

City of Hampton, Georgia

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

PHASE 2



City of Hampton
Final Report • August 2018

FINAL REPORT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Phase Two/Final Phase: Community-Wide Historic Resources Survey

City of Hampton, Georgia

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Hampton, Henry County, Georgia (City), a certified local government (CLG), was awarded a 2017 Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Historic Preservation Division (HPD) for a Phase Two/Final Phase Community-Wide Historic Resources Survey. The Phase Two survey completes the documentation of historic resources within the city limits and supplements the Phase One Historic Resources Survey completed in August 2017.

The Phase Two/Final Phase Historic Resources Survey documented 262 resources constructed through 1978 located within the City's physical limits and outside the Phase One survey area. This Historic Resources Survey Report describes and analyzes that documentation. A table of resources surveyed is located in Appendix A. The surveyed resources are within a number of noncontiguous areas identified on the Phase Two Historic Resources Survey Map in Appendix B.

This survey report includes recommendations regarding potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of surveyed resources. However, these recommendations are made with the following disclaimer:

It should be noted that this historic resource survey report does not in any way change the City of Hampton's existing individual property or historic district listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Any amendments to existing listings and/or the nomination of additional properties or districts, including those recommended herein, must be made through the National Register of Historic Places process according to 36 CFR 60, as amended.

Recommendations for historic districts and individual properties that may be potentially eligible for local designation and/or NRHP listing are discussed in *VII. Recommendations for Future Preservation Activities*. Any potential historic districts or individual properties will need further research and documentation for nomination to the NRHP.

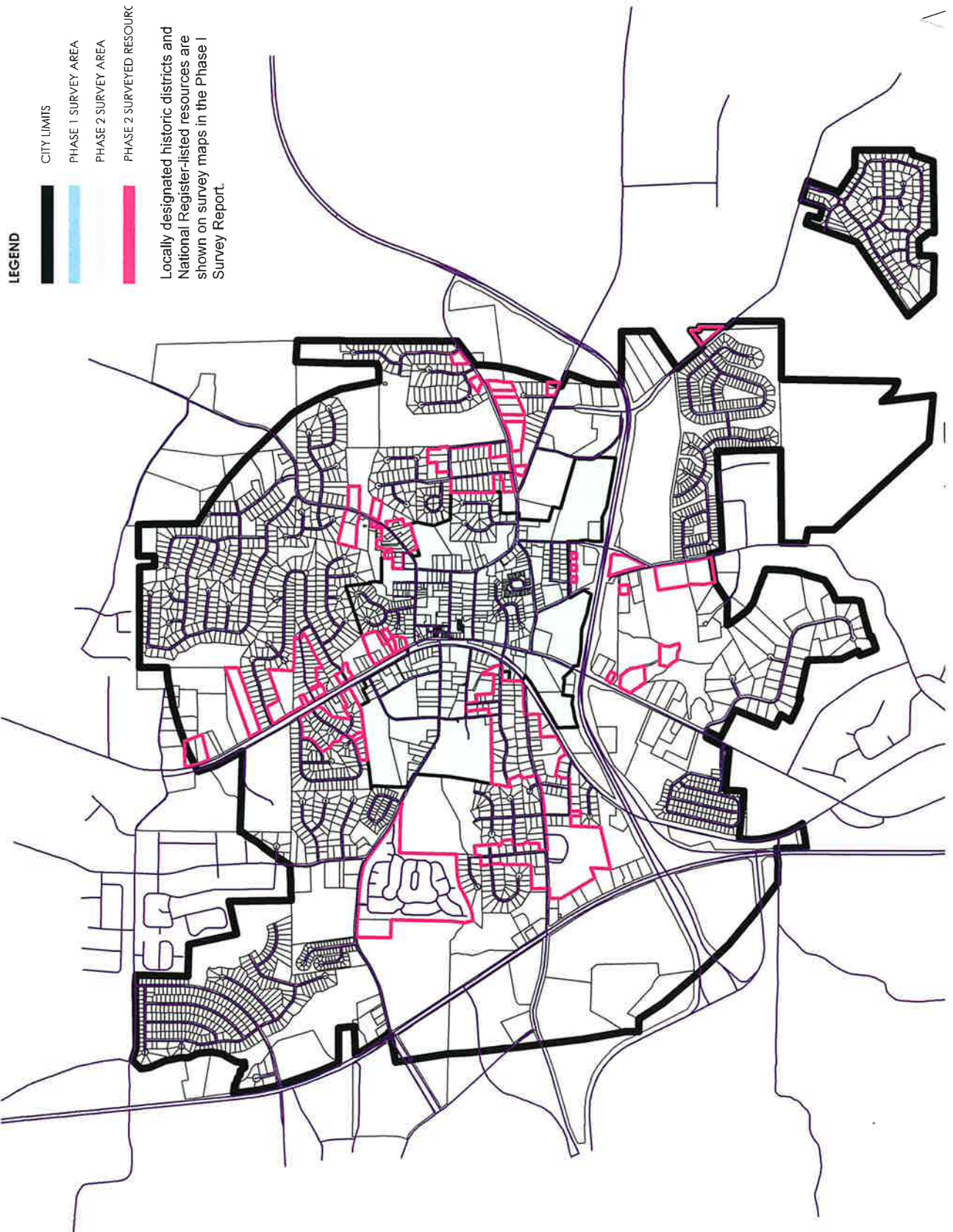


Figure 1: Phase Two Historic Resources Survey Map

IV. DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

The early developmental history of the City of Hampton, and its core downtown and residential areas, is outlined in the Phase One Historic Resources Survey Report finalized in August 2017. This Phase Two developmental history gives a brief summary of the City's early development, then focuses on development in the Phase Two survey area surrounding the City's core that largely dates from the decades of the mid-twentieth century.

As the Phase One developmental history points out, the community that became Hampton was originally known as Bear Creek Station. Bear Creek was incorporated in 1872 and became the Town of Hampton in 1873. The Central of Georgia Railroad had been constructed through the area that would become Hampton in 1851, and a wooden railroad depot had been built. Buying, selling, and transporting cotton in support of the area's cotton mill industries was the backbone of the area's economy during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and drove Hampton's development.³ With the booming cotton business, the wooden depot became too small for the amount of shipping activity, and in 1881 the existing brick depot was completed. Hampton was the only rail connection in Henry County at the time, and the town experienced a building boom around 1880 that included the depot, cotton warehouses, a hotel, and numerous residences. The boom slowed, however, with the 1882 construction of a rail line and depot in nearby McDonough.⁴

The community of Hampton developed along the railroad line. East and West Main streets were laid out parallel to and on either side of the rail line. The downtown commercial area developed on the east side of the railroad adjacent to the depot. Residential neighborhoods developed around the downtown commercial area on both the east and west sides of the rail line. Two late-nineteenth-century houses in the Phase Two survey area were some of the earliest houses in the community. The Turner-Fields House at 76 East Main Street, just north of downtown, is a late-nineteenth-century house documented in tax records as constructed in 1870. The Curry-Fisk-Landis House, an outlying rural property on the City's south side at 58 West King Road, is documented in tax records as 1890; however, the property owner estimates the house was there by 1868.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps document Hampton's development from 1890 to 1923 and illustrate the significance of cotton to the city's economy by the number of cotton-related businesses within the community. The 1890 Sanborn map documents the city's population at 600. A number of cotton warehouses were located in and around downtown, including the large A. J. Henderson cotton and guano warehouse on East Main Street at the rail line, and the E. G. Harris cotton gin on Mill (now Elm) Street. The Henderson Manufacturing Company, making ladies underwear, had been established by A. J. Henderson on James Street by 1900, and an additional cotton gin was located south of the depot. Five years later, Hampton Cotton Mills had been constructed one-half mile west of West Main Street.⁵

By 1911, the city's population had grown to 1100, and more and larger residences had been constructed on both sides of downtown, particularly along Oak Street west of the rail line. Henderson Manufacturing Company continued to expand its business at James and East Main streets. A number of active cotton gins and warehouses remained in and around downtown. Other businesses, including a buggy and a fertilizer company, were also contributing to the local economy. The Hampton Electric and Water Company had been constructed west of the depot, providing electricity and water to the community's businesses and residences.⁶

The city's two cotton mills, Henderson Manufacturing Company and Hampton Cotton Mills, formed the basis of the town's economy, particularly during the height of their operation in the 1920s and 1930s.⁷ Henderson

3. Kisa Hooks, *Historic Resources Survey: Phase 1: Community-Wide Historic Survey for Hampton, Georgia*, August 2017; Emily Griffin, "Hampton and Her History," (undated).

