

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

10000826
NR FILE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Glenwood Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Clay Street, Glenwood Drive, East Jackson Street, and Euclid Drive

not for publication

city or town Thomasville

N/A vicinity

state Georgia code GA county Thomas code 275 zip code 31792

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility 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 does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

R. L. ...
Signature of certifying official/Title

8-20-10
Date

Historic Preservation Division - Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
117	13	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
117	13	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 (Joe M. Beutell House, listed 1991)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

OTHER: American Small House

OTHER: Ranch

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: BRICK (chimneys)

Narrative Description

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(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Glenwood Historic District is an intact residential subdivision consisting of approximately 85 acres located within the city limits of Thomasville, Georgia, approximately one mile northeast of the county courthouse. The neighborhood was initially developed for upper-middle-class white families beginning in 1925. It was platted as one of the city's first modern garden suburbs, though most housing dates to after the late 1930s due to the effects of the Great Depression. Glenwood features curving drives and irregular lots of various sizes on a gently rolling landscape. Several distinctive oval-shaped blocks create space for triangular medians that are planted with roses. The district retains many historic landscape plantings including pines, magnolias, oaks, azaleas, camellias, sego palms, and boxwood hedges. While the neighborhood has no parks in its boundaries, it is immediately adjacent to MacIntyre Park, a major city park. Single-family homes occupy approximately 130 lots in the district. Glenwood's houses include good examples of several types and styles popular in Georgia towns from the early to mid-20th century. The earliest styles are English Vernacular Revival, Colonial Revival, and Mediterranean Revival. Later periods of development occurred on the east side, and also as infill to previously undeveloped lots. These houses include common mid-20th-century types such as the American Small House and Ranch House, as well as the less common two-story house featuring Monterey-style elements.

Narrative Description

The Glenwood Historic District lies between East Jackson Street (photograph 44) to the south and East Clay Street to the north (photograph 32), beginning about one mile northeast of downtown Thomasville. Externally the neighborhood follows the progression of the city's gridiron street pattern, while internally most streets are curvilinear, forming several oval-shaped blocks. These irregular blocks are formed by Montrose Drive, Belmont Drive, Circle Drive, and Arden Drive (photograph 19). The district is also bounded by Glenwood Drive to the west (photograph 28), which separates it from MacIntyre Park (photograph 29) and the MacIntyre School (photograph 25). The eastern part of the district encompasses the Belmont subdivision, a later addition to Glenwood. Euclid Drive (photograph 17), the eastern boundary, is a winding street that divides the Belmont subdivision from the Clermont/Dunedin subdivision to the east.

The topography in Thomasville is generally flat. The Glenwood Historic District is situated on very gently rolling land, which forms part of a crest at its northern end. The land slopes to the south, down to a creek that flows through MacIntyre Park, a National Register-listed property. The design of the subdivision around this natural terrain is in keeping with Glenwood's place as one of Thomasville's first garden suburbs. The district's historic houses represent several common types and styles built for middle- and upper-class neighborhoods in Georgia between 1926 and 1963. The uniformity of the district occurs mostly through its landscape. The subdivision was not built out at one time period, and houses from different eras are mixed on adjacent lots of varying sizes. Generally though, the earliest development was to the west, and the later houses either filled the empty lots or moved to the eastern half of the neighborhood.

At the time Glenwood was first platted in 1925, East Jackson Street, East Clay Street, and First Avenue (now Glenwood Drive) were in existence. An 1893 map deeding land from the A.T. MacIntyre estate indicates that East Jackson Street was once called the Irwinville Road. Advertisements for the new subdivision touted, "New streets, probably winding driveways and avenues, will also be opened through the subdivision, and all streets, both new and old, will be put in high class condition, with concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks, street lighting system, etc" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, May 13, 1925). The newspaper also stated, "First Street will doubtless have to be widened as it is now only 50 feet wide. You will be able to get to town three ways - Clay, Jackson and Washington when it has been opened up by the school property" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*,

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April 11, 1925). Railroad lines were not located nearby, but closer to downtown Thomasville. Glenwood was designed as a true automobile suburb with no convenient public transportation available to its residents.

The Glenwood subdivision was originally developed in 1925 by J. B. Jemison, a local developer and realtor. The sweeping drives and curved residential lots platted at this time gave it the characteristics of a garden suburb. The entire Glenwood district remains purely a residential subdivision as originally intended. There is no commercial intrusion, although commercial uses may be found on adjacent lots on East Jackson Street to the south. Many of the homes have a generous lot size. A few residences are built on double and even triple lots, including those at 200 Myrtle Drive (photograph 2) and 101 Montrose Drive (photograph 36). Many lots are placed well above the street, thus allowing for good drainage conditions within the subdivision. The curved streets and oval blocks make few houses stand on rectilinear corner lots. This design is unlike other neighborhoods in Thomasville.

The landscape was described in 1925 as a "wonderland of sloping, wooded hills where nature has seen fit to liberally bestow practically every species of tree known to this favored section, including lordly pines, magnolias, gums, oaks, hickories, and many others..." (Letter to Judge H. W. Hopkins from Jemison Realty, September 26, 1925). Glenwood has retained many of these features over the years. The slightly undulating landscape features pine trees in most yards. Other common species include dogwood trees, oak trees, azaleas, camellias, sego palms, and hedges of boxwoods found in many front, side, and rear yards.

While most of the early descriptions were blatant advertisements intended to sell lots, some information can be gleaned regarding the intended aesthetic. The relationship of natural features to the pattern of subdivision development was described in 1925 as "a system of winding driveways and dignified home sites...laid out by a landscape architect of national reputation: Mr. I. O. Freeman, of Atlanta" (Letter to Judge H. W. Hopkins from Jemison Realty dated September 26, 1925). Freeman was actually a civil engineer by training, and little information is available regarding his other commissions. Early promotion of the neighborhood touted the neighborhood as having "high altitude, excellent drainage, natural beauty, and close proximity to beautiful MacIntyre Park" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, May 13, 1925).

There are no parks or squares within the boundaries of the district, but the adjacent MacIntyre Park was once part of an estate that included the Glenwood district. The only public spaces within the district are several triangular medians, created by the unique oval-shaped streets. These medians are planted with rose bushes (photographs 3, 4, 7, 8, and 13). This continues the historic use of roses as described in 1927: "Glenwood the beautiful subdivision...is going to be in reality a rose garden in a short time. Last year the owners of Glenwood planted two hundred roses in the triangular parkway at the Washington Street entrance to the property. Mr. Jemison has made plans to do similar plantings in the six other parkways in the property on Clay Street" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, March 5, 1927).

