Spring 2004

Pittsburgh Community

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The Pittsburgh Community
National Register Nomination Proposal

By

Students in History 8700 Case Studies in Historic Preservation
Georgia State University

May 4, 2004
SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Historic Name of District (see Section 3.B.1): Pittsburgh

2. Location of District: The Pittsburgh neighborhood is located just south and west of downtown Atlanta. Several key routes including Interstate 75/85, University Avenue, and Metropolitan Parkway surround the community; rail lines form the eastern barrier separating Pittsburgh from neighboring Mechanicsville.

City or vicinity of: Atlanta County: Fulton

Zip Codes of the district: 30310 and 30315

Approximate distance and direction from county seat: (same)

3. Acreage of district to be nominated (approximately): 323.8 acres

4. a. Total Number of Historic/Contributing Resources in district (Section 2.A): 950. This number includes contributing resources bounded by Stephens and Shelton Streets on the North, University Avenue on the South, the Southern Railroad on the East, and Metropolitan Parkway on the West.

b. Total Number of Noncontributing Resources in district (Section 2.A): 268.

5. Are a majority of buildings in the district less than 50 years old? No.

6. Property Ownership

   Does a federal agency own property within the district? No.

NOTE: A letter of support for the district nomination from an agency or organization that represents property owners in the district must be included with the HDIF. See attached.

NOTE: In districts of 50 property owners or less, a list of the property owners of record must be submitted. N/A

Do the property owners within the district support nomination of the district to the National Register? Nomination is supported by the Pittsburgh Community Improvement Association, Inc.

Have any of the following been informed about the nomination of this district to the National Register? What has been their involvement, if any, in the nomination process?

   Regional Development Center: No.
   County government: No.
   City government: Atlanta Urban Design Commission supports the National Register Nomination and has provided technical assistance.
   Local historical society or preservation organization: The Atlanta Preservation Center supports the designation.
   Neighborhood, homeowners', or civic association: Pittsburgh Community Improvement...
Association supports National Register Nomination and has provided information regarding the history of the community.

Business association: No.

Is the nomination of the district part of a larger formal or informal preservation program in the area? No.

7. Sponsor of Nomination.

Name(s) of local sponsor: Reverend Ronnie Galvin

Organization or agency (if applicable): Pittsburgh Community Improvement Association

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 11348

City: Atlanta  State: Georgia  Zip Code: 30310

Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work: 678-754-2778

E-mail: soultrust@earthlink.net

8. Form prepared by

Name: Case Studies in Historic Preservation Class, HIST 8700, Spring 2004, Richard Laub, Instructor

Title and Organization or Company, if any: Georgia State University, Department of History, Heritage Preservation Program

Mailing Address: 38 Peachtree Center Avenue, 805 General Classroom Building

City: Atlanta  State: Georgia  Zip Code: 30303

Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work: 404-463-9206

E-mail: hisrel@langate.gsu.edu

Date: March 23, 2004

What is your relationship to or interest in the district? Class project.

9. Reasons for nominating the district

Recognition: Pittsburgh is being nominated for the National Register of Historic Places in order to highlight its importance as a largely intact historic African American neighborhood which contains good extant examples of vernacular architecture and which is an important part of the overall development of Atlanta.

Grant Assistance: No.

Tax Incentives: No.
Protection: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will help ensure that the neighborhood of Pittsburgh will be taken into account when potential Federal undertakings are proposed in the vicinity. Designation as a local historic district will provide for further protection.

Part of a larger preservation plan: Once Pittsburgh is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Pittsburgh Community Improvement Association, along with the Atlanta Urban Design Commission, will work to designate the neighborhood as a local historic district. This local designation will provide further regulation concerning changes to historic properties within the district, as well as new construction and demolition.

Minority Resource: Pittsburgh is important as a minority resource because it was historically a predominantly African American neighborhood and remains so today.

