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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

269

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Shirley Hills Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

other names/site number Shirley Hills Addition; Shirley Hills Annex

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Nottingham Rd., Boulevard Ave., Briarcliff Road, Upper River Rd., Woodland Dr., and Waverland Cir. [ ] not for publication

city or town Macon [ ] vicinity

state Georgia code GA county Bibb code 021 zip code 31211

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** X **statewide** X **local**

Dave Crass 4/16/2014
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. 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 5/27/14
Date of Action

5. Classification

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

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
276	48	buildings
24	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
300	48	**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-League, Ellamae Ellis, House
1-League, Joe and Mary Jane, House
Shirley Hills Historic District – see count below

Previous classification of resources within Shirley Hills Historic District boundary:

Number of Resources within district	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	85	60
Sites	3	0
Structures	1	0
Objects	0	0
Total:	**89**	**60**

Current classification of resources within previously listed Shirley Hills Historic District boundary:

Number of Resources within district	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	130	20
Sites	3	0
Structures	1	0
Objects	0	0
Total:	**134**	**20**

(Note: The above numbers reflect re-classifications of noncontributing to contributing due to an extended period of significance. The total number of resources does not agree with the previous table due to inconsistencies in counting in the previous nomination. There are **five** more resources than in the previously listed district.)

Number of resources in **newly added areas** of Shirley Hills Historic District (excluding two previously listed individual properties):

Number of Resources within district	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	271	48
Sites	24	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0
Total:	**295**	**48**

Shirley Hills Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Bibb County, Georgia
County and State

Total Combined Number of Resources within district:

Number of Resources within district	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	401	68
Sites	27	0
Structures	1	0
Objects	0	0
Total:	**429**	**68**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH ANC 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, French Vernacular Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch, Split-Level, Split-Foyer
OTHER: Contemporary

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE
walls: BRICK; WOOD; STONE; STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT; TILE; WOOD
other: STUCCO; STONE

Narrative Description

(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 Shirley Hills Historic District is a large, planned residential neighborhood located along the east bank of the Oconee River north of downtown Macon. The neighborhood is characterized by meandering streets that follow the dramatic topography with mostly large houses set on wooded lots above and below street level. First laid out in 1922, the

neighborhood included restrictive covenants on lot purchases that controlled use, setback, siting, minimum value of houses, and the types of animals allowed. Houses range from large Colonial Revival-style houses to small bungalows. In 1939 the Shirley Hills Addition was platted, and by 1940, divisions A through H of the Addition were platted as "Macon's newest exclusive residential section," according to the *Macon Telegraph and News*. Developed mostly between 1946 and 1967, the Shirley Hills Addition, which lies north of the original Shirley Hills neighborhood, includes one- and two-story Colonial Revival-style houses and a large concentration of ranch houses and split-level houses. Shirley Hills includes houses designed by Macon's most prominent architects. These include W. Elliott Dunwody, Dennis and Dennis, Bernard Webb, whose designs include his own Contemporary-style house, and Ellamae Ellis League, whose designs include her own split-level house. The northernmost part of the district also includes the Shirley Hills Annex, which was platted in 1956 and includes ranch houses primarily built in the 1960s. The district also includes the Twin Pines Apartments (1940), the modern Woodland Christian Church (1956), and the Colonial Revival-style Highland Hills Baptist Church (1967). The district retains a high degree of integrity.

Narrative Description

Note: The following physical description was taken from the "Shirley Hills Historic District," Historic District Information Form, August 27, 1987 and the "Shirley Hills Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation," Historic District Information Form, June 8, 2012.

The Shirley Hills Historic District is a 20th-century planned residential subdivision characterized by winding streets that follow the hilly terrain with large houses set on spacious wooded and informally landscaped lots. The district is located in the northeast section of the city of Macon, Bibb County, in central Georgia, approximately one mile from the city's central business district. The district retains a high degree of integrity.

The southern part of the district was predominantly developed through 1941 and was listed in 1989 as the Shirley Hills Historic District. To the southeast, and outside of the Shirley Hills Historic District boundary, is the North Highlands Historic District (National Register-listed in 1993). A portion of Nottingham Drive between Curry Drive on the north and Senate Place on the south was included in both the original Shirley Hills District (1989) and the subsequent N. Highlands District (1993). This same area is also included in this updated Shirley Hills nomination. (It includes 18 contributing houses). The northern portion of the updated Shirley Hills district includes the Shirley Hills Addition and the Shirley Hills Annex. These areas include houses that mostly date from 1941 to 1967, which are primarily one-story ranch or split-level types. The Colonial Revival style predominates, but there are some examples of the Contemporary style.

The subdivision plan of Shirley Hills was designed in the mode of picturesque landscape planning prevalent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and set forth by the work of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. This picturesque planning concept is seen in the winding streets that are placed to follow the naturally hilly terrain, the large lots that allowed for large open spaces, and the informal, yet carefully planned, landscaping that provides a heavily wooded setting. Land subdivision was largely dependent on the curving street layout. The system of roads is counted as one contributing structure. The overall landscape plan is counted as one contributing site and the vacant lots throughout the district, which were historically vacant, are counted as contributing sites and marked as V on the map.

The landscaping elements of Shirley Hills emphasize the picturesque setting of the subdivision plan. These elements are informal yet carefully planned to give a natural and parklike appearance to the neighborhood. The landscape features include shade and ornamental trees such as hardwoods, pines, and dogwoods so that many places appear to be naturally wooded; informal arrangements of shrubs and other plantings; broad expanses of grassy lawns; flower gardens; stone and brick retaining walls; curving concrete drives and walks curbed with stone and brick; and cobblestone gutters that provide curbside drainage on several of the neighborhood streets.

The two neighborhood parks are also characteristic landscape features. The larger Jackson Springs Park is almost entirely naturally wooded with some plantings. This 10-acre park is between South Jackson Springs Road and Curry Drive. The smaller Andrew Jackson Park is informally landscaped with shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, and curving stone retaining walls. Located on Nottingham Drive at Jackson Springs Road, the park is informally landscaped with trees, shrubs, and stone retaining walls (photograph 18). The inclusion of park areas in the plan was another important tenet of the picturesque planning concept. Both of the parks are counted as contributing sites.

Lots throughout the district are generally large with some of the largest lots along Twin Pines Drive. The smallest lots are in the southern end of the district along Nottingham Drive, Glenridge Drive, Parkview Drive, and Curry Drive. While its character is somewhat different from the rest of the area, this section is clearly part of the Shirley Hills subdivision on early plat maps. In most cases, the houses are set back on the lots so that the front yard landscaping appears to be continuous throughout the district. Unpaved alleyways run through the center of each block to provide rear access to each property. Restrictive covenants dictated the setback and siting of the houses and a minimum house value to insure that development of the subdivision would follow the planning principles set forth in the neighborhood's design plan. There are no sidewalks.

The overall architectural character of the district is of substantial, finely detailed houses that together form a collection of early to mid-20th-century residential architecture that is representative of the many stylistic influences of the period. The houses are generally wood-framed with brick, stone, stucco, and wood cladding, which is typical of residential construction techniques and use of materials during this time period.

Several well-known Macon architects were commissioned to design houses in Shirley Hills, including W. Elliott Dunwody, Ellamae Ellis League, Bernard Webb, Harry MacEwen, and the firm of Dennis and Dennis. (See end of this section for a list of houses designed by each.) The houses were designed in the popular period styles that included many different revival styles as well as 20th-century innovations. The Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and English Vernacular Revival styles are the most common, while examples of Italian Renaissance Revival, French Vernacular Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival styles are also present. The Craftsman style can be found in the smaller houses, especially the bungalow.

The houses in the district represent a wide range of popular early-to-mid 20th-century architectural types and styles, with several designed by prominent Macon architects. As documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a house "type" refers to the overall form (the outline or "envelope") of the main or original part of the house and the general layout of the interior rooms. This includes the floor plan and the height. In contrast, a "style" relates primarily to the external ornament or decoration of a house and also to the aesthetic qualities of its overall form. Houses belonging to the same type may exhibit different styles, and the same architectural style may appear on different house types.