Several houses in Glenwood have high-style architectural features, but most tend to be simple well-crafted examples of popular types and styles. House types, as identified in the statewide context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, relate to the overall form, plan, or layout, plus the height. The style refers to decoration or ornament, as well as to the design of the overall form. There are no houses in the district that could be identified as community landmarks, but the overall ensemble is a cohesive collection. Only a few of the original wood-framed detached garages, as seen on 1938 Sanborn fire insurance maps, still exist behind the houses. Some houses from later periods have attached carports or garages.

The first houses in Glenwood, particularly on Myrtle Drive and Delwood Place, reflect the earliest development period with revival styles popular in the 1920s. These include Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and English Vernacular Revival styles. The English Vernacular Revival (also called Tudor Revival) style can be seen in several houses in the district. These are usually brick veneered. Typical features include steeply pitched multi-gabled roofs, an asymmetrical plan (English Cottage type), arched entrances, stone or brick trim,

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and sometimes a trace of false half-timbering. 214 Ridgecrest Drive (photograph 55) displays a modest version of this style with an arched doorway and a prominent front chimney.

The Colonial Revival style in Glenwood is often expressed minimally, such as with classically inspired door surrounds, shutters, or gable-front dormers (photograph 59). 115 Delwood Drive, the J. D. McBride House, was constructed in 1937. It is a simple one-story Colonial Revival residence influenced by Cape Cod homes. 215 Myrtle Street is an example from 1941. 1203 Washington Street (photograph 9), built in 1946, represents a later example of the Colonial Revival style. A symmetrical, two-story, rectangular block with a side-gabled roof, the home's exterior is brick veneer.

Several eclectic versions of either Mediterranean Revival or Spanish Colonial Revival houses were built in Glenwood (photographs 54 and 63). These were probably influenced by Thomasville's proximity to Florida where these styles were more common than in Georgia. 300 Ridgecrest Drive (photograph 54) features a later version of this style. Built in 1939, the house has a stucco exterior and simple window grilles. A short, broad chimney incorporating a small niche is featured on the façade.

The earliest houses in Glenwood include 221 and 223 Myrtle Drive (photograph 34), 103 Delwood Place, and 108 Delwood Place (photograph 60). These were built in 1923, 1926, 1926, and 1927 respectively. The house at 223 Myrtle Drive was designed in the Mediterranean Revival style by recognized Jacksonville architect Ralph S. Fetner. The one-story house has a stucco exterior finish. The façade features a modest parapet above three arched casement windows. The elaborated chimney top has a small tiled roof.

101 Montrose Drive (photograph 36) was built in 1930 by Joe M. Beutell, a well-known local contractor. This Tudor Revival-style house was designed by recognized architect, Russell L. Beutell, a principal in the firm of Daniell and Beutell of Atlanta. It is a two-story masonry veneer home featuring brick, stone, stucco, and false half-timbering on the exterior. Elaborations include a front chimney with two decorative chimney pots, and two stuccoed front-facing gables with a half-timbered appearance. Cast stone trim surrounds the front door. Most windows are casement, some featuring diamond patterned panes. This house was listed in the National Register in 1991.

Probably due to the Great Depression and J. B. Jemison's subsequent financial loss, most of Glenwood was developed from 1935 to 1955. Benjamin Lester Brewton and Howard L. Brewton of B. L. Brewton & Son and the Brewton-Tittle Realty Company purchased Glenwood lots at auction in 1936 and began to heavily promote the area. Howard Brewton built his home in 1931 at 214 Glenwood Drive. B.L. Brewton built the house next door at 212 Glenwood Drive in 1936. The firm constructed many homes in the subdivision including the W. Fred Scott, Sr. houses at 200 Myrtle Drive (photograph 2) and 204 Montrose Drive (photograph 37), the J. L. Roberts house at 209 Myrtle Drive, and the Colonial Revival V. D. Wheet house at 213 Myrtle Drive. The firm also constructed the home of Lloyd Megahee located at 908 E. Washington Street (photograph 3).

The large two-story home of Fred Scott, Sr. at 200 Myrtle Drive (photograph 2) was designed by recognized architect Ralph S. Fetner and built by the Brewton firm as well. This classically inspired house has elements of Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical Revival styles. It has a full façade front porch of slender, simplified columns. Full-length casement windows open onto the porch. The brick veneer home is side gabled with three dormers on the front. One-story side wings have roofline balustrades that match those of the front porch. The front door features sidelights and a fanlight.

By the late 1930s 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 houses. Some have simple Colonial Revival details such as door surrounds or gabled dormers. Others have English Vernacular Revival influences such as gabled front extensions. Some are brick veneered, but wood and synthetic siding are more common.

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Examples of the American Small House of this period can be found at 111 Euclid Drive (photograph 12) and 205 Circle Drive. They each exhibit compact designs with end-gable roofs and a gabled projection over the front entrance. Built in 1940 and 1942 respectively, they represent a house type that proliferated from the Great Depression through the post-World War II years. During the Brewton development period of Glenwood, FHA loans were promoted as a way to finance these homes. Generally built as a response to difficult economic times, several other American Small House examples may be found in Glenwood.

Also during this period, an adjoining area was announced for development in Glenwood. Local contractor Morton Victor Turner purchased a 12- to 15-acre tract. Turner may have been a resident of Glenwood, but his precise address cannot be confirmed. By 1940 Turner had platted the area that includes Circle Drive, Arden Drive, East Washington Street, and Euclid Drive as part of the Belmont Subdivision.

Prince Edward Jinright, a local architect and resident of Glenwood, designed several houses in the subdivision during the 1930s and 1940s. They include his personal residence built in 1940 at 1106 East Clay Street (photograph 47), and the 1936 J.D. McBride house, located next door at 115 Delwood Drive. Both homes reflect elements of the Colonial Revival style. In 1946 Jinright designed an early Ranch House for William B. Bullock at 206 Ridgecrest Drive. Another 1946 Ranch House is located at 110 Myrtle Street (photograph 39, left).

By 1951 the entirety of Glenwood was annexed into Thomasville's city limits. At the time, the area from Ridgecrest Drive to Euclid Drive was being promoted for development by Turner's Real Estate. Both 206 Euclid Drive (photograph 16) and 1304 Arden Circle were built during this era of expansion and reflect the Ranch houses popular during this mid-20th-century period. Ranch houses began appearing in the eastern part of the neighborhood by the late 1940s, and were built in Glenwood through the early 1960s. Ranch houses tend to be low and linear, requiring wider lots. In Glenwood, they have generally conservative details, avoiding the more "contemporary" versions of this house associated with California influences. Most are brick veneered. Many have either a few Colonial Revival elements or no stylistic influences at all.

1305 East Washington Street is an example of a Ranch House built in 1950. The one-story house features a low-pitched roof with a moderate eave overhang and side gables. The brick clad house exhibits decorative shutters and decorative iron porch supports. The house at 1412 East Clay Street (photograph 51) is an example from 1953.

