wolfe (now Wolf) and Alexander streets were shown on a city map. Plats for Dewey City began to be filed in 1899, although property had already been sold piecemeal. Lots closer to Inner Boulevard (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive) to the east were built with larger homes (see photograph 4), and streets were better maintained. Most of the district had been platted by 1911, and very few existing houses pre-date those plats. Some discontinuities in the meeting of the gridiron street pattern occur where the different platted areas intersect. The city limits were extended past Plain Street in 1951. Until then, there were few houses in the western part of the district. The final area to be platted and sold was the Douglass Heights subdivision (1947) which is in the northwest part of the district. This phase of historical development continued until about 1962.

In general, deep rectangular lots were platted to face the major east-west streets or Inner Boulevard (now MLK Jr. Drive). Most lots retain their original form, but larger lots have been assembled for the churches and recently in-filled property. Landmark buildings, such as churches, are set on large grassy lots that allow for ample parking and expansion (photographs 16, 43, and 44). The Douglass school campus borders Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, and is the largest single parcel in the district (photographs 1, 2, 17, 18, 20, and 30). Domestic yards are generally well maintained and have plants typical of many small Southern homes. The terrain is relatively flat with gentle slopes on the east and west. Large trees characteristic of Southern landscapes are seen throughout the district: pecan, pine, magnolia, cedar, and several varieties of oak, for example. The 500 block of McKinley Street is the location of a particularly large oak that local lore has associated with past lynching incidents (photograph 47).

All but two short streets (photograph 62) are paved and most have concrete curbs (photographs 3 and 8). Some of those without curbs have shallow ditches (photograph 51). In general, lots are fairly narrow (often 25 or 50 feet wide by 120 feet deep). Most historic houses were sited on one or two lots, with a small front yard and driveway to one side. Many lots in the district were undeveloped, and served as formal or informal side yards. These were sometimes used for gardening or parking. Others remained fully wooded. A smaller number of vacant lots are sites of buildings that were demolished (some due to deterioration) at some point in recent history. These are listed as noncontributing sites. The presumed site of the Civil War prison camp along Wolf Street (photographs 52 and 53) is a carefully tended wooded lot with mature trees, as well as ditches and trenches as major features. It is also a noncontributing site in the context of this nomination. The southeastern lot with the "Dewey City Branch" baptismal site (photograph 3) contains the only visible stream within the district. The property with the stream is a contributing site.

In more recent years, several undeveloped lots were combined into one and built upon with larger

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

setbacks. New houses or those moved into the district are often placed on larger lots. Photographs 59 and 60 show a noncontributing older building that was recently moved into the district. There is an irregular density due to the large number of undeveloped or now vacant lots combined with some areas where houses are within 20 feet of one another, as seen in the 500 block of Alexander Street. New development is mostly concentrated on the west side of the district, on previously undeveloped land.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Existing buildings in Dewey City were constructed from the late 19th century through the present, and are primarily single-family residences. Wood is the most common exterior siding material. Brick was typically used for foundation piers and chimneys. Historic houses represent common types found in rural or small-town working-class neighborhoods in Georgia. House "type" refers to the overall form of the house, including the outline or layout of the main rooms. Common types in the district include the shotgun house, gabled wing cottage, pyramid cottage, bungalow, American Small House, and ranch house, as described in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. Most buildings tend to be vernacular with no particular stylistic features, although there are numerous bungalows that exhibit some Craftsman elements, such as exposed rafter tails, short, battered posts on brick piers, and gable brackets.

Shotgun houses are one room wide, and two to three rooms deep, with no hallway. A front porch typically provides outdoor living space. A good example of a contributing shotgun house is located at 124 Festus Street (photograph 23). This c.1920 house features a gable front and an integral porch with three simple square post supports. It sits on brick piers and has novelty siding. A somewhat less intact example of the shotgun house is located at 107 Cook Street (photograph 54), but it is also considered contributing to the district. Both of these houses have corrugated metal roofing. Shotguns in Dewey City are stylistically simple and are scattered throughout the district.

The gabled wing cottage (also known as the gabled ell) consists of a gable-front at one end of a recessed wing that is parallel to the façade, forming an "L" or a "T" in plan view. Since these were most popular prior to 1915, there are very few examples in Dewey City. One is a contributing house at 403 McKinley Street (photograph 44). The house at 421 McKinley Street, also contributing, is a rare example of a New South Cottage in Dewey City (on the left in photograph 62). The New South Cottage features a central square mass with four main rooms arranged in a central hallway plan, usually with a hipped roof and gabled projections.

The pyramid cottage is one of the simplest housing forms in early 20th century Georgia. It consists of a square main mass with four main rooms and no hallway, and a steeply pitched pyramidal roof. Several exist in Dewey City. An example at 519 McKinley Street (a contributing building) can be seen in photograph 47.

The most common house type in Dewey City is the bungalow. There are many good examples, including the contributing building located at 301 Forrest Street, which features stone steps and porch posts (photograph 26). Popular in Georgia mostly between 1910 and 1940, the character-

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

defining features of the bungalow include a low-pitched roof with wide overhangs, irregular floor plan, and an overall rectangular shape. Craftsman elements, such as exposed rafters, roofline brackets, and front porches supported by heavy stone or brick piers, are often present. A distinctive feature found in several Dewey City bungalows is the squared gable bracket (see photographs 5 and 31). These brackets can also be found on houses at 227 Forrest Street and 315 Alexander Street.