Other public interest in this nomination: N/A

SECTION 2
DESCRIPTION

A. Number of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources:

Provide the number of each type of contributing resource in the district.
Buildings: 950
Structures: None.
Sites: None.
Objects: None.

Provide the number of each type of noncontributing resource.
Buildings: 268.
Structures: None.
Sites: None.
Objects: None.

B. Description

1. Summary description:
The Pittsburgh neighborhood is a large, urban, primarily residential neighborhood located in Atlanta, south of Mechanicsville, east of Adair Park, west of the Southern Railroad and north of University Avenue. Downtown Atlanta is less than two miles to the northeast. The neighborhood is bounded to the north by Shelton and Stephens Streets; to the west by Metropolitan Parkway (formerly Stewart Avenue); to the east by the Southern Railroad; and to the south by University Avenue. Its eastern boundary has been severed down by the construction of the 75/85 Interstate system in Atlanta.

North/south thoroughfares include Metropolitan Parkway and Welch, Coleman, and McDaniel Streets. East/west thoroughfares include University Avenue and Fletcher and Arthur Streets. The oldest section of the neighborhood is the southeast corner near the railroad tracks. The newer parts of the neighborhood (west toward Metropolitan Parkway) contain many early 20th century bungalows.
The railroad lines shaped Pittsburgh both physically and historically. The rebuilding of the rail lines after the Civil War and the availability of jobs in the rail yards provided the impetus for the development of the Pittsburgh community. The East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad companies completed construction of extensive rail maintenance shops in 1883. The community developed as a primarily African American community, with settlement occurring to the west of the rail lines and shops. Steady employment and segregated conditions gave birth to a variety of African American-owned homes, business, churches, and schools.

The Pittsburgh neighborhood includes both single- and multi-family residences; it is an area with little industry and where urban renewal programs have had little impact.

There are several industrial buildings to the north of the neighborhood. There are also many vacant lots throughout the neighborhood. (See Pittsburgh National Register Proposal Map.)

2. Natural terrain, natural landmarks, geographic features in and around the district:

The neighborhood is composed of gently rolling hills, with the highest points located to the east near the railroad. The railroad forms the eastern boundary of the district. Views of downtown Atlanta are visible from these higher elevations.

Like other surrounding historic neighborhoods, the interior portion of the residential area has numerous trees, including oak, pine, maple, and dogwood. Some yards are well maintained with shrubs, bushes, planted trees, and mown lawns; however, most yards are not landscaped.

3. Distinct parts, areas, or sections of the district:

The population of the area is primarily African American. It is largely residential from University Avenue northward to Shelton and Stephens Streets. Commercial businesses are interspersed within the residential area. Many commercial properties are located along McDaniel Street and Metropolitan Parkway. No single neighborhood center dominates.

There are two apartment complexes in the neighborhood, distinct from the surrounding predominantly single-family housing. The Pittsburgh Civic League Apartments [see photograph 5], constructed in 1972 at 801 McDaniel Street, is a 120-unit apartment complex, consisting of five residential buildings (2- and 3-bedroom units), as well as a laundry and maintenance building. The Crogman School Apartments (studio, 1-, 2- and 3-bedroom units) at 1093 West Avenue is a new complex. One of its two buildings is the rehabilitated 1922 Crogman School [see photograph 62].

The Salvation Army compound should also be considered a distinct area of the community and is more thoroughly described in Section 7.

4. Pattern of land subdivision, including street layout, lot layout, alignment of major highways, field systems, etc.; and relationship of this pattern of land subdivision to the natural terrain and to the physical development of the district:

The location of neighborhood was dictated by the pre-existing railroad. The neighborhood forms a roughly triangular shape with the railroad running from the northwest portion of the neighborhood to the southeastern corner. Neighborhood streets are laid out in a grid pattern, with minor shifts to accommodate terrain. McDaniel Street is the main north-south thoroughfare. In general, lots are small (often 30 feet by 100 feet) with little room for off-street parking. Constructed in the early 1960s, Interstate 75/85 runs north and south
forming the eastern boundary of the neighborhood. The University Avenue interchange severed the southeast corner of the neighborhood.

