

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ashburn Heights/Hudson-College Avenue Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by McLendon, Phillips, Monnie, Hudson, and College Avenues.
city, town Ashburn (n/a) vicinity of
county Turner code GA 287
state Georgia code GA zip code 31714

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	110	36
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	110	36

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

8/13/92
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the
National Register

entered in the National Register

Alonzo Byers 10/22/92

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

for

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling, multiple dwelling
EDUCATION; school, library
SOCIAL; civic

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling, multiple dwelling
EDUCATION; school, library

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne
Craftsman
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Other: Folk Victorian

Materials:

foundation	Brick
walls	Weatherboard
roof	Asphalt
other	Stucco, Metal, Wood

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Ashburn Heights/Hudson-College Avenue Historic District is a historic residential area composed of late-19th- and early 20th-century houses, a school, and a library. The district is located to the east and north of Ashburn's central business district and is the city's largest historic residential area.

The district consists of two parts. The Hudson-College Avenue neighborhood, that portion of the city divided by College and Hudson Avenues, began developing in the years prior to 1898 when residents of Ashburn began constructing homes north and east of College Avenue, the city's northern boundary. This area became part of the city in 1898. Ashburn Heights, the area north of Hudson Avenue, was Ashburn's first planned residential subdivision. Lots began selling there in late 1906. These two residential areas developed simultaneously from 1906 into the 1940s, so that they are almost indistinguishable.

The district's nonaligned pattern of streets and alleys was determined by three survey and subdivision plans. The first survey occurred in 1889 when the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad divided Ashburn's townsite into a twenty-block gridiron system of streets and alleys. The Hudson-College Avenue neighborhood was created during the second survey, a study undertaken by Macon architect Peter E. Dennis in 1898. The third survey was conducted by W. I. Phillips in 1906 when the Ashburn Heights subdivision was created.

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

By 1930 Ashburn Heights was almost completely developed. The majority of residents had originally purchased more than one lot, resulting in lots which ranged in size and configuration. Vacant lots have thus existed throughout the district's history. Through the years these lots have remained vacant or have been sold, thus allowing further construction to occur. The Hudson-College Avenue neighborhood contains fewer vacant lots and a greater concentration of historic resources.

The large majority of buildings within the district are historic residential structures which date from c.1897 to the early 1940s. As a general rule, dwellings face the street, maintain uniform setback, and retain wide side and rear yards. Wood, used structurally as well as decoratively, is the predominant building material. Masonry and stucco veneered construction are less common, but are found throughout the district. There is a range of house sizes from modest one-story to larger two-story houses, with the majority being one-story houses.

Outbuildings, constructed of wood, are common. However, the majority of historic outbuildings are located south of Hudson Avenue in the portion of the district which began developing in the late years of the 19th and early years of the 20th century. One house on the eastern edge of the district still retains a large amount of acreage and several historic outbuildings.

The majority of houses have some stylistic influence from architectural styles that were popular from the 1890s into the 1940s. There are examples of the Queen Anne (photo #5 & 11) and Folk Victorian (photo #3 & 8) styles constructed during the 1890s to 1910s period. There are also many Craftsman examples (photo #7 and 22) as well as revival styles, such as Neoclassical Revival (photo #1) and English Vernacular Revival (photo #16), constructed from the 1910s into the 1940s.

A variety of house types are found within the district as well. These include Queen Anne, Georgian, and New South house types as well as bungalows, gabled ells, and central hallways. A 1930s two-story, wood-framed apartment building (photo #28) also exists within the district.

A number of houses in the district were designed by Macon architect Peter E. Dennis. The Neoclassical Revival house in photo #1 was originally designed by Dennis in 1897 as a one-story house. In 1929 Dennis designed a second-floor addition and portico, construction of which was completed in the 1930s by Dennis' son John Cobb Dennis. The two Craftsman style houses on the left in photo #24 were also designed by Dennis in 1914 and 1916.

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

The block bounded by N. Cleveland, College, Gilmore, and Hudson Avenues became the site of the city's high school when high school trustees purchased the land for that purpose in 1899. The school building (photo #23) was designed by Peter E. Dennis in 1899. It consisted of two wings in an irregular floor plan, with one wing being two stories in height to accommodate an auditorium. The building was damaged by fire in 1955, and the wing's second floor was removed. In 1954 an entrance connection was added between the two wings, and in 1956 and 1962 other additions were made. The nonhistoric gymnasium building dates from 1949. The 1941 Board of Education building has been extensively altered and is noncontributing. The school building housed Ashburn's entire school system from 1914 into the 1960s and now serves as an elementary school.