By the 1940s, a house type identified in Georgia as the American Small House began to be seen in large numbers. These have minimal detailing, and the smallest ones just met the minimum Federal Housing Administration (FHA) standards for house size. In Dewey City these were popular after World War II. Two on Forrest Street, both contributing, can be seen on the right side of photograph 24. Ranch houses came late to Dewey City, and almost all were constructed after the period of significance. An example of a noncontributing ranch (constructed c.1990 according to tax records) is shown in photograph 55.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, Dewey City began to see various houses constructed out of concrete masonry units. One builder, Otis Johnson, and his company Alajay, Inc. were responsible for building and helping finance most of them. African-Americans, such as Alvin Griggs who still lives in Dewey City, did much of the carpentry and masonry work. According to oral history, concrete block replaced wood as the favored construction material, apparently because of lower maintenance costs. The "block houses" tend to be between 850 and 1,100 square feet with living room, kitchen, and two bedrooms. Building inspectors reportedly called them "1040s" due to their size of approximately 1,040 square feet. While a few of these houses are similar to American Small houses, others have indeterminate forms, and some may be proto-ranch houses. Examples of block houses can be seen in photographs 12, 33 and 36. Because the period of significance extends to 1962, most of these early block houses are contributing to the district.

COMMUNITY LANDMARK BUILDINGS

While the district is primarily residential in character, Dewey City also has a few community landmark buildings. The Douglass School (formerly Dewey City School) campus has both contributing and noncontributing buildings, and has served through the years as a very important center for the community. It occupies the large block between Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive and Forrest, Cobb, and Alexander streets. There have been a series of schools at this campus since about 1909, but the entire property is now owned by the Douglass High School Alumni Association. There are no longer any active schools in the district. The present complex consists of several buildings with different uses, some connected by covered metal walkways.

Douglass Junior High School (photographs 17 and 18), later called the Middle School, was built during the tenure of Governor Marvin Griffin (1955-1959), according to a plaque in the main lobby. It is contributing to the district. Douglass Elementary School (photographs 1 and 2) was built in 1976 according to the tax records, and is noncontributing. These adjacent buildings are now used as a community center owned by the Douglass High School Alumni Association. A separate annex (noncontributing) is home to the Jack Hadley Black History Memorabilia, Inc. Museum (photograph 30, left). The junior high school is a large International Style building, typical of many schools built in

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

the middle of the 20th century. It features an unpainted brick veneer, concrete window sills, and large metal divided-light windows. It has a slightly sloped metal roof, which was a later addition to correct problems associated with the original flat roof. The former elementary school is a single building with red brick veneer and a large metal entablature that also serves as the eave. It has a few small windows on each of its four sides. A granite monument to the former Douglass High School (1909-1970) is on the southeast corner of the block (photograph 1). The monument is a noncontributing object.

The Douglass High School gymnasium and adjoining band room were both built in 1950. At that time Douglass High School was still in use next door as a well-regarded African-American school. The gym (on the left in photograph 20) is reportedly a World War II aircraft hanger that was used at Spence Field in Moultrie, Georgia, until the field was updated during the Korean War. It was moved by Knight Construction Company, and features snap/wire technology. The gymnasium is a large gabled building with painted masonry on its lower exterior walls. The upper exterior walls are an unidentifiable material, possibly masonite or asbestos siding. It has large vents near the cornice and features windows that are industrial-grade steel and glass. The adjoining band room, a single-story building, features similar windows, a few of which have been boarded up with plywood. It has an unpainted brick exterior and an asphalt shingle roof. A covered porch on the right side connects it to a door leading into the gymnasium. A brick chimney reaches above the gymnasium roof and serves as exhaust for the boiler/heater that resides in the rear of the band room building. The gymnasium currently has limited use as an event space. The band room is currently vacant. Since they are connected, the gym and band room are one contributing building.

The Douglass High School County Vocational Building, also known as the shop building (on the right in photograph 20), was constructed in 1953. Its historic use was a training facility for young African-Americans interested in learning vocational skills. The current use is for Crawford's Cheer Corner, an enterprise that teaches cheering skills to young people. It has an unpainted brick veneer façade and corrugated metal sides. It is a simple gable front building with an incised entryway. A shed roof section is to the left and appears original to the building. The shop is a contributing building.

St. James Primitive Baptist Church (photograph 16) was built in 1953 on Forrest Street. The church began in a tent in the district c.1939 after moving from Walter's Alley in the neighboring Stevens Street Historic District. It is a simple gable-front building of concrete masonry units. The gable is sided with what appears to be aluminum siding. A wooden eave projects out from the building. There are small windows on the front and tall windows on the sides. A small gabled entry porch on the front is supported by two large square columns. The building is topped by a tall steeple that appears to have a square base rising to a point and topped with a cross atop a ball. Later additions to the sanctuary are built of the same materials and in the same form, with the exception that each has a lower roof pitch. All roofs are of asphalt shingle. This building is considered contributing to the district.

Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church was founded in 1894. The present sanctuary (photograph 43) on McKinley Street was built from 1945-1947 on the site of a previous wood frame building. It is a contributing building. The main building is a gable-front, concrete masonry unit structure with stucco

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

siding and asphalt shingle roofing. It has a gabled side entry porch supported by two metal poles. There is a mixture of window sizes with most being two-over-two metal frame. The steeple has siding and either metal or membrane covering. A cross sits on top. A connected annex was built to house the kindergarten in 1959. Both buildings feature wooden eaves and painted stucco exteriors. The gable front of the kindergarten building has what appears to be aluminum siding.