4. "Hampton Depot," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1979.

5. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Map & Government Information Library, University of Georgia.

6. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1890-1911), Digital Library of Georgia, accessed March 9, 2018.

7. "Henderson Manufacturing Company," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2004.

Manufacturing was purchased by Hampton Cotton Mills in 1919 and by 1923 had become Hampton Cotton Mills #2.⁸ The 1923 Sanborn maps document the continued prevalence of these cotton-related industries. Map #4 of the 1923 maps shows the area west of the rail line in the vicinity of Hampton Cotton Mills #1. (See *Figure 2: 1923 Sanborn Map*) Woodlawn Avenue, Cunningham Street, and College (now Central), included in the Phase Two survey area, are lined with what appears to be mill housing associated with the nearby mill. These houses were probably constructed around 1905 when Hampton Cotton Mills was established.⁹

Development in the Phase Two survey area, outside the City's historic core, was minimal during the 1920s and 1930s. South of Woodlawn Avenue, the road that would become Woolsey Road was largely undeveloped and contained only a few houses at its east end near West Main Street. Residential development on the north side of downtown extended farther north on both East and West Main streets with a few houses added on each side of the rail line. In 1923, the historically African-American neighborhood on Elm Street included a "Colored Church" (no longer extant) in the block east of downtown (in the Phase One survey area) and a few houses scattered along the street.¹⁰ By 1939, the neighborhood's residential development was concentrated on the north side of the street along a previous alignment that explains the setback of the houses in this area today.¹¹ The current straighter alignment was also in place by that time. Fewer houses were built along the street's south side, but among these was the Queenie Mae Jinks House, the home of a former African-American school teacher, at 44 Elm Street.¹²

The boll weevil's destruction of cotton crops in Georgia during the 1910s and 1920s, and the Great Depression of the 1930s, dramatically reduced cotton production and adversely affected cotton manufacturing industries, including those in Hampton. The Henderson Manufacturing Company/Hampton Cotton Mills #2 in downtown Hampton closed in 1936. The Henderson family then established the Henderson Foundry and Machine Works in the Hampton Cotton Mills #1 complex west of downtown.¹³

In 1940, Southern States Equipment Corporation, an electrical engineering and infrastructure company, purchased the Foundry building from the Henderson family as a place to locate their business in Hampton. The Henderson's business continued to operate alongside Southern States until 1946 when Southern States acquired the entire property. Southern States became a major employer in the city and remains in business today at the same location, producing high voltage switching equipment.¹⁴

The presence of Southern States as a major employer in the City of Hampton brought about increased residential development in several locations within the Phase Two survey area during the post-World War II years of the late 1940s and 1950s. Houses constructed on Woodlawn Avenue during this time were largely associated with Southern States. According to several Woodlawn Avenue property owners, many of the houses on the street were built for the company's management and high-level employees. Either 19 or 23 Woodlawn was home to a Southern States vice president. 26 Woodlawn Avenue was built by Joe and Billie Phillips in the late 1940s; Joe Phillips was an engineer for Southern States.¹⁵ According to the property owner, 36 Woodlawn Avenue was built by Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Burdeshaw, also associated with the company. Based on the original architectural plans, dated July 3, 1958, in possession of the property owner, the house was designed by architect Dick B. Spangler, whose office was located at 212 Masonic Building in Griffin, Georgia.¹⁶

Part of Woodlawn Avenue and Woolsey Road, just south of the Southern States plant, is shown on a 1956 plat for the subdivision of land owned by the company. (See *Figure 3: 1956 Plat of Southern States*

8. Ibid.

9. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, UGA. The 1923 Sanborn map #4 is the first that shows the Woodlawn Avenue, Cunningham Street, and Woolsey Road area that is part of the Phase Two survey area.

10. Ibid.

11. 1939 Aerial Photograph, Map & Government Information Library, University of Georgia.

12. Information about the Queenie Mae Jinks House and its former resident was obtained in an interview with the property owner of 42 Elm Street.

13. "Henderson Manufacturing Company," NR nomination.

14. "Henderson Manufacturing Company," NR nomination; Southern States, *A Century of Innovation and Reliability: The Southern States Story*.