The later Shirley Hills Addition is located adjacent to and north of the original Shirley Hills Historic District. The majority of the Addition was platted in the late 1930s and 1940s by H.D. Cutter. Division L, Section 2, which comprises the section around Lincoln Circle and Lincoln Road, was platted in 1961. The Addition is considered a "picturesque" subdivision with curvilinear streets and naturalistic plantings similar to the original Shirley Hills development. The Addition's lots for the most part are large and wooded with varying shapes and sizes. The principal streets in the Addition are Nottingham Drive, Waverland Drive, Briarcliff Road, Hawthorne Road, Twin Pines Drive, and Upper River Road. There are several secondary streets, which are Waverland Circle, Lone Oak Drive, Lincoln Circle, Lincoln Road, Peyton Place, Lullwater Circle, Twin Pines Lane, and Woodland Drive. Houses within the Addition are largely ranch or split-level type houses. These types have been defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings.* In addition, *Guidelines for Evaluation-The Ranch House in Georgia* provides guidance for evaluation of the ranch house.

House types within the district range from small to very large. The smallest types of houses within the district include American Small Houses and bungalows, which are located on Nottingham Drive (photographs 1 and 2). Most of these houses have Colonial Revival or Craftsman-style elements.

The English Cottage house type is usually associated with the English Vernacular Revival style in Georgia. The type has cross-gable massing and a front chimney. There are several houses of this type along Nottingham Drive (photograph 3).

The two-story Georgian House type is found predominately in the southern part of the district. This house type was often built in cities in the early part of the 20th century in Georgia. The house features a central hallway with two rooms on either side. Examples in Shirley Hills can be found at 1272 Jackson Springs Road (photograph 8), 1435 Twin Pines Drive (photograph 11), and 1075 S. Jackson Springs Road (photograph 13) in a variety of styles.

Ranch houses are the primary type of resource found throughout the Addition and Annex sections of the district. Most of the houses were built in the 1950s and 1960s. Many of the houses were designed from plan books, but some are known to have been architect designed.

Local Macon architect Harry A. MacEwen designed two Contemporary or Modern-style ranch houses on Nottingham Drive. The first house, located at 1211 Nottingham Drive (photograph 20), was designed in 1950. The large plate-glass windows and low-pitched roof are distinctive. The second house, 1275 Nottingham Drive, was designed in 1951.

MacEwen also designed the house at 1308 Waverland Drive (photograph 40) in the 1940s. It is a one-story brick ranch house with a garage angled off the front right side that is connected by an arched breezeway. Another of MacEwen's designs, located at 1710 Waverland Drive, appeared in the August 25, 1940 edition of *The Macon Telegraph and News.* The article indicates that MacEwen designed this house for himself. It is described as a "rambling type that lends itself to ingenious room arrangement."

Macon architect, Ellamae Ellis League, designed the ranch house at 1354 Nottingham Drive in the late 1940s. It is a large courtyard ranch house built of light colored brick sited a good distance from the road. It has many large plate-glass windows that are flanked by awning windows. Another ranch house design by League was completed in 1955 at 1541 Lone Oak Drive. It is a wood-sided ranch with large plate-glass windows.

League and her daughter, Jean League Newton, designed the house at 1849 Waverland Drive in 1950 for Joseph and Mary Jane League. This house was the first mid-20th-century ranch house individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the state of Georgia (2008). It is sided with California redwood.

W. Elliott Dunwody Jr. designed the house at 1302 Waverland Drive in 1949. The house is a one-story, wood-sided courtyard ranch house with rear ell. Jim Barfield, author of *Architectural Works of W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr., FAIA*, describes this house as being, "streamlined traditional." The goal in designing this house was to "combine the openness of postwar contemporary spaces with the reassurance of traditional decorative elements." It is sited close to the road to provide maximum room for gardens in the rear.

The ranch house at 1830 Waverland Circle was designed by Jackson R. Holiday. This brick L-shaped ranch house was built in 1953 (photograph 47).

There are several houses within the Addition that are ranch houses with central hallways, which we are calling "Georgian" ranch houses. The exteriors of these houses are low and linear in keeping with the ranch form. On the inside, however, the spaces are formal with rooms emanating off a central hall. These houses have formal front entrances, with a pediment and columns, recessed side wings, and an interior central hallway. Three of these that have been documented with these features are located at 1265 Waverland Drive, 1487 Waverland Drive, and 1430 Briarcliff Road. The house located at 1265 Waverland Drive was built for Marion Sparks in 1949; the architect is unknown. The Marion Sparks family was descended from Senator A.O. Bacon. The current owner, Doris S. DeBlanc, is the builder's granddaughter.

A large, one-story, brick house at 1487 Waverland Drive was built in 1949 for Frank M. Houser Jr. This is the second example of the "Georgian" ranch house. It is low and linear on the exterior like other ranch houses, but has a very formal interior layout. This house has a large central hall flanked by a formal living room and dining room. At the end of the entrance hall is a sitting room that looks out onto the back yard.

The third example of this house type is located at 1430 Briarcliff Road. This house features a central entrance hall with formal living and dining rooms to the right. A hallway is accessed at the end of the entrance hall that leads to a family room and three bedrooms.

A similar house, at 1515 Briarcliff Road is attributed to Ellamae Ellis League and was built 1958. The one-and-a-half story wood shingle house with dormers has a central entrance and recessed side wings similar to the other three houses. It is not known whether the house has a central hallway.

While not a ranch house, the house at 1620 Waverland Drive (photograph 36) was designed in 1942 by Ellamae Ellis League for Henry Burns Jr., owner of Burns Brick. The one-and-a-half story house with side wings setback from the main block was built completely out of brick and once boasted a brick swimming pool. A rendering of the house appeared in the

August 25, 1940 edition of *The Macon Telegraph and News*. It was described as a "complete masonry tile home...sturdy and of attractive Georgia design."

Lincoln Circle and Lincoln Road were the last roads to be laid out within the Shirley Hills Addition. This area was platted in 1961. Most of the houses in this section are large ranch houses built in the 1960s (photograph 51).

There are several split-level houses located in the Shirley Hills Addition. Split-level houses have three levels, two of which are stacked, with the third level located between the other two. The main entrance is located near the center of the house in the middle level. The split-level houses are scattered throughout the district. One is located at 1675 Waverland Drive. It was built in 1959 for Clifford Ray. Others are located at 1806 Lullwater Place, 1431 Briarcliff Road, and at 1257 Twin Pines Drive (photograph 25). The Ellamae Ellis League-designed, brick, split-level house at 1461 Lone Oak Drive was built in 1942.

Ellamae Ellis League designed 1790 Waverland Drive as her own home in 1940. It is sided with American redwood clapboards and has a cedar shake roof. It is an asymmetrical house with a split-level floor plan with a built-in garage on the basement level, living spaces on the first level, and two bedrooms on the second level. It sits on a large lot with a number of trees and shrubs (photograph 37). It was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

The only apartment complex in the district is the Twin Pines Apartments at 1585 Hawthorne Road, which were completed in 1940 (photographs 54-57). The six individual buildings sit on a five-acre site. The two-story brick apartment buildings were constructed under the Federal Housing Authority and built by the McCowen Construction Company.

Houses within the district reflect a large number of house styles popular in Georgia in the 20th century. The Colonial Revival style is found throughout the district and a good example of the style, designed by Elliott Dunwody, is at 1161 Nottingham Drive. The two-and-one-half-story house is of red brick with a symmetrical front facade. The emphasis is placed on the center entrance with a pedimented crown supported by Ionic pilasters. A semi-circular fanlight above the entrance door is repeated in the round-headed roof dormers.

The house at 1873 Waverland Drive was built in 1939 for Thomas Peeler owner of the Peeler Hardware Company. It is a two-story Georgian Revival style house with a one-story curved portico. On the corner of Waverland Drive and Briarcliff Road is 1588 Waverland Drive. This two-story Georgian Revival house was built c.1945 on land platted in 1939 by H. D. Cutter.