Beulah Hill Missionary Baptist Church (photograph 44, right) was built in 1959. It replaced a wood frame church built c.1900. Like the two older churches, it also is built of concrete masonry units. Its gable front is covered with what appears to be aluminum siding. The church originally had an incised entryway, which was enclosed, sided with like material, and now includes French doors. The entry is sheltered by a simple portico that is supported by square wooden posts. It has an asphalt shingled gable roof and similar siding. The church has small windows on the front and taller windows on the sides. It is a contributing building.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

c.1899-1962

Significant Dates:

c.1899- Quinn and Cochran Addition platted

1904- Quinn and Cochran plat recorded as "Dewey City Subdivision"

1911- Homestead Park and Pine Summit platted

1947- Douglass Heights platted

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Dewey City Historic District is significant at the local level as an important early through mid-20th-century African-American residential neighborhood in Thomasville. It is significant under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development and black ethnic heritage as a good example of a planned subdivision established during an era of housing segregation. The district is a distinguishable entity that has remained a stable African-American neighborhood since its inception, with primarily single-family, owner-occupied houses. Migration from farms to jobs in Thomasville drew new residents. Periods of significant growth occurred in the 1920s and after World War II. Residents included laborers, domestics, yardmen, and railroad workers. The district is also significant in the area of education, because the neighborhood schools were highly regarded both for academics and athletic teams. Some families boarded their children in the neighborhood to attend the schools. In 1950 Douglass High School became the first black school in the region to have a gymnasium. The district is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture, because it contains representative house types popular in working class and middle class neighborhoods in Georgia from the early to middle 20th century.

The area now known as Dewey City was sparsely settled by white families in the early 19th century, but no above-ground resources survive from that time. The archaeological potential has not been extensively investigated. Although a state historical marker indicates the site of a short-lived Civil War prison camp, there is not enough available documentation to include it as part of the district's significance for this nomination. Dewey City has a distinct identity as an African-American neighborhood with clear boundaries defined within four historic plats. The first plat, known as the Quinn and Cochran Addition, was initially prepared in 1899. Recorded in 1904 as the "Dewey City Subdivision," it was likely named after Admiral George Dewey, hero of the Spanish-American War. Early developer Charles Bluett Quinn bought this land outside Thomasville to provide housing for blacks. Subsequent plats were Homestead Park (1911), Pine Summit (1911), and Douglass Heights (1947). Douglass Heights' lots were sold between 1947 and 1961, with the first major wave of development ending c.1962.

In the areas of community planning and development and black ethnic heritage, the Dewey City Historic District is a good example of a historically African-American residential neighborhood in Georgia. The district encompasses African-American resources from the late 19th century to the mid 20th century. Previously, during the Civil War, enslaved African-Americans in Thomasville had been forced to help build a ditch for a temporary prison camp for Union soldiers who were marched from Andersonville during Sherman's infamous March to the Sea. Later the area was considered undesirable for whites because of the sickness and disease that befell many of the prisoners during the two-week encampment and because of its proximity to the low-lying floodplain of branches of the Oquina Creek. Landowners who were compassionate to ex-slaves bought the land and began selling and financing parcels to African-Americans. The earliest surviving residences appear to date from c.1894, just before the formal platting of the streets and lots.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Situated near the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad (now the CSX Railroad) and the 1866 city limits, the neighborhood was conveniently located within one mile of the center of town and near the rail yards. The neighborhood today reflects the development that was planned by the early property owners. Four historic subdivisions were platted between 1899 and 1947 and these collectively came to form the larger neighborhood whose boundary is defined by undeveloped and industrial land. The streets shown on these plats are intact, with the exception of two that have been partially closed.

Settlement patterns were often determined by segregation practices. Even though Thomasville did not have zoning ordinances dictating where whites and blacks could settle within the city, such as in Atlanta and Augusta, the settlement of town was influenced by the accepted "Jim Crow" segregation practices of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. According to the *African-American Historic Places and Culture: A Preservation Resource Guide for Georgia*, "Starting in the 1890s, 'Jim Crow' laws provided legal sanction for the increasing segregation of blacks from whites. . ." Since African-Americans could not settle in established white communities, they had little choice but to build their own communities which included schools, churches, stores, and other institutions. The establishment of schools in 1909 brought new families and increased household size, as households boarded students from Thomas County who wished to attend the Dewey City schools. Jobs in Thomasville also lured rural residents.

New families and the proximity of the Dewey City Branch baptismal pool likely enticed three churches to build in the neighborhood between 1900 and 1947. This provided strong anchors for the residents who continue to attend these churches, as well as childcare for the working parents who lived there. The Dewey City Branch is a branch of the Oquina Creek. Its waters served as a baptismal site for a large local community from the area's earliest settlement until the 1940s. Churches from all over the northwestern portion of Thomasville "marched" through city streets to the Branch, where large baptisms would be held. The churches remained stabilizing focal points for the community. They function as more than just religious institutions. They also function as social, educational, and political organizations. As Hartshorn says in *An Era of Progress and Promise 1863 – 1910: The Religious, Moral, and Educational Development of the American Negro Since His Emancipation*, the most important and significant contribution to an African-American community was the construction of churches within the communities. He explains that there was more tolerance for the African-American church than any other African-American organization. The church therefore obtained a higher standing in the life of the people and took on multiple functions within the community, including social and educational.