15. Information obtained from interviews with several Woodlawn Avenue property owners.

16. Information obtained from property owner Peter Bonner, 36 Woodlawn Avenue.

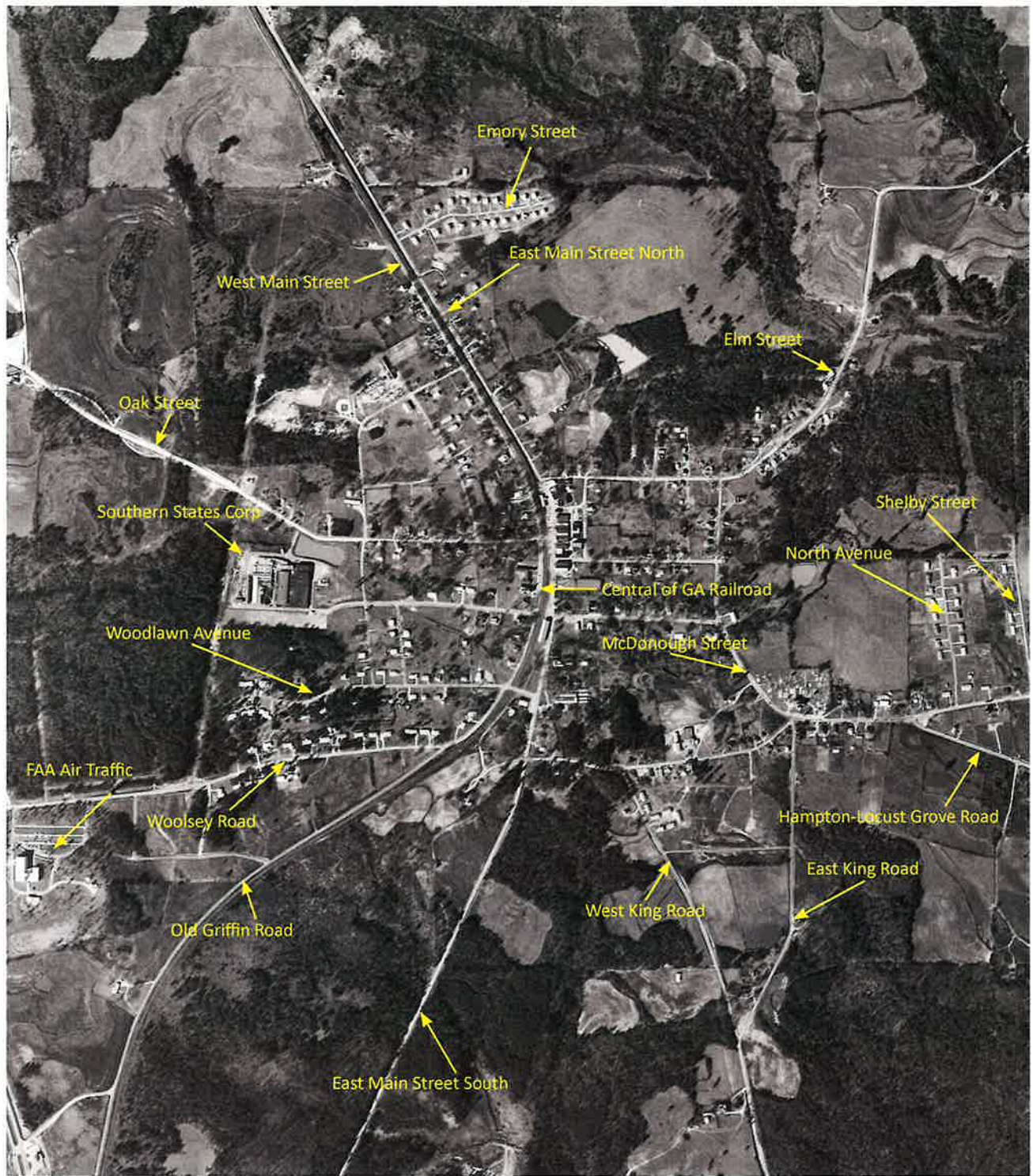


Figure 4: 1962 Aerial photograph of Hampton

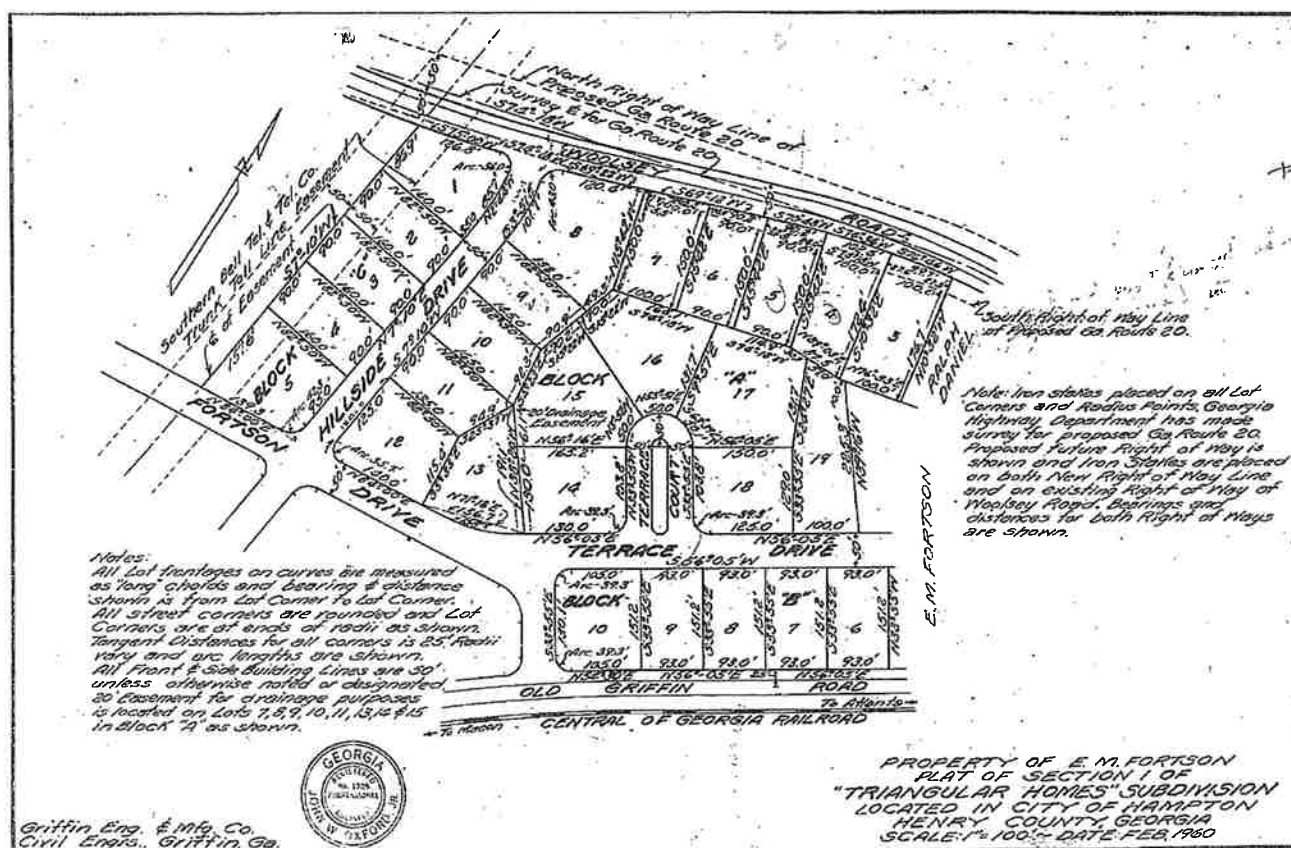


Figure 6: 1960 Plat of Section I of Triangular Homes Subdivision, showing a portion of Woolsey Road, Hillside Drive, and Fortson Drive

property was owned by the Southern States corporation, but it is not known if the company was involved in building the subdivision. Woodlawn Avenue and Brook Avenue are shown as cross streets. The intention may have been to connect to the existing Woodlawn Avenue, although that did not take place. The plat laid out requirements for building in the subdivision, including a minimum of 1,300 square feet of enclosed living space and a minimum cost of \$17,300 for each house. According to tax records, the houses on Ridge Drive were constructed from 1963 to 1973, with most dating from the 1960s. The ranch and split-level houses here are generally larger and more architecturally detailed than 1960s houses in other subdivisions; many of them have Colonial Revival style details.

The automobile service station at 44 Woolsey Road is shown on the Woodland Subdivision plat at the southwest corner of Ridge Drive; the service station was constructed in 1960. An automobile repair garage at 88 Woolsey Road was constructed next to the service station in 1978. These auto-related businesses served the growing residential areas along Woolsey Road and adjoining streets.

The south side of the City remained largely rural during the 1960s and 1970s, with only a few houses constructed along East Main Street South, East and West King Roads, and South Hampton Road. Lake Hampton, on the east side of East Main Street South, had been constructed by 1964. The house at 75 East Main Street South, at the edge of Lake Hampton, was constructed in 1960 and is visible in the 1962 aerial photograph.²⁷

Increased residential development continued in Hampton in the 1970s, spurred at least in part by the 1969 completion of Interstate 75 a few miles away through Henry County that improved transportation access to and from the City. The two largest additions to the City's residential development during the early 1970s, and within the Phase Two survey area, were the Hampton West Subdivision off West Main Street on the north side of the city, and the first half of a mobile home community on Oak Street. The Hampton West Subdivision

27. 1962 Aerial Photograph, USGS Earth Explorer, <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>; 1964 Aerial Photograph, UGA.