The Colonial Revival style is also a commonly used style in the district. An example at 1435 Twin Pines Drive was designed by Ellamae Ellis League in 1937 (photograph 23). The house has a two-story pedimented front portico typical of the style.

The English Vernacular Revival style is used in many variations in the district. A good example of the style is located at 969 Nottingham Drive (photograph 26). Designed by Elliott Dunwody c.l937, the house has the characteristic steeply pitched front gables and variety of materials including brick, wood siding and posts, and decorative half-timbering.

The house at 972 Nottingham Drive, constructed c.1924, is an example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style used on several houses in the district. The symmetrical front facade with a first-floor row of arched windows suggestive of a loggia and red-tile hipped roof are characteristic features of the style.

The French Vernacular Revival style was used on several district houses as well. The house at 916 Nottingham Drive designed by Ellamae Ellis League in 1937 is a good example. The tall, steeply pitched, hipped roof with dormers and segmentally arched openings are typical of the style.

The house at 1158 Oakcliff Road is an example of the Mediterranean Revival style (photograph 17). Constructed in 1926-1927, the house is asymmetrical with smooth stucco walls, hipped tile roof, and round-arched openings.

The Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style is represented by 1217 Jackson Springs Road, constructed in 1936. Its stuccoed walls, low roof, and mission-shaped loggia parapet are typical of the style.

A number of Craftsman-style houses are found in the district. Wide eaves with exposed rafters, decorative brackets, and porches with square posts on piers are characteristic features. Several houses with elements of this style can be found on Nottingham Drive.

Newer house styles are found primarily on the ranch houses in the district. While most of the ranch houses have Colonial Revival-style elements, some of the ranch houses reflect the Contemporary or Modern style. Examples include 1426 Briarcliff Road, which is a Contemporary-style ranch house, built c.1950. Another is 1340 Briarcliff Road, which has a butterfly roof.

The Shirley Hills Annex was subdivided by the Thornton Realty Company for the Woodland Christian Church in 1956. The majority of the houses in the Shirley Hills Annex were built in the 1960s. Construction of the Woodland Christian Church began in 1956. The lots on Woodland Drive are large and wooded. The houses on the east side of Woodland Drive are set fairly close to the street with large wooded backyards. Heading south on Upper River Road there is an Ellamae Ellis League designed house at 2024 Upper River Road. It was designed in 1959 for Frank Lee and is a Contemporary-style ranch house.

One of the rarer house types in the district is the split-foyer. Split-foyer type houses have a central hallway with stairs up and down to each of the two levels. Completed in 1964, 2031 Woodland Drive is a split-foyer house. It is brick with a two-story portico on the central block of the house.

Community Landmark Buildings

The Woodland Christian Church was constructed in 1956 (photograph 33). Located at the intersection of Woodland Drive and Upper River Road, the brick church is triangular shaped with a three-sided concave pedestal atop the sanctuary holding the steeple. Several of the windows are grouped with pointed arches.

Highland Hills Baptist Church is located on the south side of Briarcliff Road (photograph 35). The campus sits on land once part of the Bacon Estate that backs up to the original Shirley Hills Historic District. The brick Colonial Revival-style church has a central entrance portico with square columns and is topped by a three-tier steeple. The church has two rear wings projecting from the central block. The church was completed in phases. The groundbreaking for the chapel was held in 1954 and the building was completed the following year. The educational building completed in 1959 and the sanctuary was completed in 1967.

The following architects are documented as having designed houses in the Shirley Hills Historic District:

W. Elliott Dunwody
1121 Oakcliff Road, 1922
1122 Nottingham Drive, 1923
1282 Jackson Springs Road, 1927
969 Nottingham Drive, 1937
1161 Nottingham Drive, 1938
1253 Jackson Springs Road, 1939
1269 Jackson Springs Road, 1939
1239 Jackson Springs Road, 1940
1276 Nottingham Drive, 1940
1464 Twin Pines Drive, 1941 (with Ed Ferguson)
1302 Waverland Drive (with Cobb Matthews)

Jackson R. Holliday
1830 Waverland Circle, 1953

Ellamae Ellis League
835 Nottingham Drive, 1937
916 Nottingham Drive, 1937
1435 Twin Pines Drive, 1937
932 Curry Drive, 1938
1218 Nottingham Drive, 1959

1268 Twin Pines Drive, 1939
1354 Nottingham Drive, 1947
1790 Waverland Drive, 1940
1849 Waverland Drive, 1950 (with Jean League Newton)
1271 South Jackson Springs Road, 1941 (with Delmar Warren)
1515 Briarcliff Road, c.1958
1461 Lone Oak Drive, c.1942
1541 Lone Oak Drive, c.1955
1627 Twin Pines Drive, 1950
2024 Upper River Road, 1959
1276 Waverland Drive (photo 41)
1350 Waverland Drive, 1953
1620 Waverland Drive, 1942 (photo 36)
1170 Oakcliff Road, 1956
1151 Oakcliff Road, 1951
1837 Waverland Drive, 1946
1840 Waverland Drive, 1951

Dennis and Dennis
1261 Jackson Springs Road, 1939
1279 Jackson Springs Road, 1941
1726 Waverland Drive (photo 42)
1745 Waverland Drive, 1946
1740 Waverland Drive, 1941

Harry A. MacEwen.
1211 Nottingham Drive, 1950
1275 Nottingham Drive, 1951
1710 Waverland Drive, 1940
1308 Waverland Drive, 1940s (photo 40)
1723 Waverland Drive, 1962
1676 Waverland Drive, 1939

Bernard Webb
1121 S. Jackson Springs Road, (photo 27)
1418 Twin Pines, 1949
1855 Twin Pines, 1958

Noncontributing buildings within the district were built after 1967 or have been altered from their historic appearance. These houses are scattered throughout the district.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1922-1967

Significant Dates
1922-initial development of Shirley Hills
1939- initial platting of Shirley Hills Addition
1956 – platting of Shirley Hills Annex
1967-construction of Highland Hills Baptist Church

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Dennis and Dennis, architects
Dunwody, W. Elliott, architect
Hoffman, J.L., landscape architect
Holliday, Jackson R., architect
League, Ellamae Ellis, architect
MacEwen, Harry A., architect
Webb, Bernard, architect

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1922, the date of the first development of the subdivision, and ends in 1967, the date of construction of the last landmark building in the district. During this period, the street system was laid out, parks were developed, landscape was planned, and a majority of the houses in the district were built.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

Shirley Hills is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture because it includes excellent examples of early 20th-century houses, such as Colonial Revival-style houses and Craftsman-style bungalows, and because it includes a substantial concentration of mid-20th-century houses, including ranch houses and split-level houses, many designed by the city's most prominent architects. This first development of Shirley Hills was listed in the National Register in 1989 at the state level of significance and is included in this boundary increase and additional documentation. That level of significance remains the same for the following two areas of significance. Shirley Hills is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the area of landscape architecture because it was a planned community with restrictive covenants that governed its appearance and because its 1922 plan by landscape architects, J. L. Hoffman and Company, capitalized on the hilly terrain with winding streets that follow the topography and by using low-lying areas for parks. The Shirley Hills Addition, first laid out in 1938, continued northward the pattern of winding streets and wooded lots. Shirley Hills is also significant at the state level under Criterion C in the area of community planning and development as an excellent and virtually unique planned subdivision designed and developed on the concept of a picturesque setting for an early 20th-century, upper-middle-class neighborhood. It also represents the migration of Macon's middle- and upper-middle-class residents away from the densely developed downtown neighborhoods. **This amendment**: 1) extends the period of significance to 1967; 2) enlarges the boundaries of the Shirley Hills Historic District to include later developments to the north; and 3) reevaluates the National Register eligibility of each property in the amended historic district. The period of significance is from 1922 when Shirley Hills was first platted, to 1967, the date of construction of the last community landmark building located within the district.