A one-story, wood-framed community/library building was constructed on College Avenue in 1932 by the City of Ashburn, with the help of a public works program, to provide community meeting and library space. The city library now occupies the entire building.

Landscaping within the district is informal and consists of ornamental shrubbery and large mature trees. Unpaved driveways are the norm although isolated examples of poured concrete and asphalt drives do exist throughout the district. Sidewalks, gutters, and curbing are scattered throughout the area. Several examples of low poured concrete retaining walls are also evident.

Noncontributing buildings within the district are those that were built after 1942 or have been extensively altered. The district boundaries were drawn to exclude the downtown commercial area to the south, and nonhistoric residential and commercial buildings to the west, north, and east.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Education
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance:

1897-1942

Significant Dates:

1897 - date of earliest building
1898 - city survey that laid out existing street pattern
1899 - construction of school
1932 - construction of community/library building

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dennis, Peter E.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Ashburn Heights/Hudson-College Avenue Historic District is the largest historic residential area within the city of Ashburn and developed from 1897 into the 1940s. It is significant in architecture, community planning and development, education, and landscape architecture. These areas of significance support National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C.

The district is significant in architecture for its historic residential and community building architecture typically found in a white middle-class neighborhood in a small, south Georgia town. The houses within the district represent the house types and styles constructed from the 1890s into the 1940s. The 1899 school building is an example of a turn-of-the-century, architect-designed educational facility that provided the space for the community's public school system. The 1932 community/library building is typical of small, wood-framed community facilities used for small-town community activities.

The district also derives architectural significance from the work of architect Peter E. Dennis (1854-1929). Dennis designed several houses within the district as well as the original school building. Dennis was the principal of the well-known Macon, Georgia architectural firm of Dennis and Dennis. The firm designed many commercial, institutional, and residential buildings in Macon, Cuthbert, and Albany, Georgia, as well as in Ashburn.

The district is significant in community planning and development for its representation of a large historic residential area in a small, south Georgia town. The district consists of two parts that originated at different times, but that came to develop simultaneously. The Hudson-College Avenue area became part of the city in 1898 as a residential area adjacent to and northeast of the downtown commercial area. Ashburn Heights was laid out in 1906 as the city's first planned residential subdivision. The two areas developed together from 1906 into the 1940s to become Ashburn's largest white middle-class neighborhood. The modified grid pattern in the area is the result of the city being laid out from three surveys between 1889 and 1906.

The district is significant in education for its historic school building and community/library building. The school was designed by architect Peter E. Dennis and originally constructed in 1899. This building housed the city's entire public school system from 1914 into

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

the 1960s and now serves as an elementary school. The community/library building was built in 1932 with assistance from a public works program of the federal government. It provided meeting space for community activities as well as space for the city's library. The building is now entirely occupied by the library.

The district is significant in landscape architecture for its informally landscaped yards with ornamental shrubs and large, mature street trees. This kind of landscaping, known in Georgia as "New South" landscaping, was characteristic of small-town neighborhood landscaping in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Chief characteristics of New South landscaping are its informal, almost casual quality and its great variety of landscape features. Soft, curvilinear lines and contours rather than hard geometric edges mark the various landscaped areas. Most features, particularly trees and shrubbery, are blended together for overall effect, although the occasional specimen plant or landscape object may be highlighted. Carpets of grass create broad lawns that tie together various landscape elements. Within towns and cities, the New South landscape produced the landscape form of the residential neighborhood from the composite of individually landscaped yards and community landscaping activities. This type of residential neighborhood landscaping is found in the Ashburn Heights/Hudson-College Avenue Historic District.