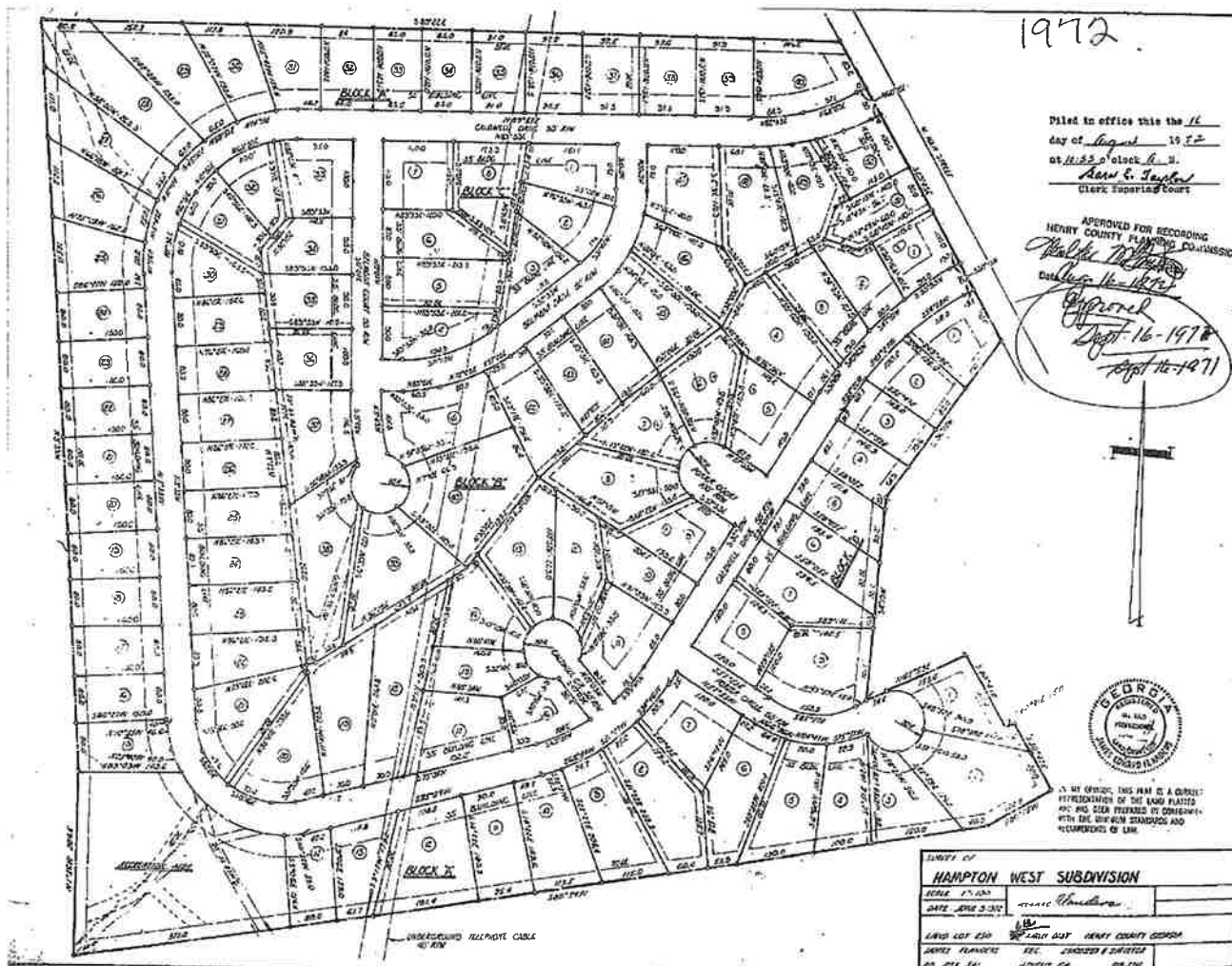


Figure 8: 1972 Plat of Hampton West Subdivision, showing Caldwell Drive, Belmont Drive, Porter Court, Porter Circle

plat dates to 1972.²⁸ (See *Figure 8: 1972 Plat of Hampton West Subdivision*) The first wave of housing construction in Hampton West was built during 1973 and 1974 along Caldwell and Belmont drives, Porter Court, and Porter Circle; the remainder of the subdivision was not constructed until the 1980s. By 1974, the mobile home community had expanded to twice its original size.²⁹ (See *Figure 9: 1974 Aerial Photograph of Hampton*)

A new facility for the Berea Christian Church congregation, formerly located on McDonough Street, was constructed by 1971 on Woolsey Road between Hillside and Westside drives. The city's Fortson Public Library on Old Griffin Road opened in 1974. Additional houses were constructed on Ridge Drive and Westside Drive during the 1970s, filling out these subdivisions. Scattered houses were also added on Elm and Babb streets, and along East Main Street South, Hampton-Locust Grove Road, and South Hampton Road. The houses on the south side of Daniel Street, part of the Carver Heights Subdivision, were constructed by 1974. Calvary Baptist Church at 109 Oak Street was built in 1977.³⁰

As Hampton continued to grow during the 1980s and 1990s, residential developments expanded around already established neighborhoods, such as those on Lindsey Lane and Nicki Court on the north side of Woolsey Road. New developments, such as Hampton Oaks and Oak Grove Estates on the north side of Oak Street, and Olde Hampton and Dogwood Lakes on the north side of McDonough Street, were also constructed. The Grove Park Subdivision developed along Hampton-Locust Grove Road. Scattered houses continued to be constructed throughout the city, including on East Main Street South, King Road, and South Hampton Road.³¹

The construction of new residential neighborhoods has continued into the 2000s on both the north and south sides of the City's core, filling in many of the previously rural areas within the city limits. A new four-lane Georgia Highway 20 was completed along the south side of Hampton in 2005.³² This divided highway cut across largely undeveloped land but cut off the more scattered residences along East Main Street South, King Road, and South Hampton Road from the remainder of the city. This corridor remains largely undeveloped within the city limits today.

28. Henry County Real Estate Records.

29. 1971 Aerial Photograph, UGA; 1974 Aerial Photograph, USGS.

30. 1971 and 1978 Aerial Photographs, UGA; 1974 Aerial Photograph, USGS.

31. Henry County tax records.

32. *LCI Study*, 2011; 2005 Aerial Photograph, USGS.

VI. SURVEY RESULTS AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Survey Area Description

The Phase Two survey area consists of the remainder of the city limits outside of the Phase One survey area, which focused on the historic central business district and surrounding contiguous residential areas. Within this Phase Two area, scattered neighborhoods and properties that were 40 years old and older were surveyed. The Phase Two surveyed resources are shown on the *Historic Resources Survey Map* in Appendix B.

On the west side of the Central of Georgia Railroad and West Main Street, Phase Two surveyed resources included the residential properties along Woodlawn Avenue, Cunningham Street, and Woolsey Road; Hillside, Fortson, and Westside drives; and Ridge Drive. Also surveyed on Woolsey Road were a church, two road-related commercial structures, and the FAA Air Route Traffic Control Center.³³ The 1974 former Fortson Library on Old Griffin Road is also included in the survey. Several residential properties along West Main Street and north of Central Avenue were surveyed, as well as the portion of the Hampton West Subdivision off West Main that was constructed in the 1970s. A 1977 church and 1971 mobile home community on Oak Street are also included. The mobile homes within the community were not individually surveyed due to a lack of definitive typology information about mobile homes.

On the east side of the Central of Georgia Railroad, a number of residential properties were surveyed along East Main Street north of Elm Street and to the northern edge of the city limits. The entire Emory Street neighborhood was surveyed. Along Elm Street, residential properties not included in the Phase One survey were surveyed, beginning at Babb and Williams streets and extending to the northeast along Elm.

Scattered residential properties along McDonough Street, east of the Phase One survey area, were surveyed. The Maddox-Sims and Ben H. Maddox residential subdivisions along North Avenue and Fields and Shelby streets were included. Three residential properties on Hampton-Locust Grove Road and one house on South Hampton Road were also surveyed.