5. **Arrangement or placement of buildings and structures on lots within the district; relationship of buildings and structures to one another and to their surroundings; density of development:**
Most of the houses are set close to the street, and have small front yards with narrow side yards and a larger back yard. Some of the houses are built above street level, with retaining walls (from the front yard to sidewalk) constructed of brick, stone, or concrete. Most of the streets in Pittsburgh are paved with asphalt; however, some are composed of crushed rock and poured concrete. Concrete sidewalks are found throughout the neighborhood—sometimes on just one side of the street—and in some places, hexagonal pavers remain. Curbing is predominately poured concrete, with some granite. Streetlights are aluminum.

6. **Architectural characteristics of the district, including: periods, styles, and types of buildings and structures; design qualities, scale and proportion, construction materials and techniques, and workmanship:**
The majority of the contributing properties in Pittsburgh are single-story. The dates of these contributing structures vary from late the 19th century to the mid-20th century. There are no high-style buildings in this neighborhood. Most of the homes are wood frame, stud wall construction. Exterior surfaces include clapboard (horizontal and vertical), brick, concrete block, asbestos shingle and vinyl. Roofing materials are typically asphalt shingles of varying designs. Foundations are predominately brick piers with concrete block infill.

While pockets of similar residential structures exist in Pittsburgh—such as rows of shotguns—most streets show a wide variety of house types. Pittsburgh is comprised of mostly single-family residences with some multi-family units interspersed through the neighborhood. Houses in this area were built from the 1880s and include the following types: gabled-ell, side gabled, side hall, hall and parlor, Georgian cottage, American foursquare, central hallway, pyramidal, New South, single shotgun, and double shotgun as well as bungalows and ranch houses. The main architectural styles represented are Folk Victorian and Craftsman. A rectangular Craftsman bungalow can be found at 1130 McDaniel Street [see photograph 52]. Contributing Craftsman two-story apartment buildings can be seen at 1152 and 1158 Metropolitan Parkway [see photograph 43].

Side-gable cottages, typically built in the second quarter of the 20th century, feature a side-gable roof and a simple floor plan that usually includes a corridor. The side-gable cottage is similar to the side-gable bungalow, but has a simpler floor plan. Nearly all of these house types include front porches for outdoor living space. They have no academic style (except for Folk Victorian ornament in a few examples).

Numerous shotgun houses, both single and double, were built in the area. Shotgun houses are one-room wide and two- or three-rooms deep, with a front porch that provides outdoor living space. Stylistically, many shotguns are either plain or feature Folk Victorian ornament, especially on the porch or the front gable end. Shotgun houses are often grouped together, forming unbroken rows along the street. For example, a row of five double shotguns are located at 1181 to 1189 McDaniel Street [see photograph 50]. They are joined together in the back, to form a continuous row of housing. The yards of these double shotguns are small; each front yard is surrounded by a picket fence. Folk Victorian single shotgun houses are located at 1107 Sims Street [see photograph 48] and 828 Welch Street [see photograph 9]. Other double-
shotguns are at 866 Welch Street [see photograph 16.], 791 Coleman Street [see photograph 4], and 534 Rockwell Street [see photograph 10].

Gabled-ell houses with a projecting gable-front and side wing are common, as are pyramidal cottages, which are characterized by a hipped roof, and most often are in the style of Folk Victorian cottages. A Folk Victorian gabled-ell cottage can be found at 525 Roy Street [see photograph 47]. A New South cottage stands at 967 Welch Street [see photograph 36]. A pyramidal residence stands at 879 Coleman Street [see photograph 19]. An extended hall-parlor dwelling is located at 246 Roy Street [see photograph 60].