There were few two-story houses built in Glenwood, especially after 1950. The house at 1022 East Washington Street (photograph 58) is one example. Constructed in 1963, it features a central two-story section flanked by one-story wings. The architectural plans for the residence of Dr. and Mrs. William McCollum call it a "Monterey" house. This design motif is reflected in the overhanging second-story balcony with simple posts.

Most of the Glenwood Historic District has retained its historic integrity through both the landscape and the houses. However, there are several noncontributing properties. These include houses built after the period of significance and a few older homes that have lost their integrity through major alterations.

Examples of newer construction in the district include the houses at 206 and 208 Montrose Drive (1998 and 1996), 207 Ridgecrest Drive (1995), and 1025 East Washington Street (1996). 207 Montrose Drive was constructed in 1984 with neo-colonial elements. Some of above examples can be seen in photographs 56 and 57. The Ranch House at 1310 East Clay Street (photograph 50) may be a good example of its type, but was built in 1975, which is outside the period of significance. It appears to be the only house built in Glenwood during the 1970s. The house at 111 Myrtle Drive was constructed in 1980.

There are only a few examples of historic properties that have lost their integrity through changes. 209 Myrtle Drive (photograph 5) dates from Glenwood's early period of development, yet it has experienced significant

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alterations, making it noncontributing to the district. It was constructed in 1935 as the J. L. Roberts home. Numerous additions throughout the decades make it difficult to determine the original design of the house and which sections belong to the original structure. These alterations include a front addition and garage. In 2005 the entire house was covered in vinyl siding. The house at 1303 East Washington Street (1939) is noncontributing because its façade and roofline were altered, and there is a new addition on the side (photograph 11). Overall, these types of changes are rare in Glenwood.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1925-1963

Significant Dates

1925 – Glenwood is platted and streets laid out.

1936 – Second phase of development begins.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Beutell, Russell L. (architect)

Jinright, Prince Edward (architect)

Fetner, S. Ralph (architect)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Glenwood Historic District begins in 1925 with the layout and construction of the subdivision streets and landscaping. It ends in 1963 in order to include the end of the neighborhood's last major phase of historic development. The history of Glenwood would be incomplete without including the houses built in 1961, 1962, and 1963, which represent the last of a design trend established in the 1950s. The

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predominant type of 1950s house was the Ranch House. In Glenwood this trend continued until 1963, which was the end of a major development period. After 1963 only a couple of houses were built until the 1980s and 1990s.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Glenwood Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C at the local level for its importance to the city of Thomasville as one of its first modern garden suburbs. The areas of significance are community planning and development and architecture. The establishment of the Glenwood subdivision occurred 100 years after Thomasville and Thomas County were opened for settlement in the early 1820s. When the city limits were expanded in 1925, they encompassed almost all of what is now the Glenwood Historic District. That same year, local developer and realtor J. B. Jemison purchased two large tracts of land to be platted for housing to the east of MacIntyre Park and the new MacIntyre Park High School. The plans included landscape amenities such as sidewalks, public flowerbeds, and sweeping drives. As with other garden suburbs of the time, the deeds included restrictions related to parcel size, use, setback, and minimum housing prices, as well as the exclusion of African Americans. Initial development was slow through the 1930s, but new developers and additional land resulted in the gradual build-out of the neighborhood from the 1940s through the early 1960s. The Glenwood Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its good intact collection of house types and styles found in middle-class and more affluent suburbs in Georgia from the 1920s through the early 1960s. In the area of community planning and development, Glenwood is significant because it represents an early planned modern subdivision in Thomasville that reflects some of the predominant national trends of its time. It still retains the same layout of streets and lots, which were a departure from the gridiron pattern that had dominated Thomasville's previous development. I. O. Freeman of Atlanta, who was locally promoted as a landscape architect, designed a "system of winding driveways and dignified home sites" with native vegetation and landscape features that are still apparent today.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Glenwood Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its good intact collection of historic residential types and styles, as identified in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context. Included are a variety of excellent examples of early- to mid-20th-century house types and styles common in similar neighborhoods. The Georgian House, Side-gabled Cottage, English Cottage, American Small House, and Ranch House are the predominant types. The major stylistic influences include Colonial Revival, English Vernacular Revival (Tudor Revival), and Spanish Colonial Revival (Mediterranean Revival). Brick, stone, and wood are all used as exterior materials, along with stucco and some synthetic siding. House sizes range from modest to very large. One-story wood frame construction was typical of Glenwood, but there are also several two-story examples. A few locally known architects completed designs. The houses in the district illustrate how popular styles and types of the period were used for a variety of houses. While the district's roots were more affluent than the rest of Thomasville, the effects of the Great Depression slowed development and ultimately affected what was built as middle-class or upper-middle-class housing.

Colonial Revival details were very popular in the first half of the 20th century. These are represented extensively throughout the district on various house types, including the Side-gabled Cottage from the 1920s and 1930s and the American Small House from the 1930s and 1940s. Several variants often identified as

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“Cape Cod” are also represented. A couple of two-story Georgian plan houses also exhibit Colonial Revival details. Tudor Revival (English Vernacular Revival) designs were common in the older portions of the district in the 1920s and 1930s and even into the 1940s, usually on one-story brick cottages. A significant two-story example of a Tudor Revival House is the National Register-listed Joe M. Beutell House from 1930. Glenwood also has a number of good examples of Mediterranean Revival or Spanish Colonial Revival houses, which are relatively rare in Georgia. As the neighborhood developed to the east, there was not a wholesale rejection of historicism. Post-World War II houses, such as the Ranch, tended to be of moderate size and proportion, with traditional elements outnumbering more contemporary designs. The district retains its architectural significance through the numerous intact historic examples that remain.

Some of the important local and regional architects who designed houses in Glenwood include Russell L. Buetell, Prince Edward Jinright, and S. Ralph Fetner. Russell L. Buetell (1891-1943) was a principal in the Atlanta firm of Daniell and Beutell, who were known throughout the state for a variety of architectural works including schools, hospitals, government buildings, and private homes. Beutell designed his brother's 1930 house at 101 Montrose Drive in Glenwood, as well as the Gordon Avenue Apartments (1928), a National Register-listed property in downtown Thomasville. S. Ralph Fetner was a Jacksonville, Florida, architect who designed several houses in Glenwood, such as those at 223 Myrtle Drive and 200 Myrtle Drive. Outside the district, Fetner's designs included the main house of Thomasville's 1938 Mill Creek Plantation (National Register-listed) and the International-style Scott Hotel (1951) downtown. Prince Edward Jinright was a Glenwood resident who founded an architectural firm in Thomasville in 1924. He designed a few houses in Glenwood in the Colonial Revival style, but was also responsible for the first Ranch House in Glenwood in 1946. His son Robert R. Jinright continued the practice and also designed homes in Glenwood.