National Register Criteria

The Ashburn Heights/Hudson-College Avenue Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for its historic development as the large, white middle-class residential area within the city of Ashburn that grew from the 1890s into the 1940s. The district is eligible under Criterion C for its historic residential and community buildings that are typical of late-19th- and early 20th-century architecture in a small, south Georgia town. It is also eligible for its planning and development features such as its modified grid pattern, and for its New South landscaping.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1897 to 1942. 1897 is the date of construction of the earliest house remaining in the district. The

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

district continued to develop into the 1940s, so that the 50-year cut-off date of 1942 is the end of the period of significance.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources within the district are those that were constructed from 1897 to 1942 and that retain integrity. Noncontributing resources within the district are those constructed after 1942 or that have lost integrity due to extensive alterations.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Turner County, Georgia was established on August 18, 1905 when the Georgia General Assembly approved the formation of a new South Georgia county. Turner County was taken from portions of Irwin, Wilcox, Dooly, and Worth Counties. The General Assembly approved naming the county for Henry Gray Turner, a former State Supreme Court Justice and legislator.

Turner County contained a number of villages, settlements whose economies were based upon small grist and saw mill operations. The city of Ashburn was also a mill-based community. But the city was located along the railroad and developed more quickly than did her sister cities. As a result, Ashburn was designated county seat. In earlier times the settlement had been known as Troupville Crossroads, the name having derived from Troupville Road, a thoroughfare which intersected the city on a northeast course. But as the settlement's saw mill and naval stores industries developed, the community's name was changed to Marion. In 1890 the name was changed a third and final time when local leaders chose to honor W. W. Ashburn who, in 1890, purchased a portion of the future town site from J. T. Hambrick for \$10.

White settlement of South Georgia began in the early 1820s. Historically, this portion of the state had been occupied by members of the Creek nation. Although land occupied by the Creeks was ceded to the United States in 1835, isolated conflicts between the Indians and white settlers continued until the 1850s. Permanent white settlement did not occur until the late 19th century. Growth was spurred by railroad development and the activity generated by timber and naval stores industries.

In 1888 the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad constructed a north-south rail line connecting the cities of Jacksonville, Florida and Macon, Georgia. It was in November of that year that the tracks met in Ashburn. The influence the railroad held over Wiregrass Georgia is

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

best measured in terms of population. In 1890 Ashburn's population numbered 403 persons. By 1900 her inhabitants totalled 1,301. Persons living outside the city's corporate limits totalled 1,724. The Georgia Southern and Florida's advocacy of South Georgia continued when the company advertised transporting saw mill equipment into the region at no cost. The offer was improved when the railroad provided saw mill operators with free siding.

Ashburn's townsite was first surveyed in January, 1889 by the G. S. & F. Railroad. Known as the "Patton Survey", the city's twenty-block grid pattern was divided in its center by the northwesterly course of the G. S. & F. roadbed. Property located to the east and west of the roadbed was divided into four rectangular blocks. A system of intersecting streets and alleys continued the pattern for five blocks along the roadbed's length.

The city was resurveyed in July 1898 when architect Peter E. Dennis of Macon, Georgia enlarged upon the original survey. The Dennis Survey encompassed fifty-two blocks of varying size and incorporated the area's earliest road, Troupville Road (North Street), into the land use pattern. Troupville Road bore due north, and its inclusion created a non-aligned pattern of streets and alleys.

Streets were named for local leaders (James Simon Shingler, John Samuel Betts), Civil War military figures (Joseph Wheeler, Robert E. Lee), and presidents of the United States (James Monroe, George Washington). Street width varied, with measurements running between 46 to 80 feet. The latter was used only in the commercial and industrial areas, along the north-south courses of Railroad and Mill Streets between College and Madison Avenues.

The Hudson-College Avenue neighborhood began developing in the years prior to 1898 when residents of Ashburn began constructing homes north and east of College Avenue, the city's northern boundary. This area became part of the city in 1898. Ashburn Heights was Ashburn's first planned residential subdivision and was surveyed in March 1906 by W. I. Phillips. Lots began selling there in late 1906, and by 1930 the area was almost completely developed. As the vast majority of the city's most prominent families lived in the other Ashburn neighborhoods of Shingler Heights and Evans-Lawrence, the neighborhoods of Ashburn Heights and Hudson-College Avenue housed the city's white middle class.