The houses on the south side of Daniel Street, between East and West King roads and in the Carver Heights Subdivision, were included in the survey. The north side of Daniel Street was included in the previous Phase One survey. On the south side of Georgia Highway 20, scattered residential properties on East Main Street South and on East and West King roads were surveyed.

Resource Types and Dates of Construction

A total of 262 resources were surveyed for Phase Two. These resources are 40 years old and older and were constructed through 1978. 255 of the surveyed resources are individual residential properties (three are currently vacant). Of the remaining seven resources, one is a mobile home community, two are churches, two are commercial structures related to automobile service, one is the former city library, and one is the FAA Air Route Traffic Control Center. (See *Figure 10*)

33. The FAA Air Route Traffic Control Center is a high-security facility that was not accessible; photos were permitted only from the road right-of-way.

Figure 11: Historic Resources Identified by Decade of Construction

Decade of Construction	
1860-1899	2
1900-1909	4
1910-1919	19
1920-1929	10
1930-1939	5
1940-1949	25
1950-1959	43
1960-1969	84
1970-1978	70
Total	262

Architectural Analysis

Overall Description

A number of residential architectural styles and building types are represented in the Phase Two survey area. The largest number of surveyed residential resources date to the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, and the Plain-style Ranch/Split-level is the most represented style. This is followed by the Colonial Revival style which is found on houses constructed throughout the twentieth century. Other styles have only a few representative examples. A large number of the houses surveyed have no academic style. As with style, a number of house types are represented in the Phase Two survey, but the mid-twentieth-century Ranch is by far the most numerous.

The two commercial resources surveyed are utilitarian automobile service-related structures. The FAA Air Route Traffic Control Center's complex of buildings and the former Fortson Library both have mid-century Modern influences. Two churches surveyed are both examples of front-gabled church buildings in the Contemporary style. The 1970s and later mobile homes in the mobile home community have not yet been defined in terms of architectural style and building typology, and, therefore, are not addressed individually in this survey.

Integrity of Resources

The large majority of residential resources surveyed retain the integrity of their architectural form even though new materials may have been introduced. While there are a number of properties that remain intact without alterations, most resources have had some type of material alteration. The most common alterations are the application of vinyl or other artificial siding and the replacement of windows. Many originally open carports have been enclosed for interior living space or with the addition of garage doors. A number of houses have had additions.

Overall, the majority of residential areas surveyed retain their integrity, so that although individual properties may have been altered, the original appearance of the neighborhoods is largely unchanged.

The non-residential properties surveyed have had fewer alterations and remain largely intact as constructed, retaining their architectural integrity. The two churches have had additions to the side and rear but their original architectural forms are evident.

Folk Victorian

Folk Victorian style houses are simple house types with Victorian-era decorative details added to the porch, in the gables, and around window and door openings. Details include turned or jigsawn woodwork such as brackets, spindlework, and porch posts.



Figure 13: 76 East Main Street North (GNAHRGIS #259615); example of Folk Victorian style



Figure 14: 43 West Main Street (GNAHRGIS #259523); example of Folk Victorian style with the addition of front-porch classical columns



Figure 17: 8 Ridge Drive (GNAHRGIS #259515); 1968 example of Colonial Revival style



Figure 18: 3 Shelby Street (GNAHRGIS #260315); 1971 example of Colonial Revival style with two-story portico

Plain-style Ranch/Split-level

Plain-style Ranch and Split-level houses are plain, unadorned houses that rely on architectural form, roofline, window and door openings, and wall treatments for effect rather than stylistic ornamentation. Plain-style Ranches and Split-levels are the most prevalent architectural style within the Phase Two survey area; numerous examples were constructed from the 1950s through the 1970s.



Figure 21: 16 Woodlawn Avenue (GNAHRGIS #259322); 1956 example of Plain-style Ranch



Figure 22: 18 North Avenue (GNAHRGIS #260290); 1960 example of Plain-style Ranch

Contemporary

The Contemporary style has an abstract and stripped down appearance that emphasizes a building's form and structure with geometric planes and surfaces and contrasting solids and voids. Characteristic details include exposed structural elements, wide overhanging eaves, window walls, and fixed irregular shaped windows in gable ends. Only a few examples of the Contemporary style are found in the Phase Two survey area.



Figure 25: 4 Westside Drive (GNAHRGIS #259495); 1971 example of Contemporary-style Ranch



Figure 26: 77 East Main Street South (GNAHRGIS #260333); 1972 example of Contemporary style

Spanish Colonial Revival

The Spanish Colonial Revival style was one of many that revived America's colonial architectural heritage; in this case, the Spanish influence in the American southwest, Florida, and California. Typical details included clay tile roofs, smooth stucco walls, arched openings, and arcaded open porches. A number of houses in the 1970s Hampton West Subdivision have arcaded porches and arched window and door openings that hint at Spanish Colonial Revival influence.



Figure 29: 156 Caldwell Drive (GNAHRGIS #259535); 1973 example with arcaded porch and arched openings of the Spanish Colonial Revival style



Figure 30: 45 Porter Circle (GNAHRGIS #259574); 1973 example with Spanish Colonial Revival arcaded porch



Figure 32: 1974 Fortson Public Library, 14 Old Griffin Road (GNAHRGIS #260334); example of mid-20th-century Modern Movement

Georgian Cottage

The Georgian Cottage plan consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side and is approximately square. The roof is usually hipped but may also be gabled.



Figure 34: 69 McDonough Street (GNAHRGIS #259770); example of Georgian Cottage

New South Cottage

The New South Cottage has a central square mass, usually with a hipped roof, and gabled projections. The plan emphasizes symmetry and has a central hallway flanked by pairs of rooms, one of which projects forward. Several New South Cottages on Woodlawn Avenue may have been associated with the nearby Hampton Cotton Mills #1 (later Southern States Equipment Corporation).



Figure 35: 8 Woodlawn Avenue (GNAHRGIS #259318); example of New South Cottage



Figure 38: 12 Emory Street (GNAHRGIS #259658); variation of Side-Gabled Cottage with recessed corner porch

Double Pen

Double Pens consist of two rooms that are typically square. The house may have two front doors, one into each room, or may have one door that is off-center.



Figure 39: 56 East Main Street North (GNAHRGIS #259610); example of Double Pen with off-center front door

Extended Hall-Parlor

The Extended Hall-Parlor has a long rectangular shape with the front elevation in the narrow end. The plan consists of two unequal rooms across and three or more rooms deep. The roof may be gabled or hipped.



Figure 42: 50 East Main Street North (GNAHRGIS #259603); example of Extended Hall-Parlor



Figure 43: 3 Emory Street (GNAHRGIS #259640); variation of Extended Hall-Parlor with recessed front corner porch



Figure 46: 28 Elm Street (GNAHRGIS #259768); 1956 example of American Small House

Extended American Small House

The Extended American Small House is a larger version of the American Small House. Its plan is still compact although more rectangular than square, one-story, and simply and tightly massed. The plan has been extended to provide more living space.



Figure 47: 31 Woodlawn Avenue (GNAHRGIS #259386); 1949 example of Extended American Small House



Figure 50: 154 Caldwell Drive (GNAHRGIS #259543); 1972 example of Linear Ranch, without carport or garage



Figure 51: 6A Daniel Street (GNAHRGIS #260326); 1974 example of Linear Ranch



Figure 54: 13 North Avenue (GNAHRGIS #260285); 1960 example of Courtyard Ranch



Figure 55: 36 Woodlawn Avenue (GNAHRGIS #259360); 1960 example of Architect-Designed Linear Ranch, front entrance area has been altered from the original design



Figure 58: 206 Belmont Drive (GNAHRGIS #259594); 1973 example of Split-level with sloped roof line extended over the entrance door

Split-foyer

The Split-foyer house is two stories with the front entrance foyer staggered between the two floor levels. Three examples of Split-foyer houses are found in the 1970s Hampton West Subdivision.