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

In the area of community planning and development, the first development of Shirley Hills is significant as an excellent and virtually unique planned subdivision designed and developed on the concept of a picturesque setting for an early 20th-century, upper-middle-class neighborhood. The pervasive and rigorous informality of Shirley Hills is distinctive in Macon and in Georgia in that this subdivision is quite different from most other "garden" suburbs that usually have more formal or more obviously planned landscape features. The only parallel to Shirley Hills in Georgia may be the Druid Hills subdivision in Atlanta, so that Shirley Hills is almost unique in the state. The additional resources included in the expanded district were planned in the late 1930s as an extension of Shirley Hills. Known as the Shirley Hills Addition and the Shirley Hills Annex, these subdivisions were planned with the picturesque setting of curvilinear streets and large lots, which extended the look and feel of the original portion of the district.

The subdivision was largely developed from 1922 through the l960s on land that came from the estate of Augustus Octavius Bacon (1839-1914), a Georgia legislator and U.S. Senator. Bacon's house was in the area south of the intersection of Nottingham and Parkview drives, and much of the area was farmed by him. The subdivision got its name from Bacon's granddaughter, Shirley. The trustees of Bacon's estate were in charge of the development of Shirley Hills in the early 1920s and were assisted in the development by the Macon realty firm of Murphey, Taylor, and Ellis. The first area to be developed was along Nottingham Drive north of Senate Place. This early development occurred in 1922 and continued through 1941. The city boundaries at that time ran down Senate Place, so that Shirley Hills was outside the city

limits and was not annexed into the city until 1949. An adjacent suburb, North Highlands, was within the city limits and had been developed a few years earlier. From 1922 to 1924, the area bounded by Oakcliff and Jackson Springs roads was also opened for development. The eastern end of Jackson Springs and South Jackson Springs roads was developed in the late 1930s and l940s. The former site of Bacon's house was willed by Bacon at his death to the city to be developed as a park. Development did not take place until the 1930s, and, as stipulated in Bacon's will, the park was to be used by white women and children only. The city of Macon used Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds to landscape and develop the park. The park included playgrounds, tennis courts, wading pools, picnic tables, and playing fields. There were also ponds with water lilies and a bridge, and a small zoo. The Board of Trustees for Bacon's estate as established in his will brought a suit against the city for trying to integrate the park in the 1960s. The restricted use of the park was eventually resolved in court. The court determined that the park must revert to the heirs of Bacon. It was then subdivided and sold for development.

Lots in Shirley Hills were sold with restrictive covenants that stipulated several things: residential use only; the setback and siting of houses; that no persons "of color" were allowed to live there; a $6,000 minimum value on each house; no pig pens, but horses and one cow were allowed; and for five years purchasers had to give the Bacon heirs an option to repurchase the lot if sold. Restrictive covenants were used typically in Georgia and elsewhere during late l9th- and early 20th-century suburban development to control land use activities and to shape land development prior to the widespread adoption of municipal zoning ordinances and building codes. The use of such covenants in Shirley Hills, and the development that resulted, exemplifies how these simple but legally powerful tools shaped suburban development in the early 20th century.

The Shirley Hills plan was designed by the firm of John Leon Hoffman, Inc., Planning Consultants, of Atlanta and Forsyth, Georgia. Hoffman's firm included architects, engineers, and landscape architects to constitute a complete planning organization. According to an advertising booklet put out by his firm, Hoffman was involved in planning several important early 20th-century residential subdivisions in Georgia. His work included designs at Callaway Gardens near Pine Mountain; Avondale Estates, Morningside, and Garden Hills, all subdivisions in Atlanta; and Shirley Hills, Ingleside, Forsyth Circle, Stanislaus Circle, and Callaway Terrace in Macon. His work also took him to many parts of the country including Florida, Texas, and California. According to currently known documentation, it is not possible to determine completely Hoffman's role in the planning or layout of all of these subdivisions, but his responsibilities seem to have ranged widely. Hoffman was involved in a wide variety of similar projects, and Shirley Hills is one more example of his work in residential subdivision planning.

According to Hoffman himself, he was a pupil of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., at Biltmore Estate and worked in Olmsted's Brookline, Massachusetts office, coming to Atlanta in 1915 to supervise work on the Olmsted-designed Druid Hills subdivision. Hoffman certainly designed Shirley Hills in the Olmsted tradition of picturesque landscape planning with informal and seemingly natural landscaping that gave a rural and parklike feeling to the area and with road layout and land subdivision that was sensitive to the natural terrain. The plan elements of winding streets that follow the hilly terrain, large lots that allowed for a great deal of open space, the reservation of park areas, and the carefully planned landscaping are all significant components of the picturesque landscape planning promoted by Olmsted and nationally prevalent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These elements are used in the Shirley Hills subdivision on a small scale for this neighborhood that is important in the early 20th-century development of Macon.

A descendant of Bacon developed the Shirley Hills Addition in the late 1930s. The surveyor for the Addition was H.D. Cutter, but the planner is unknown. The layout of the streets is comparable to the earlier portion of Shirley Hills and can likely be attributed to a desire for continuity between the two areas. The covenants for the Addition had restrictions similar to the first development in Shirley Hills. The restrictions stipulated that lots could only be used for residential purposes, houses had to be sited with certain setbacks, houses had to cost at least $10,000, pig pens were prohibited, but horse barns were allowed. The Addition was developed mostly from 1946 to 1967, although a few houses were built before World War II effectively halted construction.

The Shirley Hills Annex was developed by the Woodland Christian Church beginning in 1956. Thornton Realty subdivided the land for the church and most of the houses were built in the 1960s. The large lots and similar setbacks of the houses expand the look and feel of the rest of Shirley Hills.

In the area of landscape architecture, the district is significant for its informal yet carefully planned landscape that provides a naturalistic character to the subdivision plan. Much of this land was farmland up until 1922 when the subdivision was planned and began to be developed. Therefore, the seemingly "natural" landscape of the district is really "naturalistic". It was created by specific plantings and yard layouts and by allowing natural growth to re-occur. The landscape features found in the district are important elements in the overall picturesque planning concept used for the design of Shirley Hills: the use of many shade and ornamental trees grouped informally to give the appearance of naturally wooded areas; the broad expanses of grassy lawns that provide open space; the informal arrangements of many varieties of shrubs, flowers, and other plantings; brick and stone retaining walls; curving drives and walks curbed with brick and stone that give access from the streets to the houses; the use of cobblestone drainage gutters on several of the neighborhood's streets; and the wooded and informally landscaped park areas set aside to add even more to the subdivision's picturesque character. These landscape features were typical of those promoted on a national scale by the work of Olmsted. The pervasive and rigorous informality or "naturalism" of Shirley Hills is distinctive in Macon and in Georgia in that this subdivision is quite different from most other "garden" suburbs which usually have more formal or more obviously planned landscape features. The only parallel to Shirley Hills in Georgia may be the Druid Hills subdivision in Atlanta, so that Shirley Hills is almost unique in the state.

In the area of architecture, the district is significant for its fine collection of well-designed houses and their representation of many popular early to mid-20th-century architectural types and styles as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The houses are significant examples of the interpretation of these house types and period styles by architects and builders for middle- to upper-middle-class housing. Many of the early 20th-century revival styles are represented in the original Shirley Hills district, including Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, French Vernacular Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival. Newer 20th-century house types such as the bungalow, American Small House, ranch house, and split-level houses are also found in the district primarily in the Addition and the Annex. These later house types primarily have Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles applied to their form. Several well-known Macon architects were commissioned to design houses in Shirley Hills. These architects include Dennis and Dennis, W. Elliott Dunwody, Jackson R. Holliday, Ellamae Ellis League, Harry A. MacEwen, and Bernard Webb.

Dennis and Dennis of Macon is Georgia's oldest architectural firm. Established by Peter E. Dennis (1854-1929) in 1884, Peter's son, John, joined his father in 1912 to form Dennis and Dennis. The firm designed many commercial, institutional, and residential buildings in Macon, Cuthbert, Ashburn, and Albany, Georgia. Peter E. Dennis attended the University of Georgia from 1871 to 1872 and then trained in the office of Algernon Blair of Macon. Dennis left Blair in 1884 and opened his own Macon-based architectural firm.