Bethany Educational Building [see photograph 53], at the corner of McDaniel and Roy Streets, is in the International style and appears to have been a commercial structure with living quarters above. The commercial buildings at 842 McDaniel Street [see photograph 6] and 543 Rockwell Street [see photograph 11] have Italianate influences.

7. **Detailed description of all community landmark buildings within the district. Include dates of construction; an architectural description with building type, style, distinctive features; and architect or builder (if known); and use (historic and current):** Few buildings were constructed after World War II. (For the most part, the community was already developed by the beginning of the war; the 2000 U.S. Census showed the median building construction date to be 1939). Included among the few post-war buildings is the Bethany Education Building, located at 1113 McDaniel Street [see photograph 53]. Constructed in the International style, it has a flat roof and a band of windows across the second floor.

The Pittsburgh neighborhood includes numerous commercial buildings. Several two-story brick and concrete commercial buildings are located along McDaniel Street, e.g., the (Walter Leonard) Parks Building at 842 McDaniel Street [see photograph 6], constructed in 1920, which originally housed an ice cream and confectionary shop.

Commercial establishments still exist in the neighborhood although many commercial buildings are vacant. Today, most of the businesses are along University Avenue and Metropolitan Parkway. McDaniel Street, which was traditionally the commercial strip, has lost many of its original commercial buildings to new apartment construction. There were several grocers and a meat market on McDaniel Street by 1900.

**Commercial Properties** (construction date in parentheses)

- **Booker Street**
  - 1175, former grocery [Joseph Moreland Grocer 1930] (1965) [See photograph 67]

- **Fletcher Street**
  - 332, abandoned store (1953) [See photograph 55]

- **Ira Street**
  - 1187, store/coin laundry (1930)

- **Mayland Circle,**
  - 1120, Bailey's Beauty Salon

- **McDaniel Street**
  - 842, Parks Building, now empty [Green D. Parks Soft Drinks in 1930] (1920)
  - 847, Shorty’s Beepers [site of Rakestraw Richmond Restaurant 1930] (1950)
Community landmark buildings in the neighborhood include several historic churches. The larger church buildings are usually constructed of brick. The Ariel Bowen United Methodist Church at 384 Arthur Street [see photograph 30], the oldest church in the neighborhood, was constructed in 1904. Larger brick churches include the New Mount Calvary Baptist Church at 268 Roy Street [see photograph 59], the Hurt Street Baptist Church at 977 McDaniel Street and the Bethany Church at 1107 McDaniel Street. Other churches are located in converted homes and stores.

**Churches** (construction dates in parentheses)

**Arthur Street**
- 384, Ariel Bowen Methodist Church (1935) [See photograph 30]
- 447, St. Peter FBH Church (1965, possibly 1940) [See photograph 34]

**Booker Avenue**
- 1162, Rose of Sharon Early Church of God and Christ (1942 was a residence)
- 1176, New Hope Baptist Church (1960)

**Coleman Street**
- 931, St. Marks Spiritualist Church (1938)

**Fortress Avenue**
- 1147, New Shield of Faith Christian Ministries (1928)

**Gardner Street**
385, Overcoming Church of God Faith Tabernacle (1948)

Garibaldi Street
1094, Southside Springfield Baptist Church (1947)

Hubbard Street
440, New Hope Church in Christ (1960) [See photograph 21]

Ira Street
1113, Holy Temple Church of God (1920)

Metropolitan Parkway
900, Giddeon Divine Healing Temple (1960)
1136, House of Prayer Baptist Church (1925)

McDaniel Street
898, Temple of Hope [Cleansers 1940] (1909)
940, House of Prayer [George Azar Restaurant 1940] (1925)
942, Tabernacle of Praise [Alda W. Mitchell Dry Goods 1930]
944, Christ Liberty Temple [Great Savings Grocer 1930s]
977, Hurt Street Baptist Church (1940 St. Mark’s Evangelical Lutheran Church)
1050, Iconium Baptist Church (pre-1910)
1109, Bethany Baptist Church [a Bethany Baptist Church existed here in 1930](1960)
[See photograph 53]
1113, Bethany Baptist Church Education Building (1951)