Figure 59: 160 Caldwell Drive (GNAHRGIS #259532); 1973 example of Split-foyer

Commercial/Governmental Building Types

Auto-Related

Two auto-related commercial buildings are represented in the Phase Two survey area – a service station and an auto repair garage.



Figure 61: 44 Woolsey Road (GNAHRGIS #259499); 1960 example of auto service station



Figure 62: 88 Woolsey Road (GNAHRGIS #259500); 1978 example of auto repair garage

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

The Phase Two survey identified a number of historic properties and neighborhoods, most of which date to the mid-twentieth century, that should be further researched and recognized as part of the historic development of the City of Hampton. In addition, properties and portions of neighborhoods were identified that are currently 40 to 49 years old that will become historic within the next 10 years.

The following recommendations are made for documenting and recognizing these properties based on the results of the Phase Two survey. These recommendations are not determinations of eligibility for local designation or National Register listing.

Potential Locally Designated and/or National Register Eligible Historic Districts (50 Years Old & Older)

- Woodlawn Avenue, Cunningham Street – Early 1900s mill housing associated with Hampton Cotton Mills; 1940s to 1960 residential development associated with Southern States Equipment Corporation personnel; several excellent examples of 1950s Ranches.
- Woolsey Road – 1950s to 1960s residential development; good collection of Ranch and Split-level house types.
- Ridge Drive – 1960s to early 1970s residential subdivision; excellent collection of substantial Ranch and Split-level house types, many with Colonial Revival-style detailing; most properties are currently 50 years old or older.
- Elm Street, Babb Street, Williams Street – Early to mid-20th-century African-American residential development, including the Queenie Mae Jinks House at 44 Elm Street (currently abandoned); further research and interviews with local residents should document the neighborhood's history.
- North Avenue, Fields Street, Shelby Street – 1950s and 1960s Maddox-Sims and Ben H. Maddox residential subdivisions; good collection of Ranch house types.

Potential Locally Designated and/or National Register Eligible Individual Properties (50 Years Old & Older)

- Turner-Fields/Malone Fields House, 76 East Main Street North – c.1870 Folk Victorian-style house associated with the Turner and Fields families; one of the oldest houses dating from the City's early history; further research should be done to determine date of construction, ownership, and history.
- Queenie Mae Jinks House, 44 Elm Street (currently abandoned, not in Henry County tax records) – c.1920 house that was home to a local African-American school teacher.
- Curry-Fisk-Landis House, 58 West King Road – c.1860s to c.1890 house, brick construction, existing portico dates to mid-20th-century "restoration"; probably owned by William M. Curry who is listed as a "plantation owner" around Hampton in Henry County history book.

Neighborhoods/Developments that Deserve Further and/or Future Consideration

- Hillside Drive, Fortson Drive, Westside Drive – 1960s and early 1970s Triangular Homes and Woodlawn residential subdivisions; the unsurveyed portion of the neighborhood developed after 1978 and should be documented in future survey and research efforts.
- Caldwell Drive, Porter Court, Porter Circle, Belmont Drive – 1970s to 1980s Hampton West residential subdivision; the unsurveyed portion of the neighborhood developed after 1978 and should be documented in future survey and research efforts; good collection of smaller Ranch, Split-level, and Split-foyer house types.
- Emory Street – Collection of early to mid-1900s mill housing probably associated with Hampton Cotton Mills and Southern States Equipment Corporation and moved to this location in the 1950s; further research should document dates of construction and verify association with the cotton mill.

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APPENDIX A

Historic Resources Table

HISTORIC RESOURCES TABLE
PHASE 2 - HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
HAMPTON, GEORGIA

No.	GNARHGIS ID	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	Parcel ID	DATE	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	BUILDING TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	CURRENT USE
55	259464		19 Woolsey Road	H04-02013000	1965	N/A	Split level house	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
56	259465		17 Woolsey Road	H04-02012000	1965	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
57	259466		15 Woolsey Road	H04-02011000	1966	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
58	259468		13 Woolsey Road	H04-02010000	1965	N/A	Ranch - linear with clusters	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
59	259469		11 Woolsey Road	H04-02009000	1964	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
60	259470		1 Hillside Drive	H04-02001000	1960	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
61	259471		5 Hillside Drive	H04-02003000	1960	N/A	Split level house	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
62	259479		7 Hillside Drive	H04-02004000	1960	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
63	259480		9 Hillside Drive	H04-02005000	1963	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
64	259481		10 Hillside Drive	H04-03001000	1963	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
65	259484		8 Hillside Drive	H04-03002000	1960	N/A	Ranch - linear with clusters	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
66	259485		6 Hillside Drive	H04-03003000	1961	N/A	Split level house	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
67	259487		4 Hillside Drive	H04-03004000	1960	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
68	259488		2 Hillside Drive	H04-03005000	1960	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
69	259490		17 Fortson Drive	022-01058000	1971	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
70	259492		8 Westside Drive	H04-03010000	1976	N/A	Ranch - linear	Contemporary	Domestic single dwelling
71	259493		6 Westside Drive	H04-03009000	1973	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
72	259495		4 Westside Drive	H04-03008000	1971	N/A	Ranch - courtyard	Contemporary	Domestic single dwelling
73	259496		2 Westside Drive	H04-03007000	1970	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
74	259497	Berea Christian Church	37 Woolsey Road	H04-03006000	1971	N/A	Church/Places of Worship - front gable	Contemporary	Religious facility
75	259498	Federal Aviation Administration	41 Woolsey Road	009-01004000	1960	N/A	Airport-related	Modern Movement	Airport operations
76	259499	Hampton Service Center	44 Woolsey Road	H01-01002000	1960	N/A	Gas/service station	No academic style	Automobile/truck services
77	259500		88 Woolsey Road	H01-01001000	1978	N/A	Road related - other	No academic style	Automobile/truck services
78	259504		1 Ridge Drive	H01-01003000	1967	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
79	259505		3 Ridge Drive	H01-01004000	1968	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
80	259506		5 Ridge Drive	H01-01005000	1968	N/A	Ranch - linear with clusters	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
81	259507		7 Ridge Drive	H01-01006000	1965	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
82	259508		9 Ridge Drive	H01-01008000	1963	N/A	Ranch - linear with clusters	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
83	259509		11 Ridge Drive	H01-01009000	1971	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
84	259510		13 Ridge Drive	H01-01010000	1964	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
85	259511		15 Ridge Drive	H01-01011000	1973	N/A	Split level house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
86	259512		14 Ridge Drive	H01-01012000	1972	N/A	Georgian Cottage	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
87	259513		12 Ridge Drive	H01-01013000	1964	N/A	Split level house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
88	259514		10 Ridge Drive	H01-01014000	1968	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
89	259515		8 Ridge Drive	H01-01015000	1968	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
90	259516		6 Ridge Drive	H01-01020000	1966	N/A	Ranch - linear with clusters	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
91	259517		4 Ridge Drive	H01-01021000	1968	N/A	Split level house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
92	259518		2 Ridge Drive	H01-01022000	1964	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
93	259519		1 Jeriana Drive	H01-01016000	1978	N/A	Ranch - linear	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
94	259521	Calvary Baptist Church	109 Oak Street	008-01010000	1977	N/A	Church/Places of Worship - front gable	Contemporary	Religious facility
95	259522		41 West Main Street	H02-01009000	1925	N/A	Georgian Cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
96	259523		43 West Main Street	H02-01010000	1925	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	Folk Victorian	Domestic single dwelling
97	259524		47 West Main Street	H02-01011000	1945	N/A	Georgian Cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
98	259525		63 West Main Street	H02-03051000	1973	N/A	Split level house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
99	259526		100 Caldwell Drive	H02-03001000	1973	N/A	Split level house	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
100	259527		102 Caldwell Drive	H02-03002000	1973	N/A	Split level house	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
101	259528		104 Caldwell Drive	H02-03003000	1973	N/A	Split level house	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
102	259529		164 Caldwell Drive	H02-03050000	1973	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
103	259530		162 Caldwell Drive	H02-03049000	1973	N/A	Split foyer house	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
104	259532		160 Caldwell Drive	H02-03048000	1973	N/A	Split foyer house	Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
105	259533		158 Caldwell Drive	H02-03047000	1973	N/A	Split foyer house	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
106	259535		156 Caldwell Drive	H02-03046000	1973	N/A	Ranch - linear	Spanish Colonial Revival	Domestic single dwelling
107	259536		20 Porter Court	H02-03045000	1973	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
108	259541		30 Porter Court	H02-03044000	1973	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling

HISTORIC RESOURCES TABLE
 PHASE 2 - HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
 HAMPTON, GEORGIA

No.	GNARHGIS ID	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	Parcel ID	DATE	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	BUILDING TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	CURRENT USE
163	259646		13 Emory Street	H05-01009000	1950	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
164	259647		15 Emory Street	H05-01010000	1910	N/A	Extended hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
165	259649		17 Emory Street	H05-01011000	1910	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
166	259650		19 Emory Street	H05-01012000	1910	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
167	259651		22 Emory Street	H05-01013000	1910	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
168	259652		20 Emory Street	H05-01014000	1910	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
169	259653		18 Emory Street	H05-01015000	1910	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
170	259655		16 Emory Street	H05-01016000	1910	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
171	259657		14 Emory Street	H05-01017000	1910	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
172	259658		12 Emory Street	H05-01018000	1910	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
173	259659		10 Emory Street	H05-01019000	1910	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
174	259661		8 Emory Street	H05-01020000	1910	N/A	Extended hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
175	259662		6 Emory Street	H05-01021000	1910	N/A	Extended hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
176	259663		4 Emory Street	H05-01022000	1910	N/A	Extended hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
177	259664		2 Emory Street	H05-01023000	1910	N/A	Extended hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
178	259665		63 Babb Street	H08-01004000	1920	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
179	259667		61 Elm Street	H08-01005000	1920	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
180	259726		5 Williams Street	H08-01006000	1961	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
181	259728		57 Elm Street	H08-01008000	1958	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
182	259729		55 Elm Street	H08-01009000	1958	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
183	259730		35 Elm Street	H08-01011000	1960	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
184	259731		37 Elm Street	H08-01013000	1960	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
185	259732		39 Elm Street	H08-01014000	1925	N/A	Extended hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
186	259733		41 Elm Street	H08-01015000	1960	N/A	American small house	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
187	259734		43 Elm Street	H08-01016000	1935	N/A	Extended hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
188	259735		45 Elm Street	H08-01016001	1962	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
189	259736		47 Elm Street	H08-01017000	1946	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
190	259737		47 Elm Street	H08-01017000	1968	N/A	Ranch - linear with clusters	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
191	259738		51 Elm Street	H08-01018000	1958	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
192	259739		53 Elm Street	H08-01024000	1953	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
193	259740		67 Elm Street	021-01036000	1971	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
194	259741		69 Elm Street	021-01037000	1976	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
195	259742		71 Elm Street	021-01038000	1960	N/A	Ranch - linear with clusters	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
196	259743		72 Elm Street	021-01046000	1940	N/A	Side-gabled cottage	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
197	259744	Queenie Mae Jinks House	44 Elm Street	H08-02001005	1955 (owner)	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Vacant
198	259745	Clifford McDaniel House	42 Elm Street	H08-02002000	1955 (owner)	N/A	Extended hall-parlor	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
199	259746	Troy McDaniel House	42-A Elm Street	H08-02003000	1948	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
200	259761		42-B Elm Street	H08-02004000	1959	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
201	259762		40 Elm Street	H08-02005000	1950	N/A	American small house	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
202	259763		38 Elm Street	H08-02006000	1948	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
203	259764		34 Elm Street	H08-02007000	1948	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
204	259765		32 Elm Street	H08-02008000	1956	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
205	259766		30 Elm Street	H08-02008000	1960	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Vacant
206	259767		30 Elm Street	H08-02009000	1950	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
207	259768		28 Elm Street	H08-02010000	1956	N/A	American small house	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
208	259769		67 McDonough Street	H09-02012000	1960	N/A	Ranch - compact	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
209	259770		69 McDonough Street	H09-02011000	1930	N/A	Georgian Cottage	Craftsman	Domestic single dwelling
210	259771		71 McDonough Street	H09-02010005	1950	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
211	259772		73 McDonough Street	H09-03012000	1957	N/A	Ranch - linear with clusters	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
212	259773		75 McDonough Street	H09-03011000	1958	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
213	259774		101 McDonough Street	021-01051000	1964	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
214	259775		171 Olde Hampton Way	099-01016000	1900	N/A	Unknown/Unidentified	No academic style	Domestic single dwelling
215	259777		88 McDonough Street	H11-01009000	1967	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling
216	259778		84 McDonough Street	H11-01007000	1969	N/A	Ranch - linear	Plain	Domestic single dwelling

APPENDIX B

Historic Resources Survey Maps



Locally designated historic districts and National Registered resources are shown on survey maps in the Phase 1 Survey Report

LEGEND

- CITY LIMITS
- PHASE 1 SURVEY AREA
- PHASE 2 SURVEYED RESOURCES
- RSEI MAP EXTENT

SCALE 1" = 200' (A1 24X36)

0 200 400 600 800 Feet

N

HAMPTON, GEORGIA

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

PHASE TWO

Locally designated historic districts and National Register-listed resources are shown on survey maps in the Phase I Survey Report