W. Elliott Dunwody (1893-1986) was a Macon native and graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology. He began his career in 1914 as a draftsman for Dennis and Dennis, then partnered with both Carlyle Nisbet and William F. Oliphant before opening his own firm in 1929. He constructed both public and residential buildings during his career including at least 10 houses in Shirley Hills that have been attributed to him.

Jackson Holliday was a well-known Macon architect (1922-2003). He began his career in the firm of Dennis and Dennis Architects before starting his own firm in 1952. From 1964 until 1991, he was president of Holliday, Couch, Hollis & Jelks. Holliday designed one house in Shirley Hills at 1830 Waverland Circle.

Ellamae Ellis League (1899-1991) was a pioneer woman architect in Georgia. Her career represents a combination of avocational interest, formal education, and on-the-job training. Six generations of her family had been architects including her uncle, Charles E.Choate in Atlanta. With that family legacy, but with no training or experience, in 1922 she persuaded the Macon, Georgia, firm of Dunwody & Oliphant to hire her, first as a secretary, then as an apprentice. After returning from studying in France, League worked for two years for another Macon, Georgia, architect, George W. Shelverton. Shortly after her arrival, William F. Oliphant joined the firm as a partner. With the onset of the Great Depression, the Shelverton Oliphant firm broke up, and League went to work with Oliphant. They were soon joined by Delmar Warren, who had just completed the architecture course at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Oliphant died in 1933, leaving the two younger architects in a predicament since neither was a registered architect. Both could finish commissions already begun by the office but neither could accept new non-residential jobs without state

registration. Registration required a degree in architecture or ten years of experience in the office of a practicing architect and successful completion of an extensive state examination. League took the initiative, passing the examination and receiving her registration in 1934, and then she opened a practice in her own name in Macon. She continued to complete unfinished works started by William Oliphant while taking on new commissions. League took on a variety of jobs including houses but also Public Works Administration commissions, churches, schools, hospitals, office buildings, public housing, parking garages, and even a residential bomb shelter. In the mid-1940s, her firm expanded to become League, Warren & Riley. Her firm designed over 20 houses in Shirley Hills. Through the 1950s, there were only a handful of architectural firms in Macon and most were small operations with two or three people. League's practice was the exception. She hired many young architects and gave them a start in the profession including her daughter, Jean League Newton. League closed her practice in 1975 at age 76, and at that time she was awarded the American Institute of Architects Bronze Medal.

Harry A. MacEwen (1911-2002) practiced in Macon from the late 1930s through the 1960s. He is well known locally for his Contemporary-style ranch houses. MacEwen left Macon to practice architecture in Florida. His firm designed houses several houses on Nottingham and Waverland drives.

Bernard Webb (1915-2000) moved to Macon with his family in 1925 when he was 10 years old. He completed his degree in architecture at Georgia Institute of Technology in 1938, during which time he interned in the office of Macon architect Ellamae Ellis League. League and her daughter, Jean League Newton, were among the city's pioneers in the Modern Movement. At the end of World War II, Webb returned to Macon after a brief stint in California. His admiration for the ideas of Frank Lloyd Wright coupled with his creative instincts and forward-thinking clients allowed Webb to produce innovative houses throughout his career. Many of Webb's houses were designed to blend into the landscape and to minimize distinctions between indoor and outdoor settings, often emphasized with large sheets of plate glass. Webb's floor plans were more open to foster communal living for the family. Webb's career also included landmark public and commercial buildings, such as the modern Crisp County Courthouse in Cordele and the Westgate Shopping Center in Macon, the first air-conditioned shopping center in Georgia. His own home, located at 1418 Twin Pines Drive and completed in 1949, was featured in *House Beautiful* magazine.

Ranch houses were built almost exclusively in the Shirley Hills Addition and the Shirley Hills Annex in the 1950s and 1960s. Ranch houses begin to appear in large numbers in Georgia following World War II. Numerous individual houses, ranging from small, compact ranches to large, sprawling estate houses, and early small subdivisions of ranch houses were built after 1945 in Georgia. By 1949 the term "ranch house" was being used in the Sunday real estate section of the Atlanta newspaper, laying the groundwork for the unprecedented numbers of ranch houses built all across the state in the 1950s. Most of the early postwar ranch houses did not reflect any particular architectural style, but rather conformed to the distinctive plan-form and interior arrangement of the new ranch type of house: long and low, with zoned interior plans and open-space layouts, and with some degree of integration between the interior of the house and its yard through large windows, window walls, glassed doors, screened porches, patios, terraces, and integral carport. Brick-veneer construction predominated.

Most of the ranch houses in Shirley Hills are large ranch houses located on large and deep lots. The predominant style is Colonial Revival or no style. However, a small number of these ranch houses show evidence of the Modern or Contemporary Style. They feature precise geometric forms, absence of historical or other details, simple modern construction materials including steel- and aluminum-framed windows, and sometimes, unconventional roof forms including a butterfly roof (inverted gable) and a flat roof. Their plan-forms and interior layouts appear to conform to the norms of ranch house design at the time.

The Joseph and Mary Jane League House (National Register-listed in 2008) is an early and exceptional example of a Contemporary-style ranch house in Georgia. Its low form, H-shaped footprint, zoned interior, open-space plan, building materials, and integration of indoor spaces with outdoor landscaping all reflect up-to-date ranch-house design nationally and, along with a small group of similar houses in Atlanta, set precedents for mid-20th-century ranch-house design in Georgia. This house, built in 1950, was seen as setting a precedent in Macon and Georgia at the time and was featured in a national architectural publication in 1953.

Several other Contemporary-style ranch houses are located in Shirley Hills. One of these, designed by Bernard Webb, is located at 1121 S. Jackson Springs Road. Others include houses located at 1340 Briarcliff with a butterfly roof and 1426 Briarcliff Road, built c.1950. These early Contemporary-style ranch houses are indicative of an increasing, but small number of ranch houses in Georgia that reflected the influence of the Contemporary style that appeared on the scene in Georgia c.1950.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Note: The following developmental history was written by Maryel Battin, "Shirley Hills Historic District," Historic District Information Form, August 27, 1987 and Chris Howard "Shirley Hills Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation," Historic District Information Form, June 8, 2012 with editing by HPD staff.

Macon, Georgia, was incorporated in 1823. Although the first settlement, known as Newtown, occurred on the north banks of the Ocmulgee River, the town soon expanded to the south side of the river. The area now known as Shirley Hills, lying north of the Ocmulgee River, was all part of Senator A.O. Bacon's property and was outside the city limits in the early 1920s, although an adjacent area, North Highlands, was within the city limits and had been developed a few years earlier. Senator A.O. Bacon was born in Bryan County in 1839. After the Civil War he came to Macon to practice law. In 1870 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature and in 1894 became a U.S. Senator. He served for 19 consecutive years. He died in 1914.

The trustees of Bacon's estate were in charge of the development of Shirley Hills in the early 1920s and were assisted in the development by Murphey, Taylor and Ellis, realtors. Heirs of Senator Bacon were also involved in future phases of Shirley Hills. Shirley Hills was named after Senator Bacon's granddaughter Shirley. The topography of the area is somewhat hilly, hence the name Shirley Hills.

The first area to be developed was along Nottingham Drive north of Senate Place. This early development occurred in 1922 and continued into the 1940s. The city boundaries at that time ran down Senate Place. The Shirley Hills area was outside the city limits and was not incorporated into the city until after World War II. At the same time, the area bounded by Oakcliff and Jackson Springs roads was opened for development. The eastern end of what is now known as Jackson Springs and South Jackson Springs roads was developed in the late 1930s and 1940s.