The district is also significant in the area of education for its association with the Dewey City/Douglass School campus. In the 1896 case of *Plessy v Ferguson*, the U.S. Supreme Court established the "separate but equal" doctrine, which would be used for decades to allow legal segregation of schools. The doctrine enabled African-American neighborhoods to support and embrace their own schools, sports teams, and rising stars. The first black public school in Thomasville was established on Clay Street in the Stevens Street Historic District in 1902. When its lease expired in 1909, a new school was built in Dewey City, beginning the long tradition of education for which Dewey City is known locally. This school was called simply Dewey City School and housed grades 1 through 10. By 1914, land fronting Inner Boulevard was deeded to the City of Thomasville

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

with terms that a new "school building for a colored people's school" would be built for "not less than \$4000." The same campus would be used for several decades.

Around 1920, the principal of the high school, Mr. W.G. Smith, formed a strong parent teacher association (PTA). Early on, the PTA was charged with selecting a new name for the school. The name selected was Frederick Douglass High School, named for one of America's first great black speakers. He had visited Thomasville in 1895 and many adults no doubt remembered hearing his oratory. By 1926, there were three buildings on the campus: a primary school, a junior high school, and a high school. Dewey City Elementary School was one of two choices for African-Americans in Thomasville and served a population west of Jackson Street, the major north-south highway through town. Douglass High School was the only choice for older students. During this time of school building and expansion, many county residents sent their children to board with families in Dewey City.

Douglass High School was regionally famous for its athletic teams, playing opponents as far away as Miami, Florida. In 1950, Douglass became the first black school in the region to have a gymnasium. It was built at the same time as the gym at the all-white McIntyre Park High School. In 1953, the Douglass High School County Vocational School was built next to the gymnasium, allowing non-traditional students, such as working adults, to gain skills and complete their high school degree. The shop building still exists but is no longer used. The historic gymnasium and band room are still intact and are now owned by the Douglass High School Alumni Association. The gym serves as a community center and hosts many events throughout the year. The Douglass High School offered many advantages to African-Americans from the time of its creation until city school consolidation in 1970. Many of its graduates have gone on to become lawyers, accountants, and preachers. After integration, the elementary and junior high schools continued to serve city students until their closure in the 1990s.

Dewey City has remained a stable community, and obviously did not experience "white flight" during the 20th century, because only blacks had been living there. Recently, the Dewey City neighborhood has experienced increased awareness of its history among its residents. Pride of place by the Douglass High School Alumni Association is evident in their ownership and care-taking of the Douglass High gymnasium and former campus. The Jack Hadley Black History Memorabilia, Inc. Museum has recently opened in an annex of the old Douglass Junior High building. The proximity to downtown Thomasville, stability of the neighborhood, and high percentage of undeveloped land has brought increased interest in developing infill and rehabilitating family homes by new residents.

The district is also significant in the area of architecture for its collection of representative examples of late-19th-century to mid-20th-century residential and community landmark buildings. The neighborhood's numerous single-family houses represent common types found in many communities in Georgia, as defined in the statewide historic context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The shotgun house, gabled wing cottage, New South cottage, pyramid cottage, and bungalow were common in both rural and urban settings and are often associated with both the working and lower middle class. Many of the early settlers of Dewey City were laborers, yardmen, domestics, or railroad workers. Some were employed in construction trades, and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

undoubtedly worked on these homes. Most houses are vernacular, and few feature extensive stylistic details, although some bungalows exhibit Craftsman elements, such as exposed rafter tails, short, battered posts on brick piers, and gable brackets. The American Small House and ranch houses were popular mid-20th-century types and are ubiquitous in every town in America.

One significant community landmark building is the Douglass High School gymnasium, brought to Dewey City in 1950. The gymnasium was relocated from Spence Field, an Army pilot training facility in Moultrie, Georgia, when upgrades were being made for the Korean War deployment activities. The field had sat vacant for six years after World War II and a major renovation project was required to return it to acceptable standards. The gymnasium was an aircraft hangar built with the snap/wire construction technique, which uses no screws. Another community landmark on the same campus is the International Style junior high school building from the late 1950s.

National Register Criteria

The Dewey City Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development and black ethnic heritage as an intact historic African-American neighborhood in Thomasville. The district is also eligible in the area of education for its association with the Douglass School and its successor schools on the campus.

The Dewey City Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its intact representative collection of residential and community landmark buildings that represent common types of historic resources found in neighborhoods in Georgia's towns.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

The period of significance for the Dewey City Historic District extends to 1962. The district meets Criteria Consideration G because it continued to achieve significance into a period less than 50 years before the nomination. Housing trends in the district related to the historic plats, as well as racial policies in Thomasville. African-Americans established their own neighborhoods with schools and churches. The last Dewey City subdivision (Douglass Heights) sold lots between 1947 and 1961. Racial segregation in housing continued to have a tremendous impact on black and white communities in the South, but an analysis of construction dates shows that Dewey City's major growth period slowed after 1962.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c.1899 with the first plat (the Quinn and Cochran Addition) that set aside Dewey City as an African-American neighborhood. A few scattered houses may have already existed, but almost all extant buildings were constructed after the plats were filed. The historical development patterns continued until c.1962 as the platted areas, particularly Douglass Heights, continued to build out and fill in. The last wave of the late 1950s and early 1960s housing included some affordable concrete block houses by one local builder who set up special financing

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

arrangements. Since housing segregation still existed, Dewey City remained an important community for African-Americans throughout this time.