According to the Dennis Survey, the block bounded by College, Cleveland, Hudson, and Gilmore was divided into thirteen lots and proposed for residential use. However, in May 1899 the Ashburn High School Trustees purchased the block for \$500 and located the city's high school on the site.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

The J. S. Betts saw mill brought the city of Ashburn into existence. Established by John Samuel Betts (1848-1918) and John West Evans (1844-1904) in 1880, the mill site occupied what was later to become three full blocks of Ashburn's commercial area. The mill was Ashburn's best known industry and largest employer. By 1896 the mill employed two hundred persons and produced 70,000 feet of merchantable lumber per day. The mill owned twenty miles of railroad, two locomotives, and nine boilers whose aggregate steaming capacity approached 550 horsepower. Beginning c.1890, the mill operated a "variety works" where doors, sashes, blinds, mouldings, and other specialty items were manufactured. This was an important addition as the majority of regional mills were usually "rough cut" concerns operating a single sawing line with machinery powered by a low horsepower steam engine. These mills contrasted sharply with Betts Mill who advertised having enough timber to last twenty years.

The amount of activity generated by the Betts Mill and the presence of the railroad drew a second major industry to Ashburn. In 1888, James Simon Shingler arrived from Eastman, Georgia. He with his partner, Charles D. Baldwin, began naval stores production and were soon among the largest distillers in the state. Through the influence exerted by J. S. Shingler, John Betts, and John Evans, Ashburn grew from an isolated saw mill village into a community which sought schools, trade, and additional businesses.

Ashburn was easily Turner County's largest city. The city's commercial development began in 1888 and in 1893 J. S. Betts constructed a two-story masonry commissary building on the southeast corner of Washington and Main Streets. The July 10, 1896 issue of the Tifton Gazette reported that the commissary trade approached a half million dollars annually. Shingler and Joe Lawrence, editor of Ashburn's Wiregrass Farmer, followed suit in c.1896 when they constructed a similar building on the northeast corner of Washington and Main. By 1889 Ashburn could boast seven stores, a hotel, a livery stable, school and church buildings, trade shops, and depot. Four years later in 1893, Ashburn's commercial ventures would include postal, telegraph, and freight services.

Commercial and industrial development centered along both sides of the railroad, and in 1889 blocks lining the right-of-way were subdivided into distinctly commercial lots (50' x 100'). Land reserved for residential use was crowded away from the margin of the railroad line. By 1900, Ashburn's commercial and industrial core solidly paralleled the railroad with little commercial development occurring on adjoining streets. By this time one- and two-story masonry storefronts were beginning to dominate Ashburn's Main Street. Frame, one-story commercial buildings were common although they tended to be located along both sides of Gordon Street south of College Avenue.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Masons, painters, and carpenters were all but unknown in Wiregrass Georgia. During the early 1890s contractors brought masons from Savannah and Macon to construct buildings in Ashburn, Tifton, and Adel. In 1897 the Ashburn Advance discussed the need for reliable house painters. An 1893 issue of the Vienna Progress wholeheartedly endorsed a sign painter whose work was "of a quality unknown in these parts."

Peter E. Dennis (1854-1929) was a Macon-based architect who constructed many of Ashburn's commercial and residential buildings. He attended the University of Georgia from 1871-72 and then trained in the office of Algernon Blair of Macon. Dennis left Blair in 1884 and opened his own Macon-based architectural firm. Dennis and J. S. Shingler were close personal friends, and in 1895 Dennis designed Shingler's home, "Sparrow's Nest." Other commissions soon followed. In late 1895 Dennis designed the home of John West Evans. Two years later, in 1897, he constructed the John Samuel Betts house. The Turner County Courthouse (1907), the Ashburn Bank (1906), and the Gulf Line Railway Depot (1911) were all Dennis-designed buildings. In 1898 Dennis was hired by the city to conduct the city's second survey and platting. Ashburn's dependency upon Dennis continued into the early years of the 20th century. Dennis was to return frequently to Ashburn where he altered buildings he had earlier designed. The Shingler Mercantile, constructed by Dennis in 1896 (demolished c.1979) was renovated by the architect in 1912. The Turner County Bank building was also constructed and later altered by Dennis.

Ashburn's system of public education began in 1895 when J. S. Shingler donated a one-room log building to the city for use as a school house. Known as the Shingler School, the building was located north of Shingler's home, "Sparrow's Nest" and had housed the Shingler family until "Sparrow's Nest" could be completed. The building was utilized until 1898 when the city purchased property on Madison and moved the school site accordingly. Classes were taught by Miss May Jenkins, who later became the wife of J. S. Betts.