Many early business and professional leaders of Macon purchased land in Shirley Hills and built substantial residences there. These leaders included William T. Anderson, president of the *Macon Telegraph & News* (1011 Nottingham Drive), Emmett G. McKenzie, president of Central Cotton Oil Co. (1046 Nottingham Drive), Samuel Jaques, president of Juliette Milling Co. (1122 Nottingham Drive), Hans W. Polley, president of Southern Paint & Varnish Co. (865 Nottingham Drive), and Joseph Maerz, the director of Wesleyan Conservatory of Music (847 Nottingham Drive). Physicians included George Massenburg (2 Jackson Springs Road), Thomas A. Hinley (1150 Jackson Springs Road), James A. Fountain (1238 Jackson Springs Road), Fred Aldrich (1261 Jackson Springs Road), and Allen R. Rozar (1130 S. Jackson Springs Road). Bankers were Charles Newton Jr. (1268 Twin Pines Drive), T. Irving Denmark of 1190 Oakcliff Road, and George E. Patterson of 1133 Oakcliff Road. Business leaders who were early purchasers in Shirley Hills included Robert C. Dunlap, 1168 Jackson Springs Road, president of A. T. Small company; Cecil Morgan, 932 Curry Drive, president of Georgia Kaolin Company; and Peyton Anderson, 1182 Oakcliff Road, general manager of the *Macon Telegraph* Publishing Company.

Several well-known Macon architects were commissioned to design houses in the first development in Shirley Hills, including Elliott Dunwody, who designed 1121 Oakcliff Road, 1464 Twin Pines Drive, 1239 Jackson Springs Road, 1253 Jackson Springs Road, 1269 Jackson Springs Road, and 1282 Jackson Springs Road. 1161 Nottingham Drive was also designed by Elliott Dunwody after a James River, Virginia, house suggested by Mrs. Pennington, the first owner. Other houses in Shirley Hills by Elliot Dunwody include 969, 1122 and 1276 Nottingham Drive. Ellamae Ellis League designed 932 Curry Drive; 835, 916 and 1218 Nottingham Drive; 1271 South Jackson Springs Road; and 1268 and 1435 Twin Pines

Drive. The firm of Dennis and Dennis designed 1261 Jackson Springs Road and 1279 Jackson Springs Road. A Philadelphia firm, name unknown, designed 1158 Oakcliff Road for the Block family.

When originally developed, all streets were unpaved. The entire area was heavily wooded as it is today. On several streets there are granite blocks forming a drainage area at each side of the paving. These blocks came from Sparta and were sold for that purpose by P. T. Anderson, a resident, who had a stone quarry in Sparta.

The area, long known as Baconsfield Park on the west side of Nottingham Drive and the Gray Highway, was the site of A.O. Bacon's residence. At his death, he willed the area to the city for a park, but it was not developed for 20 years. It was stipulated in his will that the park be for the exclusive use of white women and children. The city used Works Progress Administration funds to landscape and develop the park. The Board of Trustees (as established in Bacon's will) brought a suit against the city for trying to integrate the park. There were playgrounds, tennis courts, wading pools, picnic tables, and playing fields. In addition, there were ponds with water lilies and a bridge, and a small zoo. Magnolias were planted along Nottingham Drive and azaleas and other shrubs were planted throughout the park. The restricted use of the park was eventually taken to court for resolution. The court determined that the park must revert to the heirs of Bacon; it was subdivided and sold for development.

Lots in Shirley Hills were sold with restrictive covenants which included the following: they were to be for residential use only; the siting of the houses was restricted; there were to be no persons "of color"; there was a $6,000 minimum value on each house; there could be no pig pens; horses and one cow were allowed; and for five years purchasers had to give the Bacon heirs an option to repurchase the lot if sold.

In 1914 when Bacon died, the area of Shirley Hills was one of the largest pieces of property close to downtown owned by a single individual. The addition to the Shirley Hills Historic District is made up of land that was part of the Bacon property that was developed between the late 1930s through the 1960s.

Shirley Hills Addition

The Shirley Hills Addition is north of the existing Shirley Hills Historic District. Starting in the late 1930s, 250 acres belonging to the heirs of Senator A.O. Bacon were subdivided into building lots. By 1940, lots separated into divisions were made available starting with divisions A through H. "Macon's newest exclusive residential section, Shirley Hills Addition, will soon be humming with construction activity; it was reported by Fickling and Walker Inc., agents for the development" in *The Macon Telegraph and News*. By August 25, 1940, more than 12 lots had been sold for development. The Shirley Hills Addition was geared towards a high-end residential clientele. The addition was described in the Sunday, August 25, 1940 edition of *The Macon Telegraph and News* as being "surrounded by Shirley Hills, famous for years as an exclusive residential section."

Many of the original lots in the Shirley Hills Addition were indeed sold to prominent Macon families. Some of these early prominent buyers were Henry Burns Jr., official of the Burns Brick Company (1620 Waverland Drive); Harry MacEwen, architect (1710 Waverland Drive); Lawrence Brumby, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company (1726 Waverland Drive); Tom Peeler, of the Peeler Hardware Company (1873 Waverland Drive); Robert Barnett, of the Barnett Manufacturing Company (1840 Waverland Drive); James Kinnett, of the Willingham Cotton Mills (1658 Waverland Drive); Ellamae Ellis League, architect (1790 Waverland Drive); Carl Adams (1723 Waverland Drive); and E. W. Duncan (1626 Waverland Drive), manager of the Hays Clothing Company.

Also part of the Shirley Hills Addition was the Twin Pines Apartment Complex at 1585 Hawthorne Road. The complex consists of 32 units and at the time of its opening was declared by *The Macon Telegraph and News* to be "one of the nation's most modern Georgian type garden apartments." The site covers six acres. The complex is surrounded by trees and the "picturesque scene provided by nature has not been disturbed by the ultra-modern construction." The apartment complex was planned by A.O.B. Sparks, property owner and descendant of A.O. Bacon, and by Fickling and Walker, Inc., realtors, the same group that owned and planned the Shirley Hills Addition in its early stages.

By the end of 1941, approximately 19 houses had been constructed in the Shirley Hills Addition. However, with the outbreak of World War II, building slowed considerably in the Shirley Hills Addition with only a handful of houses being built between 1941 and 1945. By 1946 building had resumed and the number of houses under construction was steadily rising. In 1946 additional land had been subdivided, specifically divisions I through L. This includes sections of Briarcliff Road,

Nottingham Drive, Peyton Place, Twin Pines Drive, and Waverland Drive. According to Carey Owen Pickard Jr., who grew up in Shirley Hills on Nottingham Drive, Shirley Hills was a "nice, quiet, safe place to live" and by the early 1950s, the new lots were being "snapped" up.

By 1949 the number of houses had grown to 48 with the majority of houses being constructed on Waverland Drive. In 1950, 43 more houses were built in the Shirley Hills Addition. The 1950s ushered in a boom in building. By 1950, classified ads began to appear in *The Macon Telegraph* as well as *The Macon Telegraph and News* advertising houses for sale in Shirley Hills. An ad for a house on Twin Pines Drive ran in the Saturday, May 9, 1950 edition of *The Macon Telegraph.* The house was described as, "Ranch type house. Three large bedrooms, two baths. Radiant floor heating, large wooded lot. About one-year old. Plenty of shrubbery." By the description of the house it seems likely that it was located in the Shirley Hills Addition. Ads were also placed by real estate agents offering to help clients find lots to build on. J. Holland Brown placed an ad in the Sunday, May 14, 1950 edition of *The Macon Telegraph and News* reading, "Going to build? Let me pick just the location you want. Choice residential restricted lots in Winship Hills, Shirley Hills...Call J. Holland Brown." In the Sunday, April 22, 1951 edition of *The Macon Telegraph* the firm of Murphey, Taylor & Ellis, Inc. advertised lots for sale in Shirley Hills encouraging people to "Get away from city congestion and live among pine trees."

There were also classified ads that indicate the presence of spec houses in the Shirley Hills Addition. On Sunday, January 23, 1952, R. A. Tharpe, Realtor, placed an ad in *The Macon Telegraph and News* offering, "3 new brick, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths each, $24,000 to $35,000." In the same year on Saturday, September 20, 1952, J. Holland Brown placed an ad for a house on Waverland Drive describing it as, "Beautiful, spacious, new 6-room brick home. Two tile baths, large dream kitchen. Full basement, carport. Nice wooded lot. Excellent location. Exclusive." Largely though, it appears that the majority of lots in the Addition were sold to individual buyers.