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 Thomasville Landmarks, Inc., and through further evaluation by members of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division's National Register staff on site visits in March and September 2007.

There are 110 contributing buildings, mostly houses, but also including three churches and three buildings in the school complex. Approximately 80 of the 100 noncontributing buildings were constructed after the period of significance. There have been approximately ten or more new houses added to the district through either new construction or relocation of an existing house during each decade since 1960. Douglass Elementary School from the 1970s is the largest building constructed after the period of significance. There are a few noncontributing houses built within the historic period that were either moved to the district or have been so altered that they retain no integrity.

The road system, based on a series of historic plats, is the only contributing structure. The monument to Douglass High School is the only noncontributing object. The property that has been identified as a Civil War prison camp is a noncontributing site. It is not included in the period of significance, because it has not been sufficiently investigated or documented, nor does it relate to the areas of significance for this nomination. The other 34 noncontributing sites are vacant lots that once had houses. The property with the Dewey City Branch baptismal creek is a contributing site, because it was important to the churches in the district during the period of significance.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

***Note:** The following history was written by Brent Runyon of Thomasville Landmarks, Inc., as part of the "Dewey City Historic Property Information Form" dated August 31, 2006, on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (HPD). Editing was done by HPD.*

PLATS AND LAND OWNERSHIP SUMMARY

The first plat of the area now known as "Dewey City" was titled the Quinn & Cochran Addition. It was completed in 1899 and filed in 1904 as the Dewey City Subdivision. Charles Bluett Quinn and Mr. Cochran purchased 55 acres known as Block B, Land Lot 8, District 13, which is now the area between Wolf and Alexander streets. Certain parties already had rights to land in the area and their purchase excluded those lots.

The second area to be platted was the area known as "Homestead Park" and included 164 1/3 acres in the northern two-thirds of Land Lot 8, District 13. This subdivision plat included the northeastern

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

part of the district, north of Forrest Street, and along Felix and Festus streets. This area was platted for O.M. Smith on May 27, 1911.

The next area to be platted was the 55 acres known as "Pine Summit" or Block C, Land Lot 8, District 13, which is now the area between Alexander and Forrest streets, plus the north side of Forrest Street. Mrs. Lizzie J. Quinn and O.M. Smith ordered the plat for this area November 3, 1911. On June 30, 1914, part of this area was given to the City of Thomasville for a "school building for a colored people's school."

In 1947, J.S. Wight platted the area in the northwest corner of the district, west of Plain and north of Alexander Street, which was then outside of the city limits. Wight sold all the lots in the Douglass Heights subdivision between 1947 and 1961, although some were not developed until the late 1980s.

Several of these plats overlapped, causing slight changes in development patterns. The total of these four subdivision plats, minus large portions of the Homestead Park subdivision to the north which were either undeveloped or are now separated visually and physically from the district, make up the neighborhood historically known as Dewey City.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Dewey City Historic District is entirely located in Land Lot 8 of District 13 in the original Thomas County land survey. It is immediately west of Land Lot 39, which is the lot that was designated as the county seat. Undocumented statements place the earliest houses in the area perhaps in the 1820s or 1830s. There are no extant houses from that period. In 1853, 80 acres of land in Land Lot 8 were sold with a dwelling house, although it is unclear if this parcel is in the district.

In 1864, the Confederate Army located a prison camp in the area. The five-acre site, with its six-to-eight-foot deep and ten-to-twelve-foot wide ditch, was dug primarily by local African-American slaves and Union prisoners. The soldiers marched from Andersonville, arriving in the second week of December. Colonel Henry Forno commanded the 2nd and 4th Georgia Reserves and the prison camp. Many prisoners died at the camp of smallpox, typhoid and other illnesses. Two weeks later, the remainder were marched to Albany and entrained to Andersonville once Sherman had settled in Savannah.

In 1866, the Georgia General Assembly authorized the expansion of the City of Thomasville to a one-mile radius from the courthouse. This expansion included part of the present Dewey City Historic District, with Plain Street and Cook Street being the westernmost district streets to be included in the city limits. The remainder of the district would not be included within the city limits until 1951.

The northern two-thirds of Land Lot 8 were platted in 1890, following the death of its owner, Simeon Alexander Smith. This portion contains only a small part of the district north of Festus Street. The southern one-third of Land Lot 8 was platted in 1899 by O.M. Smith of Valdosta, Georgia. An 1895 city map shows Wolff (sic) Street and Alexander Street reversed from their current locations.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The first substantiation of African-American property owners in the area appears in 1899 (Deed GG 127). The Quinn and Cochran Addition to the city was platted c.1899 (Deed QQ 266) and recorded in 1904 (Deed OO 570-571). It included land between Inner Boulevard to the east, Wolf Street to the south, Culpepper Street to the west, and Alexander Street to the north. This initial plat was entitled "Dewey City Subdivision" and likely named after Admiral George Dewey, hero of the Battle of Manila, Spanish-American War, fought from May to June 1898. Admiral Dewey was a highly celebrated national war hero who was appointed by President William McKinley. Thomas County blacks were among the first to volunteer to fight in the war with a local black man the first of any race to see action in Cuba.