Rockwell Street
534, Pentecostal Holiness Church of the Living God (1920 was a grocery) (1920)
[See photograph 10]

Roy Street
268, New Mount Calvary Baptist Church (1960) [See photograph 59]

Sims Street
1030, Sunnyside Baptist Church (1928)
1148, Word of God New Life Ministries (1930) [See photograph 49]

Smith Street
1090, Mount Moriah Primitive Baptist Church (1956)
1131, St. Peter’s Baptist (1956 as Mount Pleasant Baptist Church)
1117, Faith Tabernacle Baptist (1935 as Little Zion Baptist)

West Avenue
1072, The Church and Kingdom of Christ (1955)

Windsor Street
1166, Straight Life Church of Christ Pentecost (1954)

Community buildings
There is an unused community building (non-contributing) at 935 Coleman (part of the same parcel as 931 Coleman—St. Marks Spiritualist Church). It may be used as a church or even as a residence today. Historically, it was the site of Rice Memorial Presbyterian Church, constructed in 1925. Another community center is located at 963 Windsor Street (part of Pittman Park).

Public Housing Units: (contributing)
Bender Street: 772 (1964)
Beryl Street: 795 (1960)
Coleman Street: 757 (1955) [See photograph 3]; 771 (1960)
Delevan: 200s and 300s (c. 1950)
Fletcher Street: 394, 400 (1925)
Humphries Street: 765 (1955); 814 and 820 (1950)
Two historic and one non-contributing schools are located in the neighborhood. The Crogman School [see photograph 62], located at 1093 West Avenue, was named for the late William Henry Crogman, a professor and the first African American president of Clark College (now Clark Atlanta University). Crogman School was constructed in 1922, and has been converted to apartments (one additional apartment building has been built on the grounds). It is a large three-story brick building designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown in the Beaux Arts classical style. The main entrance is a large archway. The Charles L. Gideons Elementary School (named for a longtime employee of the Atlanta school system) at 897 Welch Street [see photograph 17] was constructed in 1959 and is a complex of brick buildings with some International style elements. The buildings are not aligned towards the street, rather their short ends face the street and the long sides face each other with courtyards in between. The W.L. Parks Middle School at 1090 Windsor Street is a 1966 concrete building in the New Formalist style [see photograph 56].

**Schools:**
Charles L. Gideons Elementary (1959), 897 Welch Street [See photograph 17]
W.L. Parks Middle School (1966), 1090 Windsor Street (non-contributing)
[See photograph 56]
(Former) W. H. Crogman School (1922)—now apartments, 1093 West Avenue
[See photograph 62]

**Apartment Buildings (contributing):**
Metropolitan Parkway: 1152 and 1158 were constructed in 1930 as Dixie Pines Apartments for white residents until the late 1950s [see photograph 43].

**Salvation Army Complex:**
The Salvation Army complex bound by Metropolitan Parkway, Arthur, Welch, and Fletcher Streets is a contributing group of buildings that is privately owned. The Atlanta Theological Seminary (now the Salvation Army College) was constructed in 1909 on the western edge of the neighborhood.

The Salvation Army began in 1865 when William Booth, a London minister, gave up the comfort of his pulpit and decided to take his message into the streets where it would reach the poor, homeless, hungry, and destitute.

The Salvation Army’s “Southern Training College” opened its doors February 1927, at 339 Luckie Street in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1938, the college relocated from its original home on Luckie Street to its current site in the Pittsburgh neighborhood at 1032 Stewart, now Metropolitan, Avenue. The property originally belonged to Josiah Sherman, who built on the site three years after the Civil War.