The district is also significant in the area of community planning and development as a planned subdivision that reflects Thomasville's continued residential growth toward the city's outskirts. The transportation mode that made this possible was the automobile. The formerly downtown residential areas were giving way to commerce, and the city was expanding in all directions, but particularly to the north and east. Modern garden suburbs were new to Thomasville. Although a number of developments were planned in Thomasville in the 1920s, Glenwood was one of the largest after it was completed. The adjacent Wildwood Subdivision was intended for development contemporaneous to Glenwood, but most of its acreage was not built out until decades later.

Glenwood was developed in three phases. J. B. Jemison and Jemison Real Estate Company were involved in the original plan and promotion of 40 acres in 1925. The developer's intention was to provide attractive, well-built homes on large lots that would attract the upper-middle-class. Provisions were made for electricity and other infrastructure, as well as aesthetic concerns such as the landscaping of medians, sidewalks, and curbs. Deed restrictions included the use and size of parcels, price requirement for houses, setback requirements, sanitary restrictions, livestock restrictions, and sign restrictions. The early deeds also stipulated that no one of African descent was to purchase any part of the subdivision. Prominent Thomasville residents, such as politicians and business owners, eventually moved to the development as it was built out over the years.

The second phase of Glenwood's development was initiated by Benjamin Lester Brewton and Howard L. Brewton of B. L. Brewton & Son and the Brewton-Tittle Realty Company starting in 1936. After purchasing the remaining 76 lots, the Brewtons heavily promoted and built out much of what was left undone by Jemison due to the Great Depression. Also during this second phase of development, the Belmont Subdivision plans of Morton Victor Turner, which included Circle Drive, Arden Drive, East Washington Street, and Euclid Drive, were platted. Both the Brewtons and Turner expanded the district eastward, but retained the curved lots and sweeping streets unique to Jemison's original plans. The third phase of development was the build-out of Turner's Belmont plat from Ridgecrest Drive to Euclid Drive in the early 1950s, as promoted by Turner Real

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Estate. With the widespread use of the automobile, some of the later sections no longer had sidewalks, but did generally conform to the landscape concepts of the earlier development.

The Glenwood Historic District is generally characterized by curvilinear streets that reflect the prevailing manner of laying out early-20th-century suburbs in other towns, particularly in the way that the newly created landscape related to the natural features, topography, and drainage patterns. Residential areas of this type were highly successful in many places. When Glenwood was developed, this naturalistic landscape was new to Thomasville's neighborhoods. Whenever possible, the existing pine forest was left minimally disturbed, and even enhanced with plantings of vegetation, such as dogwood trees, oak trees, magnolia trees, azaleas, camellias, sego palms, and boxwood hedges. The oval streets and triangular medians planted with roses became a hallmark of the neighborhood. In a suburban setting, the natural feel tended to be somewhat contrived to evoke a rural aesthetic. Informal landscaping and wooded lots distinguish the residential neighborhood from commercial development to the south. While the early "picturesque" suburbs of the Romantic landscape movement were more commonly associated with affluent urban communities, this upper-middle-class suburb in a medium-sized Southern town was also able to adopt some of the characteristic elements.

The Glenwood Historic District represents several periods of modern residential development within Thomasville, while still retaining much of the original plan from 1925. No other local subdivision exhibits the same layout of streets and lots, and the diversity of 20th century residential design as does Glenwood. The neighborhood is reflective of national community planning trends of the period. These trends favored modern, garden suburbs with curved streets and access to parks and schools over that of the gridiron patterns found closer to town in communities like Thomasville.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Note: *Laura Lee Corbett, a consultant retained by Thomasville Landmarks, Inc., wrote the following section in July 2008 as part of the "Historic District Information Form" for the proposed Glenwood Historic District. It was edited by Georgia Historic Preservation Division staff.*

The establishment of the Glenwood subdivision occurred approximately 100 years after Thomas County and Thomasville were opened up for settlement in the early 1820s. Part of the area that would later become Glenwood first appeared on city maps in 1866. This included the land up to present-day Ridgecrest Drive to the northeast of downtown Thomasville. Previously circular city limits were expanded in all directions in 1925. The new irregular boundary extended eastward up to Euclid Drive in Glenwood.

The 1920s brought the decline of a major tourist era for Thomasville. At the same time, the expansion of the city limits in 1925 reflected the city's continued optimism. Plans for numerous subdivisions in the community were announced during this year (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, December 5, 1925). One of these was planned by local contractor J. L. Turner. It was located near the Archbold Memorial Hospital on the south side of Thomasville (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, August 31, 1925; October 3, 1925). Only a few lots sold that year. The Baybrook Subdivision, located between Colton Avenue and Grady Street in southeast Thomasville, also sold several lots in the same year. Another development called Fairview sold at least eight lots in 1925. The Wildwood Subdivision was also started this year by the Georgia Investment Company and the Fournoy Realty Company. It was described as 300 acres running along East Clay Street up to the "Vashti Home" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, November 30, 1925). The local newspaper commented, "These subdivisions are the logical outcome of the increasing demand for building lots here, which is a direct result of the natural growth of the city" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, December 5, 1925).

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None of the aforementioned subdivisions would be built out as significantly as Glenwood. J. B. Jemison, a local developer and realtor, purchased two tracts of land on May 11, 1925, for \$13,975.50. Acquired from the estate of A. T. and America Young MacIntyre, the 41-acre tract adjoined MacIntyre Park and the proposed site for a new high school for Thomasville. On the same date the *Thomasville Times-Enterprise* reported, "Glenwood is the name of the subdivision that has been recently purchased by Mr. J. B. Jemison and is now being mapped off and prepared for many attractive improvements."

The plat title describes the subdivision as being located on land lots 54 and 55 of the 13th District in Thomasville. The newspaper said, "This tract fronts for one block on Jackson and three blocks between the proposed extension of Washington Street and Clay. This embraces seven blocks of well-located and most desirable property. This gives Mr. Jemison the entire frontage on First Street [*now Glenwood Drive*] which runs from Jackson to Clay, fronting one block the new MacIntyre Park high school and for two more blocks the north section of MacIntyre Park" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, April 11, 1925).

The May 13, 1925 *Thomasville Times-Enterprise* announced, "A field survey has recently been completed, and plans for development and beautification are now being prepared by Mr. I. O. Freeman, Civil Engineer, of Atlanta, a recognized expert in subdivision work. Actual work will proceed as soon as the engineer's plans are received and approved, which should be within the next two weeks." As Thomasville's first major garden suburb, Glenwood was laid out with oval shaped streets and lots that avoided rectilinear corners. Public flowerbeds and proximity to a large public park complimented the sweeping drives of the neighborhood. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate that the historically curved streets and lot designs have been retained for decades.