Perhaps due to the timing of the war and/or political reasons, streets in the 1899 plat reflect those of certain prominent individuals, although the reasons for naming the streets are not documented.

These streets include:

- McKinley (William McKinley, President of the United States, 1897-1901);
- Hobart (Garrett Augustus Hobart, Vice-president, 1897-1899);
- Hanna (Marcus Alonzo Hanna, wealthy industrialist, property owner in Thomasville, friend of McKinley, and the reason McKinley visited Thomasville);
- Cooke (a.k.a. Cook and Coon) (A.H.S. Cooke, Thomas County Clerk of Court);
- Luke (Roscoe Luke, Thomas County Solicitor, 1903-1905);
- Culpepper (Mayor of Thomasville); and
- Alexander (Judge John Ramsey Alexander, died 1901) (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise* articles).

Wolf (a.k.a. Wolff and Wolfe) Street may have been named after owners of a dry-goods store at 123 Broad Street, but the connection and the spelling is tenuous. Hobart (a.k.a. Hobert) Street was renamed Cobb Street after "pioneers in this community," perhaps George Cobb. For an unknown reason, the street names in the district have reversed at times, and then reversed again. Maps and deed references show Wolfe and Alexander reversed in the early 20th century. All six streets in the original Dewey City subdivision reversed by 1917 and only reversed back in 1961, according to City Directories and Sanborn Maps.

President McKinley visited Thomasville twice, once in 1895. As a southern Republican, his party was very much dependent on the black voter delegates. According to one family history (Martin), Charles Bluett Quinn was also very sympathetic to freed slaves and their descendants and bought land "out of Thomasville and began building two-room cabins." He called the settlement Dewey City. Blacks who had no money could buy houses on long terms, and he let them pay for them by cutting wood and helping in construction. It is also believed locally that Quinn built them a church and a place for recreation and that he built his ex-slave "Monie" a two-room cabin in Dewey City, the only one with running water from a city tap outside.

African-Americans were drawn to this newly opened area at the turn of the 20th century. Several homes were built, including a two-story home at 317 Alexander Street (*Times-Enterprise*, 1902) and a c.1905 house at Wolfe and Culpepper (Deed 8-W 147). Neither of these houses stands today. The first school in Dewey City was built in 1909, beginning the long tradition of education for which

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Dewey City is known locally. This school opened upon the expiration of the lease on the 1902 Clay Street School property and was called simply Dewey City School, housing grades 1 through 10. The school (as seen on Sanborn maps) was a two-story frame building that no longer stands.

Hardship associated with farming increased the movement of county residents to town in the 1920s. Dewey City experienced a great deal of growth during this period. Three new large parcels of land were opened between 1911 and 1947 to complete the development of the district, although some buildings existed in these areas before surveys were done. Two large tracts of land were platted in 1911. The Pine Summitt subdivision included land extending westward from Inner Boulevard (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive) between Alexander Street and just north of Forrest Street. This portion of Land Lot 8 is in the center one-third of the district. Pine Summitt was likely named after a boarding house owned by this property's recent owner, Redden Smith.

The Homestead Park subdivision lies in the northern two-thirds of Land Lot 8 and extends westward from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive to Plain Street, and continues north from the Pine Summitt area to outside the historic district. For reasons that are not clear, Homestead Park overlaps slightly with the Pine Summitt plat. In 1912, the owners had a timber sale in the Pine Summitt tract (Deed 3C-177), as lots were being sold in both of these subdivisions.

Several streets in the northern part of the district – Forrest, Felix, and Festus – may have been named after Confederate generals and soldiers, but this fact is unsubstantiated. Allen Street is named after a Dan Allen, who was responsible for getting a petition to the city for sewers in the western part of the district. No record exists for the naming of Burns, Plain, Bay, or Willis streets.

Between 1911 and 1928, the district experienced a great deal of growth, and approximately 40 houses from this period remain, including many bunaglows. The key to this growth is very likely the presence of one of two public schools for African-Americans in the City of Thomasville.

Lizzie Quinn (widow of Charles Bluett Quinn) and O.M. Smith, original owners of the Pine Summitt tract, deeded land fronting Inner Boulevard to the City of Thomasville with terms that a new "school building for a colored people's school" would be built for "not less than \$4000" in the year 1914. This land is approximately half the area that eventually became the Douglass school campus. The 1920 Sanborn map shows a two-story frame school building on this land. A 1926 map of "Homestead Park & Part of Pine Summit (sic)" shows the school campus stopping at Bay Street. At this time, there were three buildings on the campus (Plat Cabinet 2 Folio 14-A): a primary school of brick veneer; a junior high school of brick ("built 1926"); and, on the opposite side of Bay Street, a high school of brick veneer over frame (1950 Sanborn).

During this time of school building and expansion, some county residents sent their children to board with families in Dewey City. The Dewey City School offered many advantages to African-Americans from the time of its creation until city school consolidation in 1970. Around 1920, the principal of the high school, Mr. W.G. Smith, formed a strong parent/teacher organization, which he charged with selecting a new name for the school. The name selected was Frederick Douglass High School.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

In 1925 or 1926, a brick building facing Bay Street was constructed to house the high school students. This building burned and was replaced twice, with the final high school being built in 1938. It survived until Douglass High School merged with Thomasville High School in 1970, when the city demolished it. In 1950, Douglass became the first black school in the region to have a gymnasium. The gym is reportedly an old aircraft hanger that was used at Spence Field in Moultrie, Georgia, until the field was updated during the Korean War.