In 1909, the Atlanta Theological Seminary secured the Sherman property. Founded in 1901 by the Congregational Church (United Church of Christ), the seminary was the first theological institution in the South to admit women students. In 1929, the Atlanta Theological Seminary moved, becoming part of the Nashville Tennessee Institution. The Salvation Army was offered
the option to purchase the seminary’s land and facilities. These included what is now the Sherman House (no longer extant) and the Powell Administration Building (1909) [see photograph 40]. The “Powell Administration Building,” the oldest remaining structure on the Salvation Army site, is built in the Greek Revival style, with Flemish Bond, masonry exterior walls. Original beadboarding is visible along the interior stairwell wall and the granite block foundation (with extraction grooves in granite) is clearly visible in the basement.

In 1947, groundbreaking ceremonies were held for the first additional buildings that would be erected over the next half century. One year later, in 1948, the Arkwright Memorial Building [see photograph 39] was dedicated in honor of Preston S. Arkwright, chairman of the Salvation Army’s Atlanta Advisory Board for over 25 years.

Students at the Salvation Army Training College range in age from 18 to 45. Students must complete two years of study, regardless of prior education, training or qualifications. The core curriculum includes courses in Bible, homiletics, doctrine, ethics, evangelism, Church history, Christian education, psychology, counseling, social work, accounting, business management, communications, and physical education. According to the creed of the Salvation Army, “men and women wishing to become Salvation Army Officers must be Christians, believe they are called to full-time service, and be Salvation Army Soldiers (members) endorsed for officership.” Officers must “possess a sincere love and understanding of people and be willing to work in highly demanding situations upon graduation.” (Mrs. Erma Jean Lockett, a resident of the Pittsburgh Community since 1932, says that cadets from the college have always come out into the neighborhood after severe storms; they knock on doors, asking if anyone needs help.)

The Salvation Army complex is segregated from the Pittsburgh Community by a perimeter fence and guarded entrance that were constructed in the late 1990s. It is bounded by Arthur Street to the north, Welch Street to the east, Fletcher Street to the south and Metropolitan Parkway to the west. Plans are currently underway for a community outreach center to be built at a green space block area located to the northwest of the complex (Mary, Dewey, Arthur and Metropolitan).

There are a total of four Salvation Army Training Centers in the nation: Suffern, NY; Chicago, IL; Rancho Palos, CA; and Atlanta.

8. Landscape characteristics of the district, including streetscapes; front, side, and rear yards; parks and squares; recreation grounds; fields, wooded areas, hedgerows, etc.; and the relationship of these landscape characteristics to the natural terrain and the pattern of land subdivision:

In general, lots are small (often 30 feet by 100 feet). Houses are set close to the street, and have small front yards, with narrow side yards and a larger back yard. Most trees are in back yards. No hedgerows exist. There is vacant land along the railroad lines. Pittsburgh’s largest park, Pittman Park, is located here. The streets in Pittsburgh are a series of north/south and east/west grids.

Parks:

1 Jacqueline Campbell, Director of the Southern Historical Center, personal interview by Chad Carlson, 21 February 2004; The Salvation Army International Headquarters (N.p., 2004); available at: www.salvationarmy.org; Internet; accessed 24 April 2004.
Garibaldi Street: 1114-1120, Southside Springfield Baptist Church “Senior Citizens Community” Memorial Park (at this time just an open, grassy area).
Windsor Street: 950-963, Pittman Park (open fields, basketball and tennis courts, swimming pool).

9. Physical features of historic transportation routes—highways, streets, rail lines, street railways, etc.:
An 1864 map, prepared by the U.S. Army forces during the occupation of Atlanta, indicates several roads (not named on the map). One north-south road followed the route of present Humphries Street, veering slightly west and south close to the path of Metropolitan Parkway today. Another road took an east-west route virtually identical to that of University Avenue, while another was a precursor of modern Delevan Street. One road ran northwest-southeast in the path that was later taken by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad in 1883.