In 1950 the Waverland Company had been formed and was the corporation through which property was sold primarily on Waverland Circle. The president of the Waverland Company was A.O.B. Sparks, and its board consisted of various members of the Sparks family, all of which were descended from A.O. Bacon, by blood or by marriage. The Waverland Company continued to make land transactions through the mid-1950s mainly in and around Waverland Circle. The Waverland Company attached covenants to each lot sold, much like the covenants used in the development of the earlier section of the Shirley Hills Addition as well as the original Shirley Hills development. Owners were required to build their houses to the lot line specified on the original land plat. The houses built had to cost at least $10,000 and be larger than 1,400-square feet. Pigpens were strictly prohibited, while quarters for riding horses and other hoofed animals were acceptable provided that they had concrete floors and were kept in a sanitary manner.

By 1952 the price range of houses was much higher than the $10,000 minimum required in the covenants. In the Sunday, October 19, 1952 edition of *The Macon Telegraph,* Murphey, Taylor & Ellis, Inc. ran an ad reading, "Shirley Hills – Homes of distinction from $20,000 to $50,000. We have the exclusive sale and will be glad to show you those that will meet your requirements. To see is to appreciate."

The Grant family started construction of their house at 1830 Waverland Circle in the early 1950s. Mr. and Mrs. George Grant had Macon architect Jackson Holliday design their new house. Holliday actually designed three versions of a house for the Grants before one was settled on to build. The house was completed in 1954. George Grant was a prominent lawyer in Macon and he and his family had lived in Shirley Hills for a number of years. His daughter said that Shirley Hills was a wonderful place to grow up and was a very family oriented neighborhood. A number of her parents' friends also built houses in the Shirley Hills Addition in the 1950s.

There were approximately 200 houses in the Shirley Hills Addition by 1955. In 1955 Maurice and Gloria Wynn moved into their house at 1862 Waverland Drive. Gloria McAfee Wynn had grown up in Shirley Hills at 1281 South Jackson Springs Road. Her family owned the McAfee Candy Company in Macon. In 1954 the Wynns began building their house and moved in the following year. It is consistent with the other ranch houses built in the area. It is a three- bedroom, two-bath, brick house with a formal living room, dining room, and family room.

Through the end of the 1950s, the Shirley Hills Addition continued to see new houses built. Approximately 30 houses were built between 1956 and 1959. The late 1950s and early 1960s brought two new divisions to the Shirley Hills Addition. The first was off Waverland Drive. The street is called Lullwater Circle and it was platted in 1957. It was a revision of division K. Frank and Lois McLain purchased their house on Lullwater Place in 1961. The house was unfinished due to the

original owner not having sufficient funds to complete the project. The McLains had intended to build on a lot they owned on Waverland Drive, but decided to purchase a large split-level house at 1806 Lullwater Place and finish it to their liking.

The last section of the Addition was platted in 1961 and was subdivided by the Tenth Street Corporation. It was called division L section II and is east of Twin Pines Drive. The new streets were called Lincoln Circle and Lincoln Road. The houses in this section are large, ranch homes built between 1961 and 1968. Deed records indicate that the Tenth Street Corporation bought and sold land owned by Virginia Lamar Sparks and Willis B. Sparks in the Shirley Hills Addition.

Several well-known Macon architects were commissioned to design houses throughout the Shirley Hills Addition. Ellamae Ellis League designed a number of houses in the Shirley Hills Addition. League practiced architecture in Macon for more than fifty years, from 1922 until her retirement in 1975. League was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA) in 1968. At the time of her death in 1991, she was still the only female member in Georgia, one of only eight in the country. League designed 1461 Lone Oak Drive, 1541 Lone Oak Drive, 1354 Nottingham Drive, 1627 Twin Pines Drive, 1276 Waverland Drive, 1350 Waverland Drive, 1620 Waverland Drive, 1790 Waverland Drive, 1837 Waverland Drive, 1840 Waverland Drive, and 1849 Waverland Drive.

The firm of Dennis and Dennis was well known in Macon for many years. They designed houses as well as public buildings. The firm closed in the late 1990s. Dennis and Dennis designed houses at 1726 Waverland Drive, 1740 Waverland Drive, and 1745 Waverland Drive.

Harry A. MacEwen practiced in Macon from the late 1930s through the 1960s before moving to Florida. He is well known locally for his Contemporary-style ranch houses. His firm designed houses at 1211 Nottingham Drive, 1275 Nottingham Drive, 1308 Waverland Drive, 1676 Waverland Drive, 1710 Waverland Drive, and 1723 Waverland Drive.

W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. was born in 1893 and was among the first to attend the new Department of Architecture at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Dunwody started practicing in 1915 when he became a partner in the firm of Nisbet, Brown, and Dunwody. He went on to start and run a very successful firm responsible for some of the best-known houses in Macon. W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. with the help of Cobb Matthews designed a house at 1302 Waverland Drive.

Jackson Holliday was a well-known Macon architect that was born in 1922 and died in 2003. He began his career in the firm of Dennis and Dennis Architects before starting his own firm in 1952. From 1964 until 1991, he was president of Holliday, Couch, Hollis & Jelks. Holliday designed a house at 1830 Waverland Circle.

Bernard Webb moved to Macon as a young boy. He completed his degree in architecture at Georgia Institute of Technology. Many of Webb's houses were designed to blend into the landscape and to minimize distinctions between indoor and outdoor settings, often emphasized with large sheets of plate glass. His own home, located at 1418 Twin Pines Drive and completed in 1949, was featured in *House Beautiful* magazine.

In 1956 a new section was opened for development called the Shirley Hills Annex. The Annex is bounded by Woodland Drive and Upper River Road and is north of the Shirley Hills Addition. This land was subdivided by the Woodland Christian Church, which planned to construct their new campus on the corner of Woodland Drive and Upper River Road. A groundbreaking was held on October 21, 1956 for the first two church buildings. Gloria McAfee Wynn attended the groundbreaking and took turns at the shovel as the president of the Christian Women's Fellowship. The McAfee and Wynn families were instrumental in the construction of this church having contributed towards the purchase of the land. Houses were not immediately built in the Annex, but by 1960, several houses were under construction. The last house built in the Annex was constructed in 1973.

Building in Shirley Hills slowed considerably in the 1970s. Shirley Hills, including the Addition and Annex, has remained a desirable place to live. Residents of Shirley Hills are intensely proud and protective of their neighborhood. A saying kept coming up repeatedly: "We live on the "right" side of the river." This is true geographically, but for the residents of Shirley Hills, it is just a matter of fact.

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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
____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:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 280 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. **Latitude:** 32.879910 **Longitude:** -83.642250
2. **Latitude:** 32.880002 **Longitude:** -83.621981
3. **Latitude:** 32.851819 **Longitude:** -83.621677
4. **Latitude:** 32.852972 **Longitude:** -83.642201

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

The National Register boundary is indicated with a heavy black line on the attached National Register map, which is drawn to scale. The previously listed district is indicated by a heavy dashed line on the same map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is an expansion of the Shirley Hills Historic District to include the entirety of the Shirley Hills Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1989, and the later developments to the north, known as the Shirley Hills Addition and the Shirley Hills Annex.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date April 2014

street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334

e-mail lynn.speno@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: Shirley Hills Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

City or Vicinity: Macon

County: Bibb State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: January 15 and 31, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 60. 813 Nottingham Drive; photographer facing northeast.
2 of 60. Nottingham Drive; photographer facing north.
3 of 60. Nottingham Drive; photographer facing north.
4 of 60. Glenridge Drive; photographer facing west.
5 of 60. Parkview Drive; photographer facing northwest.
6 of 60. Intersection of Nottingham and Curry drives; photographer facing north.
7 of 60. 1188 Briarcliff Road; photographer facing northwest.
8 of 60. 1272 Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northwest.
9 of 60. 1260 Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northwest.