The Douglass High School County Vocational School was built next to the gymnasium c.1953. The shop building still exists but is no longer used for that purpose. The gymnasium and band room are still intact and are now owned by the Douglass High School Alumni Association. The gym serves as a community center and hosts many events throughout the year.

Private education was also provided in the district. Early childhood education was provided by Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church as early as 1932, when Elder F.R. Monroe established a private kindergarten at the church. This school transitioned into a pre-school in 1980, when the state began a free public kindergarten program.

In the early 20th century, the Dewey City neighborhood was largely self-sufficient. The schools provided education. The churches provided for both spiritual and child-care needs. Several small stores provided meals and snacks, with schoolchildren taking advantage of their proximity during the school day. In the early 1940s, at least three stores selling groceries existed: Ralph Young's on Alexander Street, Hargrove's on Forrest Street, and Mrs. Walden's on the Boulevard. In 1947, there were two grocers on the Boulevard. Inside the district there was a place providing "beverages" and one providing "lunches." In 1956, there was a beauty shop, barber, someone who sold wood, and an auto repair shop, all listed in city directories.

Dewey City was also the location of a baptismal creek, which served African-American churches in the district and in neighboring areas. The "Dewey City Branch" was used until the 1940s when churches began building their own baptismal pools. Many remember the marches to the branch from all over the city. Perhaps because of the location of the baptismal pool or the developing community there, between 1917 and 1947, three churches were established or moved to Dewey City.

In 1896, St. James Primitive Baptist Church split off from one of the oldest African-American churches in Thomas County, Mt. Olive Primitive Baptist Church. Reverend Lucius Anderson was the minister and the new church was located in Walter's Alley in the Stevens Street Historic District. Baptism ceremonies were marches through the streets from Walter's Alley to the Dewey City Branch, with the candidates dressed in their robes. The church moved to Dewey City and the congregation worshipped in a tent in the district c.1939. By 1952, the church was looking for a permanent location in Dewey City. It was granted land on Forrest Street by a large landowner, Mr. Jesse Walden, whose wife also operated one of the grocery stores on Inner Boulevard. In 1953, the church was built and continues to function.

Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church was founded in 1894. The present sanctuary was built from 1945-1947 on the site of a previous wood frame building. Mt. Zion's Elder F.R. Monroe established a

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

kindergarten in 1932. A building to house the kindergarten was completed in 1959.

Beulah Hill Missionary Baptist Church, described as "small but kicking" in 1934, was a wooden frame structure built in 1900. It was torn down and replaced by the present concrete block building c.1959.

Just as the churches and schools were providing opportunities for African-American advancement during the era of "Jim Crow," there were also demonstrations against blacks within their own neighborhoods. An oak tree still standing on McKinley Street is the subject of local lore and a reminder to some of an era when whites would terrorize blacks by hanging them on the tree and dragging them through the streets, according to stories still told by residents.

Electricity came to part of the district in 1938, apparently first to McKinley Street and the Douglass school complex. The district continued to expand into the middle 20th century. J.S. Wight platted a new area in 1947 that was at the edge of the city. This part of the district was then used as hunting grounds and known for moonshine and a "Lover's Lane." Wight held a contest at the Dewey City schools to name the new subdivision. The winner was Loren Monroe, who proposed Douglass Heights. All lots in the new Douglass Heights subdivision were sold between 1947 and 1961 although many were not developed until the late 1980s.

It was during the late 1950s and early 1960s that a number of small houses in Dewey City were constructed from concrete masonry units. Many of these "block houses" were reportedly built by Alajay Inc., owned by Otis Johnson. Johnson had been owner of a nearby lumber company and was once mayor of Thomasville. He employed black workers, such as Alvin Griggs of Dewey City, in the construction of these homes. He also used African-American contractors. When Johnson saw that low-income homeowners could not afford the maintenance on wood houses, Alajay switched to building in concrete block. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson sometimes arranged personal financing for the homes. They also worked with Thomas County Federal Savings and Loan and Leon County Savings and Loan to arrange special loans that involved the Johnsons taking on some of the downpayment and the risk, as well as collecting payments from homeowners.

In 1951, the state legislature allowed Thomasville to expand its city limits to Pinetree Boulevard, and in doing so finally encompassed all of Dewey City. The construction of nearby Finney General Hospital during World War II had already brought sewers to some homes in the district, but homes in other areas received running city water in the 1950s and sewers in the 1970s.

Streets were unimproved red clay in much of Dewey City until the late 1980s, when Earl Williams, a resident of the district, became mayor of Thomasville. Some were paved as recently as the 2000s, and one street remains unpaved. After full integration and the consolidation of the city schools, many of the small businesses closed. Mr. Anderson's store on McKinley Street remained open until c.1970. Small remnants of an agrarian lifestyle persisted mid-century, when cows roamed just beyond the city limits along Plain Street, to the late 1980s, when a pig was found housed on a vacant lot on Felix Street.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (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 110 acres.