Northern portions of McDaniel, Ira, Windsor and Smith Streets are all visible on the 1871 Bird’s Eye Map of Atlanta. The 1892 Bird’s Eye Map of Atlanta depicts the railroad lines and shops on the eastern boundaries of the Pittsburgh neighborhood, as well as the streetcar line on McDaniel Street. [See attached copies of 1864 map, and 1871 and 1892 bird’s eye maps.]

10. Archaeological potential, if known or reliably inferred:
There are no known archeological resources within the Pittsburgh neighborhood; however, a professional archeological survey has never been implemented.

11. Exceptions to the general rule and/or historic anomalies:
None known.

12. A description of representative noncontributing properties within the district:
The Pittsburgh neighborhood retains a high level of historic integrity. Most of the houses and community buildings retain their historic character and contribute to the significance of the district. In some cases, alterations have been made to the houses, such as the application of non-historic materials (vinyl and aluminum siding), and the enclosure of historically open porches. However, these alterations have not obscured the historic form of the buildings.

In some cases, character-defining features have been lost and some buildings no longer convey their historic significance. There are numerous vacant lots throughout the neighborhood. Most of the non-contributing buildings are less than 50 years old. A few appear to be older than 50 years, but have had such a substantial replacement of materials, that the historic character of the building is compromised. Non-contributing buildings include commercial establishments, apartments, and single-family homes.

Addresses of Non-Contributing Buildings:

Arthur Street SW: 345, 360, 452, 482, 486, 531

Bender Street SW: 762, 764, 766, 768, 772, 798, 800, 802, 804

Beryl Street SW: 802, 805, 811-813

Booker Avenue SW: 1142 [See photograph 73], 1144, 1148, 1149, 1170, 1175

Boykin Street SW: 211
Coleman Street SW: 771, 821, 825, 827, 836, 858, 861, 864, 878, 883, 887, 897, 903, 906, 914, 916, 948, 988, 1010, 1011, 1015, 1045, 1074, 1082, 1135, 1155, 1161

Delevan Street SW: 369

Dewey Street SW: 968

Dunbar Street SW: 488, 508, 531

Fletcher Street SW: 253, 257, 261, 287, 404, 408, 484, 598, 602

Fortress Avenue SW: 1053, 1057

Gardner Street SW: 440, 899

Garibaldi Street SW: 1001, 1009, 1015, 1035, 1049, 1053, 1059, 1080, 1089, 1132, 1180, plus one property with no street number (number will be > 1181)

Hobson Street SW: 871, 872, 898, 957, 960, 1087, 1091, 1100

Hope Street SW: 564, 570, 602

Hubbard Street SW: 863, 945, 971, 1029, 1054, 1058, 1064, 1065, 1075, 1076, 1088, 1089, 1117, 1131, 1139, 1150, 1156, 1171, 1189, plus one property with no street number (between 1161 and 1171)

Humphries Street SW: 769, 775, 779, 789, 795, 819, 823, 829

Ira Street SW: 907, 911, 912, 913, 920, 927, 955, 978, 996, 1015, 1022, 1030, 1033, 1034, 1040, 1044, 1050 [See photograph 72], 1060, 1064, 1065, 1139, 1146, 1149, 1150, plus one property with no street number (between 1033 and 1041)

Mary Street SW: 456, 462, 520

Mayland Avenue SW: 573, 1120, 1143, 1147, 1150

McDaniel Street SW: 801, 825, 898, 959, 1073, 1075, 1083, 1089, 1095

Metropolitan Parkway SW: 762, 900, 916, 934, 944, 1136, 1150, 1190 [See photograph 74]

Middle Street SW: 550-552, 553, 560, 819, 821

Moton Avenue SW: 1141, 1143, 1157, 1162, 1166, 1170

O’Henry Street SW: 1049

Rockwell Street SW: 529, 534, 535, 553, 566, 571, 579, 596

Roy Street SW: 298
Sims Street SW: 880, 941, 947, 960, 994 [See photograph 70], 998 [See photograph 71], 1002, 1006, 1010, 1014, 1014 (two different parcels, two different buildings, same address and same parcel ID), 1018, 1030, 1050, 1056, 1060, 1070, 1118, 1137, 1141, 1142, 1158, plus one parcel with two buildings on it and no street number (between 984 and 994)