On May 25, 1899, trustees for Ashburn's High School purchased Block 16 for \$500 from J. S. Shingler, J. M. Raney, and C. D. Baldwin and located the city's high school on the property. The deed required that construction of the high school begin by July 1st of that year or the transaction would be null and void. Construction was begun immediately and Peter E. Dennis was hired to design the building. Ashburn's high school was composed of two wings, assumed an irregular floor plan, and was constructed of masonry. The school's southern wing stood one story tall. As the northern wing contained the school's auditorium, this portion of the building stood two stories in height. By 1914 the building housed the city's entire school system. The building was partially destroyed by fire in late 1955. The second

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

floor was completely removed from the northern wing, and both buildings were covered with matching gable roofs. As repairs to the school building occurred during the 1956-57 school year, students attended class in the nearby town of Sycamore and in Ashburn's First Baptist Church.

By as late as 1930, the school site's only building was the school building. The remainder of the lot was designated as playing fields. However, this began to change in 1941 when the Agricultural Building (presently Turner County Board of Education) was constructed. Additional construction followed in:

- 1949 - Gym constructed
- 1954 - Entrance adjoining north and south wings erected
- 1956 - Cafeteria and lunchroom constructed
- 1962 - Addition to lunchroom erected

The grammar school has completely occupied this campus since 1963.

Miss Nina Cox, an Ashburn High School teacher, resigned her position in 1924 and entered the race for Turner County School Superintendent. She won the election by a two-thirds majority and became the first woman in the state elected to this office. During her twenty-year tenure she worked toward the consolidation of county schools, a goal which was achieved in 1957. By the end of her fourth term, the county's twenty-seven wooden school buildings had been replaced with six masonry structures. She was instrumental in establishing a graded school system for county schools, and worked toward improving the county's three high schools located in Ashburn, Sycamore, and Rebecca. It was under Nina Cox's direction that home economics and vocational agriculture were introduced to Turner County high schoolers.

The industrialization of Wiregrass Georgia during the 1890s was impressive by any measure. Cordele gained a sash and blind factory, a shoe factory, and ice manufacturing plant. Tifton began a canning plant in 1893, a cigar factory in 1895, and was expecting a new ice factory and new cotton mill in 1899. Ashburn was not to be left behind.

In 1906, the Turner County Publishing Company was chartered. With a capital stock of \$5,000, the company was empowered to print books, a weekly newspaper, and to undertake a "general printing and bookbinding business." That same year saw the organization of the Ashburn Bottling Works, a company whose purpose was to "manufacture soft drinks, ...to bottle and sell same, including cider of all kinds and vinegar...." In 1907 the city issued bonds to help finance electric lights, a waterworks, and public schools. It was also in 1907 that the Ashburn Telephone Company was chartered. The Flint River and Gulf

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Railway Company was established in 1906 when the J. S. Betts Company agreed to build the section of line which ran from Ashburn to Sylvester. C. A. Alford of Sylvester agreed to finance the project from Sylvester to Bainbridge. On April 2, 1906 through-passenger and freight services were available from Washington, D. C. or Atlanta to Bainbridge, Georgia.

Local leaders such as J. S. Shingler, John S. Betts, and John W. Evans were often the persons fostering new industry. Just as they had developed timber and naval stores industries in the late 19th century, their interests diversified in the early years of the 20th century. With the closing of Betts Mill in 1925, the J. S. Betts Company established a saw mill in Greenville, Florida and turned its attention to the sale of Turner County real estate. Shingler's interest in turpentine continued, but his interests also came to include agriculture and cotton production.

Turner County's library system was begun in 1920 when Mrs. G. W. Jacobs, mother of Herbert I. Shingler's wife Netta, suggested that members of the Ashburn Sewing Club buy books and circulate them among themselves. The group was meeting in the Georgia, Ashburn, Sylvester, and Camilla Railroad Depot (formerly Flint River and Gulf Depot) and began working towards library space of their own.

The library collection was housed in several different locations - the Ashburn Bank, the city hall (corner of Gordon and College) - before finding a permanent home in 1932. The City of Ashburn bought lot 8 in block 20 on College Avenue. With the combined help of the City and a federal public works program, the city constructed a community house and later added a back room to house the library. Victoria Evans, daughter of John West Evans, became the librarian, a position she held until her retirement in 1952. Under Victoria Evans' leadership, book stations were established in the towns of Rebecca, Sycamore, Dakota, and Coverdale. The library was named for Victoria Evans in 1953, and in 1969 the library completely occupied the building.