On June 19, 1925, J. B. Jemison deeded the new subdivision to Jemison Realty Company, a corporation for which he served as president. The deed recorded on November 2, 1925 stated, "No part of the above tract shall be sold to any person of African descent." F. G. Bandelow, a "resident engineer," was responsible for carrying out Freeman's original plans (Letter to Judge H.W. Hopkins from the Jemison Realty Company, September 26, 1925). On October 2, 1925, the *Thomasville Times-Enterprise* reported, "Glenwood Subdivision is being completed. The streets have been cleared and work has begun on the sidewalks and curbs. The three blocks closest to First Street [*presently Glenwood Drive*] will be completed hopefully in several weeks but you can begin to see what it will look like." Lots began selling on November 12, 1925. Deed restrictions included use, size of parcels, price requirements for houses, setback, sanitary restrictions, livestock restrictions, sign restrictions, and rights of telephone egress and ingress on property (Montgomery 1986:15).

By 1926 road paving began in Glenwood. "First Street paving adds to the program that is being made for paving petitions. The plan to pave First Street from East Jackson to the County Line Road, with the additional paving to be done by the developers of Glenwood will be one of the first imposing paving programs underway" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, February 13, 1926). The same year property owners planted 200 roses in the triangular parkway at the Washington Street entrance to the subdivision (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, March 5, 1927). Roses continue to fill several triangular medians along this street, as they have historically.

Several Glenwood houses, particularly on Myrtle Drive and Delwood Place, reflect this 1920s development period. Early homes include 221 Myrtle Drive (W. Fred Scott House), 223 Myrtle Drive (Dr. & Mrs. William Berry Cochran House), 103 Delwood Place (Dr. E. F. Whal House), and 108 Delwood Place (M. T. Nunnally House). These were built in 1923, 1926, 1926, and 1927 respectively. The 1926 Cochran House was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by Jacksonville architect Ralph S. Fetner. The Cochrans' daughter, Ethel, was married to Fred Scott, Sr. The architect Fetner was a relative of the Scotts as well (Thomas County Historical Society, *Gracious Gardens of Thomasville* tour brochure 2008). Each

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mentioned house is still in existence and reflects popular revival styles and house types of the day such as Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and English Vernacular Revival.

By 1930 only a few houses had been built in Glenwood and residents requested the city to cut the weeds on the sidewalks (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, September 9, 1930). "Development of this residential section was begun about ten years ago when a few choice lots were sold by the Jemison Realty Company, original developers. At that time, several nice homes were erected, but with the advent of the depression home building ceased" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, April 24, 1937). The fierce land speculation of the 1920s followed by the Great Depression curtailed most building efforts in Glenwood and left other planned subdivisions in Thomasville incomplete.

Some building efforts did continue, reflecting the wealth of Glenwood's prominent residents. The Joe M. Beutell House, located at 101 Montrose Drive, was built in 1930 by the owner, who was a local contractor. Beutell came to Thomasville from Atlanta in 1928 to build the First Baptist Church on N. Broad Street. He was also responsible for the construction of the Gordon Avenue Apartments (1928), Birdwood Mansion (1930), Box Hall Plantation (1931), and the R. C. Balfour, Jr. House. Beutell resided at his Glenwood home until the mid 1930s (Montgomery 1986:11-12). Russell L. Beutell (1891-1943), architect and a principal in the firm of Daniell and Beutell of Atlanta, designed the Joe M. Beutell House, as well as the local Gordon Avenue Apartments. He also designed the Gainesville (Georgia) City Hall, the Hall County Courthouse, a bus station in Atlanta, and a sanitarium in Alto. His work with Sydney S. Daniell specialized in health clinics and schools (Montgomery 1986:12).

Judge Reason Bell (1880-1962), a member of the Georgia Supreme Court, is also associated with the home at 101 Montrose Drive. Bell served as Solicitor General of the Albany Circuit (1913-1921), in the Georgia Supreme Court of Appeals (1922-1932), as Georgia Supreme Court Justice (1932-1943), as Chief Justice (1943-1947), and as Justice Emeritus (1949-1962). In 1940 Jennie Vereen Bell purchased 101 Montrose Drive from Joe Beutell and the house served as Judge Bell's principal residence until his death in 1962 (Montgomery 1986:12-13). Vereen McNeil Bell (1911-1944), a recognized Georgia author, is associated with the home as well. The only son of Judge and Mrs. Bell, Vereen Bell was a writer of fiction.

J. B. Jemison continued selling individual lots until late 1935 when an auction was held. In September 1936 he sold the remaining 76 lots to Benjamin Lester Brewton and Howard L. Brewton of B. L. Brewton & Son and the Brewton-Tittle Realty Company. "Recently the remainder of the unsold portion of this subdivision was purchased by the Brewton-Tittle Realty Company, prominent local realty factors and immediately they began development of this very desirable property on a big scale. Their purchase of the property followed an auction sale held about 18 months ago in which a number of lots were sold to local people, several of whom are now building homes on them" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, April 24, 1937). Many of the houses reflecting this early decade of development in Glenwood reflect revival styles. These include Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Spanish Eclectic, and English Vernacular Revival.

B. L. Brewton & Son began developing subdivisions in Thomasville in 1935, beginning with North Mallette Heights. This included North Mitchell Street, Clay Street, Washington Street, and Monroe Street, located to the northwest of Glenwood. All of this area was purchased from E.M. Mallette. The Brewton firm also developed the Brookhaven Subdivision in 1938. The firm completed the Thomasville Municipal Building in 1940. Howard Brewton built his home in Glenwood in 1931 at 214 Glenwood Drive (Willett 2007:11-12). It was later sold to Henry A. Steyerman of Steyerman's Department Store (1950-1951 city directory). B.L. Brewton built the house next door at 212 Glenwood Drive in 1936. This home was later sold to Green Alday (1950-1951 city directory).

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The Brewton firm constructed many homes in the Glenwood Subdivision including the W. Fred Scott, Sr. houses at 200 Myrtle Drive and 221 Myrtle Drive, the J. L. Roberts House at 209 Myrtle Drive, and the V. D. Wheat House at 213 Myrtle Drive (Willett 2007: 12; *Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, April 24, 1937). The firm also built the home of Lloyd Megahee located at 908 E. Washington Street (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, September 18, 1937). Other houses completed during the early period of the Brewton's acquisition of Glenwood include 224 Glenwood Drive (C. H. Jones), 909 E. Washington Street (J. H. "Fritz" Frohberg), 114 Glenwood Drive (Greene Alday), 115 Delwood Place (J. D. McBride), and 118 Glenwood Drive (E. S. Boyette). All aforementioned homes are still extant.