10 of 60. Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing southwest.
11 of 60. 1204 Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing north.
12 of 60. 1136 Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northwest.
13 of 60. 1075 S. Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northeast.
14 of 60. S. Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northeast.
15 of 60. 1266 S. Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northwest.
16 of 60. 1182 Oakcliff Road; photographer facing northeast.
17 of 60. 1158 Oakcliff Road; photographer facing west.
18 of 60. Andrew Jackson Park; photographer facing east.
19 of 60. Intersection of Nottingham Drive, Twin Pines Drive, and Oakcliff Road; photographer facing north.
20 of 60. 1211 Nottingham Drive; photographer facing north.
21 of 60. 1265 Waverland Drive; photographer facing east.
22 of 60. 1530 Briarcliff Road; photographer facing north.
23 of 60. 1435 Twin Pines Drive; photographer facing east.
24 of 60. Twin Pines Drive; photographer facing north.
25 of 60. 1257 Twin Pines Drive; photographer facing southeast.
26 of 60. 969 Nottingham Drive; photographer facing northeast.
27 of 60. 1121 S. Jackson Springs Drive; photographer facing east.
28 of 60. 1237 S. Jackson Springs Drive; photographer facing southeast.
29 of 60. 1383 Briarcliff Road; photographer facing north.
30 of 60. 1495 Briarcliff Road; photographer facing north.
31 of 60. 1845 Upper River Road; photographer facing northeast.
32 of 60. 1853 Upper River Road; photographer facing northeast.
33 of 60. 1905 Woodland Drive; photographer facing north.
34 of 60. 2050 Woodland Drive; photographer facing north.
35 of 60. 1370 Briarcliff Road; photographer facing south.
36 of 60. 1620 Waverland Drive; photographer facing northwest.
37 of 60. 1790 Waverland Drive; photographer facing west.
38 of 60. Jacques Road; photographer facing southwest.
39 of 60. 1448 Waverland Drive; photographer facing west.
40 of 60. 1308 Waverland Drive; photographer facing southwest.
41 of 60. 1276 Waverland Drive; photographer facing west.
42 of 60. 1726 Waverland Drive; photographer facing north.
43 of 60. Waverland Drive; photographer facing west.
44 of 60. 1849 Waverland Drive; photographer facing east.
45 of 60. 1876 Waverland Circle; photographer facing north.
46 of 60. Waverland Circle; photographer facing west.
47 of 60. 1830 Waverland Circle; photographer facing northwest.
48 of 60. 1729 Waverland Circle; photographer facing north.
49 of 60. 1821 Waverland Drive; photographer facing north.
50 of 60. Lullwater Circle; photographer facing west.
51 of 60. Lincoln Road; photographer facing north.
52 of 60. 1784 Twin Pines Drive; photographer facing northwest.
53 of 60. 1575 Lone Oak Drive; photographer facing north.
54 of 60. Apartments at 1585 Hawthorne Road; photographer facing east.
55 of 60. Apartments at 1585 Hawthorne Road; photographer facing north.
56 of 60. Apartments at 1585 Hawthorne Road; photographer facing east.
57 of 60. Apartments at 1585 Hawthorne Road; photographer facing east.
58 of 60. 1340 Briarcliff Road; photographer facing south.
59 of 60. 1158 Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northwest.
60 of 60. 1281 S. Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing east.

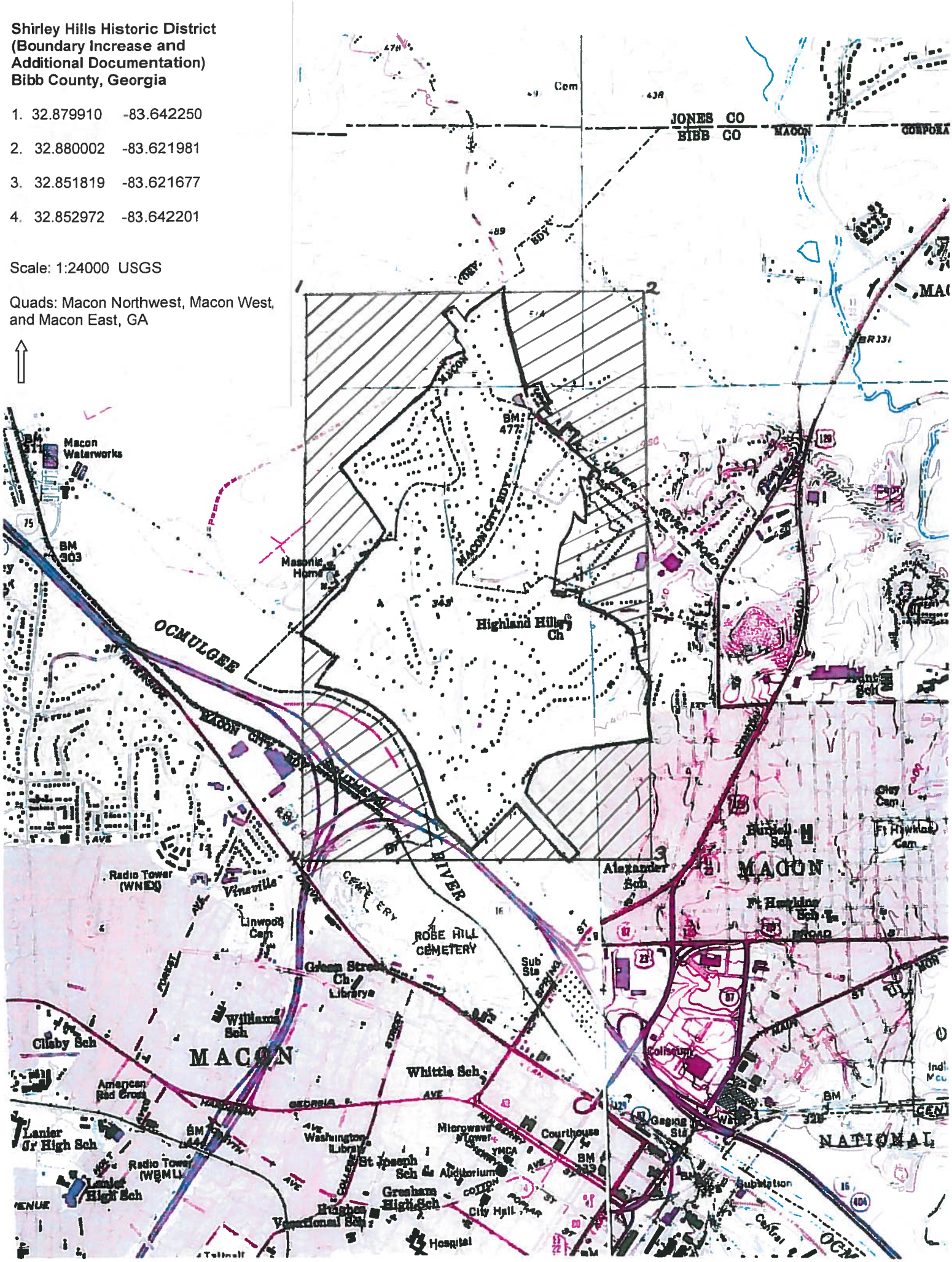
Shirley Hills Historic District
(Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
Bibb County, Georgia
National Register Boundary
1989 National Register Boundary
Contributing
Noncontributing
Vacant
Photo number/direction of view
North
410 205 0 410 Feet
Masonic Home
Twin Pines Ln
Jackson Springs Park
S. Jackson Springs Rd.
Andrew Jackson Park
Boulevard
R-JA
#1522
#1445
#1445

Shirley Hills Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) Bibb County, Georgia

1. 32.879910 -83.642250
2. 32.880002 -83.621981
3. 32.851819 -83.621677
4. 32.852972 -83.642201

Scale: 1:24000 USGS

Quads: Macon Northwest, Macon West, and Macon East, GA



SHIRLEY
DRIVE
CURRY
DRIVE
A
BIRD
SANCTUARY

1194

Twin Pines Dr
Nottingham Dr
Oak Cliff Ln
Nottingham Dr

1211

265

1726

1049
8

1830

2

7