By 1930 Ashburn's population reached 11,936. Due to extensive timbering the county's economy was no longer dependent upon timber or naval stores industries, but was based primarily upon cotton production. The advent of the boll weevil in 1921 and the closing of Betts Mill in 1925 crippled Turner County's economy. The economic hardship experienced by Turner County was reflected in the slowing of retail sales and a virtual halt in construction.

In the mid-1920s, George Betts, brother of John Betts, and Joe Lawrence began advocating diversified farming practices. Their plan, known as the "Cow, Hog and Hen" program, brought national attention to Turner County and helped area farmers regain financial security.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Turner County has participated in a number of federally sponsored programs and was supportive of both the first and second World Wars. The May 9, 1918 issue of the Wiregrass Farmer and Stockman reported that the people of Turner County had purchased \$150,050 in war bonds, a figure which exceeded the county's goal by \$38,750. During the 1930s the city participated in a public works program when city officials requested help in building library space and in organizing a recreational center. Public works funding and labor were also used in 1936 when sewage lines were laid in Ashburn Heights. A German POW camp was established in the county in 1943. The camp housed 250 prisoners and was manned by sixty-five U. S. servicemen. During their internment, prisoners worked for area farmers and in the turpentine industry. The camp was closed in 1946 with the conclusion of the war.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Tinker, Nancy and George Overby. Historic District Information Form, June, 1986. On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

- (x) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 115 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 248440 Northing 3511990
- B) Zone 17 Easting 249855 Northing 3511195
- C) Zone 17 Easting 248385 Northing 3510745

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundary encompasses approximately 14 blocks of historic residential development in an area north and northeast of Ashburn's central business district. The boundary generally follows College Avenue on the south, Monnie Street and Hudson Avenue on the east, Phillips Avenue on the north, and McLendon Street on the west.

Boundary Justification

The district boundary encompasses the contiguous intact historic residential development that makes up the Hudson-College Avenue and Ashburn Heights residential neighborhoods. The boundary excludes nonhistoric and extensively altered residential development as well as commercial development.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Curtis, Architectural Historian
organization Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** July 23, 1992

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Ashburn Heights/Hudson-College Ave. H.D.
City or Vicinity: Ashburn
County: Turner
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 1991

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 28: McLendon Street, house designed by Peter E. Dennis; photographer facing northwest.
- 2 of 28: McLendon Street at Church Avenue; photographer facing north.
- 3 of 28: McLendon Street at Hudson Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 28: McLendon Street at James Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 28: James Avenue between McLendon and Grand Streets; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 28: Grand Street at James Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 7 of 28: Grand Street between Fendig and James Avenues; photographer facing northeast.
- 8 of 28: Monnie Street at Fendig Avenue; photographer facing north.
- 9 of 28: Monnie Street between Fendig and James Avenues; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 28: Monnie Street at James Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 28: Hudson Avenue at Monnie Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 28: Hudson Avenue at Grand Street; photographer facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 13 of 28: Grand Street between James and Hudson Avenues; photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 28: Raney Street at Hudson Avenue; photographer facing north.
- 15 of 28: Raney Street between Hudson and College Avenues; photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 28: Raney Street at College Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 17 of 28: College Avenue at Raney Street; photographer facing north.
- 18 of 28: North Cleveland Street at Hudson Avenue; photographer facing north.
- 19 of 28: Hudson Avenue at Evans Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 28: Evans Street between James and Hudson Avenues; photographer facing northeast.
- 21 of 28: Hudson Avenue between Monnie and Evans Streets; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 28: Gilmore Street between Hudson and College Avenues; photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 28: Historic main building of Ashburn School, Gilmore Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 24 of 28: College Avenue at Gilmore Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 25 of 28: College Avenue at Gilmore Street; photographer facing east.
- 26 of 28: Nonhistoric gymnasium of Ashburn School, Gilmore Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 27 of 28: North Cleveland Street at College Avenue; photographer facing north.
- 28 of 28: College Avenue at Raney Street, apartment building; photographer facing southwest.