The following is a list of several 1937 lot owners and homeowners in Glenwood with their associated professions: (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, April 24, 1937):

- W.J. Powell – former mayor and city commissioner of Thomasville; owned a wholesale fruit and vegetable business called W.J. Powell Company.
- Dr. William M. Searcy, Jr. - highly decorated World War II veteran who was involved with the transformation of the U. S. Army cavalry from horses to jeeps and tanks.
- Edgar Brandon – Vice President, Brandon Grocery Company.
- D.R. Pringle – superintendent of the city light plant of Thomasville for 34 years.
- Judge H.W. Hopkins – former mayor of Thomasville; former state senator; established Hopkins Real Estate Agency; responsible for producing first gas lines for Thomasville; primary force behind Thomasville's growth as a resort community.
- Lee E. Kelly – owner and editor of the *Thomasville Times-Enterprise*; former state senator.
- Lilly Wade – associated with Cleveland industrialist J.A. Wade who owned a local plantation.
- J.D. McBride – partner, Alday-McBride Feed Company.
- V.D. Wheat – engaged in the refrigeration and restaurant businesses; helped to organize the Republican party in south Georgia and served as Chairman of the Thomas County Republicans in the early 1950s.
- Greene Alday – owner of Alday Feed Company.
- Lloyd Megahee – affiliated with Megahee-Speight Company auto parts distribution.

In 1937 W. Fred Scott, Sr., founder of the Bank of Thomas County, purchased additional parcels in Glenwood, including a number of lots in block five (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, September 18, 1937). Scott also served as a state senator and was awarded state contracts to build bridges, pave highways and airport runways. In 1938 Elva and Fred Scott, Sr. constructed a Colonial Revival home at 200 Myrtle Street. The large house was designed on "a Mount Vernon Colonial pattern by Mr. Ralph Fetner, architect of Jacksonville, who has designed several fine buildings here and many elsewhere" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, February 19, 1938). S. Ralph Fetner was a relative of the Scotts and had designed the earlier 1926 Cochran House, located at 223 Myrtle Drive, for Fred Scott's former in-laws (Thomas County Historical Society, *Gracious Gardens of Thomasville* tour brochure 2008). Fetner also designed the main house of local Mill Creek Plantation (1938). Fetner was later responsible for designing the Scott Hotel constructed in 1951 by Fred Scott, Jr. Located in downtown Thomasville, the hotel reflected a local version of the International Style. During this same time, Fetner designed a new housing project in Thomasville (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise Progress Edition*, July 12, 1951). The house located behind 200 Myrtle Drive, at 204 Montrose Drive, was originally constructed by the Scotts as a play/party house. As part of the original lots purchased by the Scotts, it was later sold off as a separate house after the death of Mrs. Scott.

During this period, an adjoining area was announced for development. Local contractor Morton Victor Turner purchased a 12- to 15-acre tract with frontage on the Moultrie Highway [currently *East Jackson Street*] "just beyond Glenwood" (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, 1937). A plat map dated November 1940 indicates that Circle Drive, Arden Drive, East Washington Street, and Euclid Drive were platted at this time as part of the Belmont Subdivision. The newly platted streets curved in keeping with the existing streets, and functioned as

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a seamless extension of Glenwood. Other areas of Thomasville experienced some growth radiating toward the city limits, but on streets that had been previously established with homes closer to town.

The Brewtons continued Glenwood's development into the 1940s. Resident architect, Prince Edward Jinright, designed several homes in the subdivision during this period. Jinright founded a local architectural firm in 1924. His Glenwood designs include his residence at 1106 East Clay Street, built in 1940, and the J.D. McBride House, located next door at 115 Delwood. The McBride House (1937) was built on one of several lots purchased by Jinright as an investment (Robert Jinright interview). It was also one of the first built after the Brewtons began developing the area (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise Progress Edition*, September 18, 1937). Both homes reflect elements of the Colonial Revival style. In 1946 Jinright designed an early Ranch House for William B. Bullock at 206 Ridgecrest Drive.

Several examples of the American Small House were built in the early 1940s as a response to difficult economic times. The houses at 111 Euclid Drive and 205 Circle Drive exhibit compact designs with side-gable roofs and small wings to one side. Built in 1940 and 1942 respectively, they represent a house type that proliferated from the Great Depression through the post World War II years. Passage of the 1934 National Housing Act created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). This entity created a major financing mechanism to help construct houses. FHA's 1936 "Principals of Planning Small Houses" and reissue in 1940 provided guiding principals for this house type. During the Brewton development period of Glenwood, FHA loans were promoted. "Financing can be easily arranged through the F.H.A. plan which insures mortgage loans made by local banks and other qualified institutions..." (*Thomasville Times-Enterprise*, April 24, 1937).

The Glenwood neighborhood did not experience many physical changes during the World War II period. Most young families had moved to the subdivision prior to the war because of the nearby MacIntyre School (Teresa Brown interview). Some military officers did relocate to the neighborhood. Such was the case with the B.L. Brewton home (212 Glenwood Drive), which was sold to an army captain and his wife after the death of Mr. Brewton (Anne Wise interview).

A 1944-1946 map indicates that all of Glenwood Drive, Montrose Drive, and Delwood Place were paved by that time. Other paved streets were Myrtle Drive from East Washington to East Clay streets, and East Washington Street up to Ridgecrest Drive. Street gutters throughout the Glenwood Subdivision were put in long before the street paving. Curved intersections with triangular medians filled with roses were a hallmark of the neighborhood during this period, and remain throughout much of the neighborhood. The medians that once ran along East Clay Street at the intersections of Delwood, Myrtle and Ridgecrest were later removed. The house at 118 Delwood Place was constructed at an angle on the lot in order to face one of the triangular medians that once existed on East Clay Street.

The era that followed World War II represented a period of population growth for Thomasville, although not for Thomas County. In 1951 the city limits were expanded in all directions to Pinetree Boulevard, the perimeter road originally laid out in the 1880s by Henry Sanford. Commercial strip development began during this period. Subdivisions began filling in the incorporated area with the Ranch houses of the 1950s and 1960s. Some areas of the city being developed during this period include the neighborhoods surrounding Glen Arven Country Club and Thomas University in southeast Thomasville (Robert Jinright interview).

By 1951 the entirety of Glenwood was encompassed within Thomasville's city limits. East Jackson Street began to be affected by commercial strip development. Euclid Drive, which was platted in 1940 and first appears in the 1944-1945 city directory, began to be built out. The Calvary Baptist Church, located at 200 Euclid Drive, was constructed in 1952 on a tract of land given by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Searcy (*Heritage of Thomas County, Georgia*, p. 29). (This church was replaced in 1985, and is outside the district boundaries.)

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The home of Robert and Anne Wise, Jr., was completed at 206 Euclid Drive in 1952. This property was purchased from the Searcy's as well. At the time, this area from Ridgecrest Drive to Euclid Drive was being promoted for development by Turner's Real Estate (Anne Wise interview). 1304 Arden Drive was constructed in 1950 by John L. Turner, III, a salesman at the local Ford dealership, Thomasville Sales Company (1950-1951 city directory; Betty Jinright interview). Both 206 Euclid Drive and 1304 Arden Circle reflect the Ranch houses popular during this mid-20th-century period. They each feature long, low proportions and extended rectangular plans with low-gabled roofs.