CITY LIMITS

PHASE 1 SURVEY AREA

PHASE 2 SURVEY AREA

PHASE 2 SURVEYED RESOURCES

INSET MAP-EXTENI

0 200 400 600 800

Feet

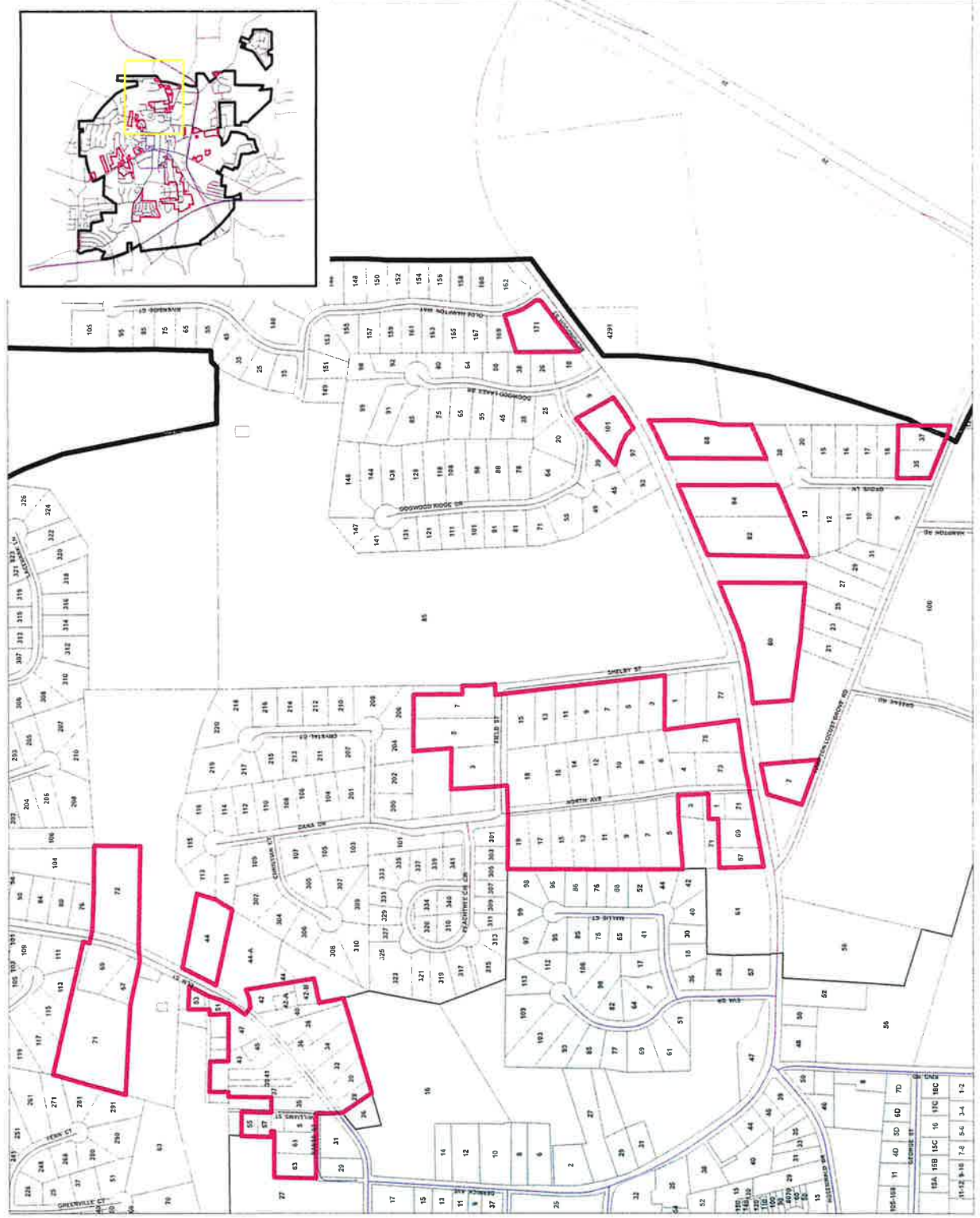
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Feet

SCALE: 1" = 200' (A1 24X36)

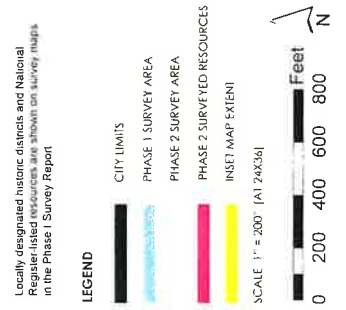
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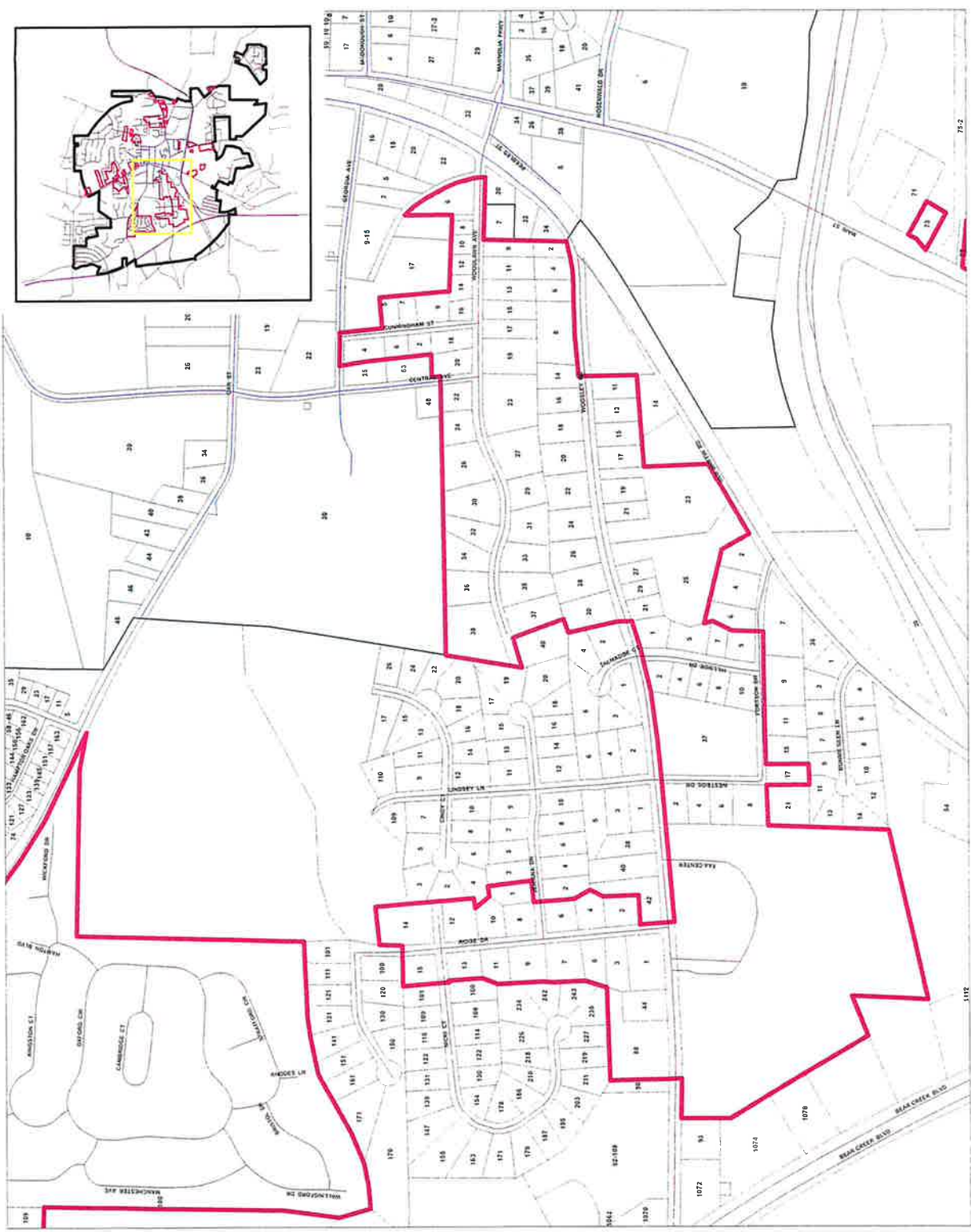
Feet





PHASE TWO





HAMPTON, GEORGIA

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

PHASE TWO

Locally designated historic districts and National Register-listed resources are shown on survey maps in the Phase I Survey Report

LEGEND

- CITY LIMITS
- PHASE 1 SURVEY AREA
- PHASE 2 SURVEY AREA
- PHASE 2 SURVEYED RESOURCES
- INSET MAP EXTENT

SCALE 1" = 200' (AT 74X36)

0 200 400 600 800 Feet

N



PHASE TWO
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
HAMPTON, GEORGIA

PHASE TWO HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY HAMPTON, GEORGIA

Locally designated historic districts and National Register-listed resources are shown on survey maps in the Phase I Survey Report

LEGEND

- CITY LIMITS
- PHASE 1 SURVEY AREA
- PHASE 2 SURVEY AREA
- PHASE 2 SURVEYED RESOURCES
- INSET MAP EXTENT

SCALE 1" = 200' (A1 24X36)