UTM References

A)	Zone 16	Easting 786730	Northing 3415754
B)	Zone 16	Easting 786830	Northing 3415881
C)	Zone 17	Easting 213792	Northing 3415841
D)	Zone 17	Easting 213782	Northing 3415392
E)	Zone 16	Easting 786754	Northing 3415415
F)	Zone 16	Easting 786727	Northing 3415592

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is indicated on the attached National Register district map (tax map) with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the intact, historic, and contiguous resources associated with the development of the area known as Dewey City to residents and others in Thomasville. This area is defined within historical plats. The proposed boundary of the district is an area within the subdivision formed by Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive to the east, Felix Street to the north, Culpepper and Burns streets to the west, and Wolf Street to the south. It includes all of the properties contained within the interior of these streets, plus a portion of the west side of Burns Street. Because all of the streets within the district are wholly contained within the district, the area has a clear identity and clear boundaries.

The district includes the platted areas of "Dewey City" (1904), "Pine Summitt" (1911), a portion of "Homestead Park" (1911), and "Douglass Heights" (1947). The remainder of "Homestead Park" (to the north) is outside the area known as Dewey City by residents and is separated from the district by a park and undeveloped property (see photograph 11). Property on the west side of Culpepper Street is not included in the district because it was not platted in the historic period and has no historic resources. Property on a portion of the west side of Burns Street is included in the district because it was included in the Douglass Heights plat and has properties constructed within the period of significance. Property on the south side of Wolf Street is not included because it is outside the historic plat and has no historic resources. A large, historically vacant parcel bounded by Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Alexander, Wolf, and Luke is included because it contains the "Dewey City Branch," a historic baptismal site. Property on the east side of Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive is not included because it is in the Stevens Street Historic District, and not part of Dewey City.

11. Form Prepared By

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

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Dewey City Historic District
City or Vicinity: Thomasville
County: Thomas
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August 2007

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 62

1. Douglass High School memorial and former Elementary School building; photographer facing northwest.
2. Eastern side of former Douglass School campus; photographer facing northwest.
3. Wooded lot containing Dewey City Branch (site of former baptismal pool); photographer facing west/southwest.
4. 1101 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive; photographer facing southwest.
5. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive at Felix Street; photographer facing southwest.
6. 111 Felix Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
7. 123 Felix Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
8. 220 Bay Street, at intersection with Felix Street; photographer facing southeast.
9. 207 Felix Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
10. 215 Felix Street; photographer facing southwest.
11. Recreational field outside northern boundary of district; photographer facing northwest.
12. 301 and 303 Felix Street; photographer facing southwest.
13. 405 Felix Street; photographer facing southwest.
14. 411 Allen Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
15. 321 Allen Street; photographer facing southwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

16. 110 Forrest Street (St James Primitive Baptist Church); photographer facing north/northwest.
17. 115 Forrest Street (former Douglass Junior High School); photographer facing southwest.
18. Entry to former Douglass Junior High School (current Douglass High School Alumni Association meeting place); photographer facing southwest.
19. 142 Forrest Street; photographer facing west.
20. Former Douglass High School gymnasium (left) and shop (right) buildings; photographer facing southwest.
21. Forrest Street, near Cobb Street; photographer facing west.
22. 113 Festus Street; photographer facing west.
23. 124 Festus Street; photographer facing northwest.
24. 218, 216, 214 Forrest Street; photographer facing northeast.
25. 238, 236, 234 Forrest Street; photographer facing northwest.
26. 301 Forrest Street; photographer facing southwest.
27. 321 Forrest Street; photographer facing southwest.
28. 409 and 411 Forrest Street; photographer facing southwest.
29. 205 and 209 Alexander Street; photographer facing southwest.
30. Jack Hadley Black History Museum and former Douglass Junior High School; photographer facing northwest.
31. 305 and 307 Alexander Street; photographer facing south.
32. 405 Alexander Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
33. 420 and 418 Alexander Street; photographer facing west/northwest.
34. 513 Alexander Street; photographer facing southwest.
35. 604 Alexander Street; photographer facing west/northwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

36. 611 Alexander Street; photographer facing southwest.
37. 109 Burns Street; photographer facing north/northwest.
38. 714 Alexander Street; photographer facing northwest.
39. 205 McKinley Street; photographer facing west/southwest.
40. 216 McKinley Street; photographer facing west/northwest.
41. 301 McKinley Street; photographer facing southwest.
42. 301 McKinley Street (side view from Hanna Street); photographer facing west.
43. 323 McKinley Street (Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church); photographer facing southwest.
44. 403 and 410 McKinley Street (Beulah Hill Missionary Baptist Church); photographer facing west.
45. 421 McKinley Street; photographer facing west.
46. 505 McKinley Street; photographer facing west.
47. 519 McKinley Street; photographer facing west.
48. 600 block of McKinley Street; photographer facing west.
49. 228 Wolf Street; photographer facing northwest.
50. Wolf Street at Cobb Street; photographer facing west/northwest.
51. Wolf Street lot in 300 block; photographer facing west.
52. Georgia historical marker for Civil War prison camp on 400 block of Wolf Street; photographer facing north.
53. Possible site of former Civil War prison camp at 400 block of Wolf Street; photographer facing north.
54. 107 Cook Street; photographer facing north/northwest.
55. 506-508 Wolf Street; photographer facing northwest.
56. 520 Wolf Street; photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

57. 600 block of Wolf Street; photographer facing west/northwest.
58. 620 Wolf Street; photographer facing northwest.
59. 628 Wolf Street (moved house); photographer facing north.
60. 628 Wolf Street (moved house); photographer facing northeast.
61. 525 McKinley Street; photographer facing southwest.
62. Cook Street at Alexander; photographer facing south.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

PINE PARK QUADRANGLE
GEORGIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 CAIRO 15' QUADRANGLE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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