1010 E. Washington Street reflects another of the mid-20th-century homes of Glenwood. Built around 1950 for Ruth and Lloyd Watson, the house reflects a more traditional design with Colonial Revival influences. The home is associated with other residents of Glenwood, the Scott family. Ruth Watson and Elva Scott were sisters and their husbands were in the construction business together (Thomas County Historical Society, *Gracious Gardens of Thomasville* tour brochure 2008).

Some Glenwood residents of note during this mid-20th-century period include:

- Prince E. Jinright – local architect.
- Ralph I. Faulk – owned Faulk Chevrolet; former Thomasville city commissioner; sister was professional golfer Mary Lena Faulk.
- Odis A. Johnson – attorney; owned a local lumber mill with his wife; former Thomas County Democratic Party Chair; Mayor of Thomasville during Civil Rights era.
- Hugh Neel Bracey - affiliated with Bracey Lumber Company.
- Richard M. Bracey – affiliated with Bracey Lumber Company.
- Langdon S. Flowers – President, Flowers Industries; son of Joseph Flowers who established the company.
- Henry A. Steyerma - affiliated with Steyerma's Department Store.
- William B. Bullock – President, Commercial Bank; former Thomasville city commissioner.
- John L. Turner, III – salesman, Thomasville Sales Co. (local Ford dealership); son of John L. Turner, Jr. who owned the dealership and developed Turner's Subdivision.

Desegregation efforts of the 1960s did not immediately affect Glenwood's residential demographics, as the neighborhood continued to remain an affluent, white subdivision of Thomasville. However, fear associated with the Cold War era was present in the community. Concern for safety and security is evidenced in the home located at 1106 East Washington Street, as the residence included a fallout shelter within the plan. Constructed in 1962 for Dr. and Mrs. William McCollum, the house exhibits a modern interpretation of the Monterey design featuring a second story balcony with simple posts. The home was designed by Robert R. Jinright, AIA, a local architect who continued the practice of his father, Prince Edward Jinright. In addition to being residents of the neighborhood, both father and son were responsible for several home designs in Glenwood. Robert Jinright joined the architectural firm in 1954, was named partner in 1960 and became president in 1974. Prominent clients included Flowers Industries and Shields and Company (Robert Jinright interview).

Very little development occurred in Glenwood after 1963, and the neighborhood retains its character from the period of significance. In the 1980s and early 1990s, a few houses were built on previously undeveloped lots, such the four lots east of the large estate at 200 Myrtle Street. However, most lots were built out by the 1960s, and there was little room for infill after that.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Interviews

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- Jinright, Betty. Glenwood resident, Thomasville, Georgia. Interview with Brent Runyon, April 22, 2008.
- Jinright, Robert. Glenwood resident, Thomasville, Georgia. Interview with Laura Lee Corbett, June 13, 2008.
- Wise, Anne. Glenwood resident, Thomasville, Georgia. Interview with Brent Runyon, April 16, 2008.

Architectural Plans

"Monterey" Residence, Dr. & Mrs. William McCollum, Thomasville Georgia, 1962. On file at the firm of Jinright, Ryan and Lynn, Thomasville, Georgia.

Maps and Plats

- "Belmont Subdivision, M.V. Turner, Blocks 4-5-6-7-8, Thomas Co. Georgia," November 1940. On file at the Thomas County Historical Society, Thomasville, Georgia.
- "City of Thomasville Georgia; Federal Security Agency Public Health Service Communicable Disease Center Dysentery Studies Project," May 1949. On file at the Thomas County Historical Society, Thomasville, Georgia.
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- Sanborn Insurance Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Thomasville, Georgia, 1928, 1938 amendment to 1928, and 1950 amendment to 1928. On file at the Thomas County Historical Society, Thomasville, Georgia.
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 80721 (NAHRGIS)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 85
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

(Note: The following UTM references are in North American Datum 1927, in order to be consistent with the submitted USGS topographic map.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>215600</u>	<u>3416430</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>216650</u>	<u>3416510</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>216320</u>	<u>3416930</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>215990</u>	<u>3416000</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated district is indicated by a heavy line drawn to scale on the attached National Register Historic District Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the intact and contiguous subdivision of Glenwood as developed in 1925 by Jemison Realty Company, continued in 1935 by B. L. Brewton & Son, and expanded to the east in the 1940s with the addition of the Belmont Subdivision. Beyond the district to the east of Euclid Drive are houses that were developed many years later. The northern edge of the district is East Clay Street. The north side of East Clay contains houses that were developed around the same time as Glenwood, but they originated as part of other subdivisions, and are therefore not included. The western edge of the district is bounded by MacIntyre Park and MacIntyre Park High School, both listed in the National Register in 2000. The southern edge of the district was selected to exclude the commercial development along East Jackson Street, which dates primarily from the late 20th century. Laurel Hill Cemetery abuts the southwestern corner of the district.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Denise P. Messick, historian
organization Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division date August 2010
street & number 245 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone 404-656-2840
city or town Atlanta state Georgia zip code 30334
e-mail denise.messick@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Glenwood Historic District

City or Vicinity: Thomasville

County: Thomas State: Georgia

Photographer: James R. Lockhart

Date Photographed: December 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 63. 909 East Washington Street. Photographer facing northwest.

2 of 63. 200 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing northeast.

3 of 63. 908 East Washington Street. Photographer facing south.

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- 4 of 63. 101 Montrose Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 5 of 63. 209 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 63. 205 and 207 Montrose Drive. Photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 63. 300 block of Ridgecrest Drive, west side. Photographer facing northeast.
- 8 of 63. 1201 East Washington Street. Photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 63. 1203 East Washington Street. Photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 63. 1202 East Washington Street. Photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 63. 1303 East Washington Street. Photographer facing north.
- 12 of 63. 111 Euclid Drive. Photographer facing south.
- 13 of 63. 1309 East Washington Street (foreground). Photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 63. 1300 block of East Washington Street. Photographer facing west.
- 15 of 63. 201 Euclid Drive. Photographer facing south.
- 16 of 63. 206 Euclid Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 17 of 63. 213 Euclid Drive (on left). Photographer facing northwest.
- 18 of 63. 107 and 111 (Arden) Circle. Photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 63. 1300 block of Arden Drive. Photographer facing northeast.
- 20 of 63. 111 (Belmont) Circle. Photographer facing southwest.
- 21 of 63. 113 and 115 (Belmont) Circle. Photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 63. 109 (Belmont) Circle. Photographer facing south.
- 23 of 63. 204 (Belmont) Circle. Photographer facing northwest.
- 24 of 63. 116 Glenwood Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 25 of 63. 117 Glenwood Drive (MacIntyre School). Photographer facing northwest. *(Note: This property is outside the boundaries of the Glenwood Historic District.)*
- 26 of 63. 128 and 126 Glenwood Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 27 of 63. East Washington Street at Glenwood Drive. Photographer facing north.

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- 28 of 63. Glenwood Drive at MacIntyre Park. Photographer facing north.
- 29 of 63. MacIntyre Park. Photographer facing northwest. *(Note: This property is outside the boundaries of the Glenwood Historic District.)*
- 30 of 63. 218 Glenwood Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 31 of 63. 220 Glenwood Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 32 of 63. 1000 block of East Clay Street. Photographer facing northeast. *(Note: This property is outside the boundaries of the Glenwood Historic District.)*
- 33 of 63. 224 and 222 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing southeast.
- 34 of 63. 221 and 223 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing southwest.
- 35 of 63. 216 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing southeast.
- 36 of 63. 101 Montrose Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 37 of 63. 204 Montrose Drive. Photographer facing east/northeast.
- 38 of 63. 115 and 117 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing south.
- 39 of 63. 110 and 108 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing southeast.
- 40 of 63. 109 and 107 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing south.
- 41 of 63. 105 and 107 Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing northwest.
- 42 of 63. 101 Myrtle Drive, from East Jackson Street. Photographer facing northwest.
- 43 of 63. East Jackson Street at Myrtle Drive. Photographer facing northwest.
- 44 of 63. East Jackson Street at Glenwood Drive. Photographer facing northeast.
- 45 of 63. 8 Belmont Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 46 of 63. 16 Belmont Drive. Photographer facing west.
- 47 of 63. 1106 Clay Street. Photographer facing east.
- 48 of 63. 118 Delwood Place. Photographer facing east.
- 49 of 63. 1202 East Clay Street. Photographer facing east.
- 50 of 63. 1310 East Clay Street. Photographer facing east.
- 51 of 63. 1412 East Clay Street. Photographer facing east.

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- 52 of 63. 308 Ridgecrest Drive. Photographer facing north.
- 53 of 63. 307 Ridgecrest Drive. Photographer facing northwest.
- 54 of 63. 300 Ridgecrest Drive. Photographer facing northeast.
- 55 of 63. 214 Ridgecrest Drive. Photographer facing east/northeast.
- 56 of 63. Ridgecrest Drive at East Washington Street. Photographer facing southwest.
- 57 of 63. 208, 205, and 207 Montrose Drive. Photographer facing northwest.
- 58 of 63. 1022 East Washington Street. Photographer facing west.
- 59 of 63. 206 Delwood Place. Photographer facing north.
- 60 of 63. 108 Delwood Place. Photographer facing north.
- 61 of 63. 108 Delwood Place. Photographer facing northeast.
- 62 of 63. 107 Delwood Place. Photographer facing west.
- 63 of 63. 201 Montrose Drive. Photographer facing northeast.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

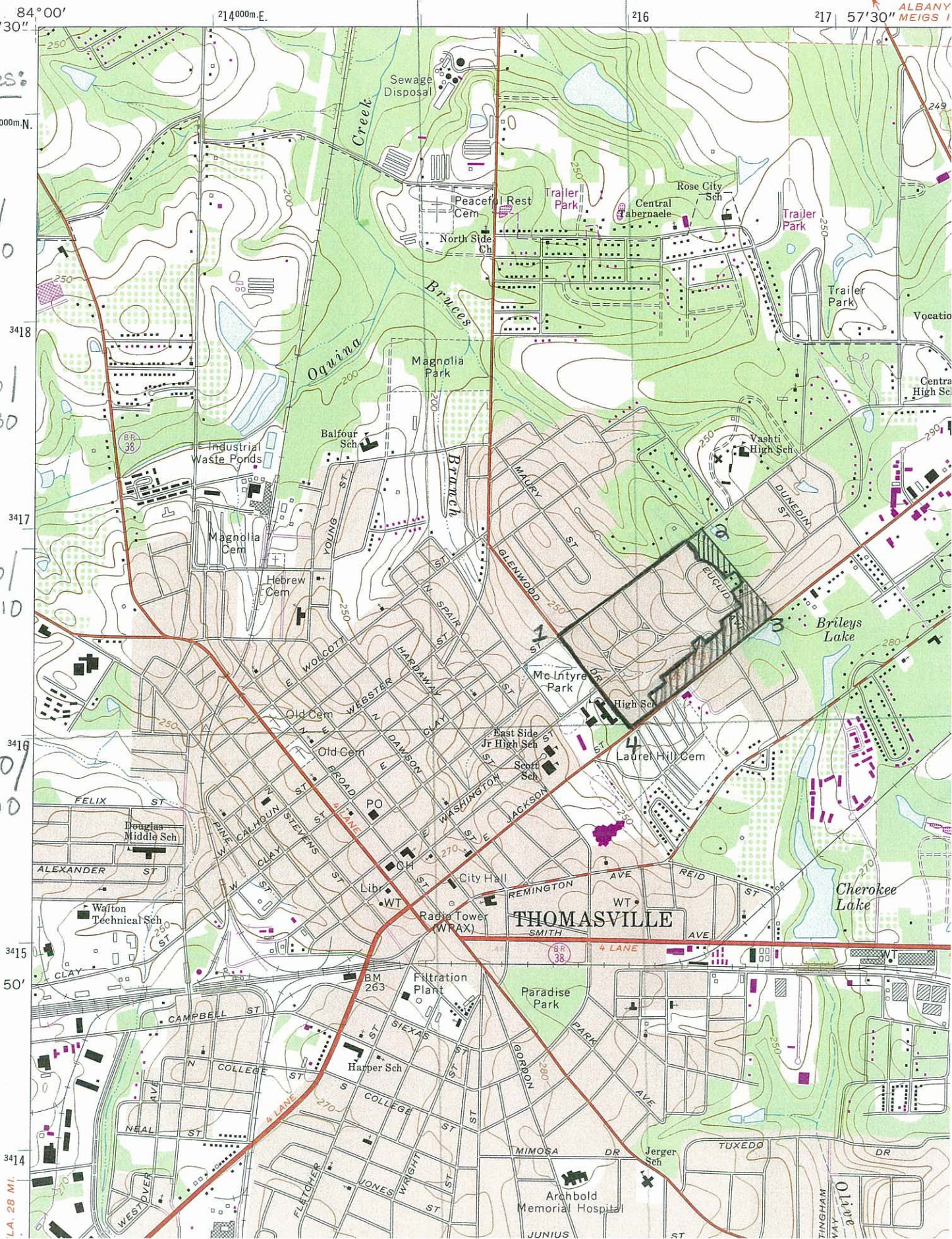
Glenwood Historic District
Thomas County, Georgia

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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