Smith Street SW: 871, 908, 923, 925, 954, 958, 970, 987, 995, 999, 1011, 1015, 1016, 1107, 1109, 1150, 1173, 1177, 1183

University Avenue SW: 303, 307, 409, 515, 563, 575 [See photograph 69], plus one property with no street number (between 385 and 409)

Welch Street SW: 753, 785, 790, 818, 897, 919, 974, 1066, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1165, plus two properties with no street numbers (between 757 and 763, and between 890 and 902)

West Avenue SW: 1108, 1132, 1136, 1141, 1142, 1149, 1163, 1165

Windsor Street SW: 950, 963, 1007, 1154, 1156, 1170

13. Boundary Description
13a. The boundaries of the Pittsburgh neighborhood are University Avenue on the south, Metropolitan Parkway on the west, Shelton and Stephens Streets on the north, railroad lines on the east, and Interstate 75/85 on the southeast corner.

13b. Originally, the southeast boundary of the district extended further east along the railroad lines to a point where they crossed University Avenue; however, Interstate 75/85 cut off this corner of the neighborhood. Today that section is totally commercial/industrial and bears no resemblance to residential Pittsburgh. Beyond the northern (Shelton and Stephens Streets) and southern (University Avenue) boundaries, land use changes from residential to commercial. On the west, the adjoining neighborhood of Adair Park begins on the west side of Metropolitan Parkway.

SECTION 3
HISTORY

A. Summary of Historical Facts

1. Original owner(s) or developer(s) of the district, if applicable: N/A

2. Subsequent developers of the district, if applicable: N/A

3. In general, the original use(s) of properties in the district (give dates):
From the time of its development after the 1883 completion of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad shops [see photograph 93], the community has been residential in character, with small commercial properties and churches interspersed throughout the neighborhood. Today, the properties retain, for the most part, their original use.
The property at present-day 543 Rockwell Street [see photograph 11] was originally the South Atlanta Camp Company Prison in the 1890s. The current commercial building, constructed in 1945, is Winston’s Grocery.

In 1928, the residence at 305 Roy Street became “The Carrie Steele-Pitts Orphanage”. The orphanage remained there until 1965, when it moved to its current location on Fairburn Road. The W.L. Parks Middle School was built in 1966, occupying the entire block of Windsor Street between Fletcher and Roy Streets, encompassing the former orphanage site.

In 1961, Lowell Vaughn founded the “Pittsburgh Civic League”. The group constructed the Pittsburgh Civic League Apartments [see photograph 5] in 1972 at 801 McDaniel Street to help alleviate the neighborhood’s housing problem. The 120-unit apartment complex of five buildings (with 2- and 3-bedroom units), and a laundry and maintenance building, was designed by N.W. Robinson and Associates. These apartments are unique in that they are believed to be the first apartments in the nation to be built by a neighborhood civic league.

4. In general, the subsequent use(s) of properties in the district (give dates): See 3 above.

5. In general, current use(s) of the properties: See 3 above.

6. Architects, engineers, builders, contractors, landscape architects, gardeners, and/or other artisans and craftsmen associated with the design of the development or historic resources within the district:
   A. Ten Eyck Brown designed the W. H. Crogman School (1922). He was a well-known Atlanta architect who also designed the City Hall and Sweet Auburn Curb Market.

   N.W. Robinson and Associates designed the Pittsburgh Civic League Apartments.

10. Date(s) of development and source(s) used to determine date: The community began to develop in 1883. Source is Franklin M. Garrett, Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of Its People and Events, Volume I.

11. Significant persons associated with the district; summary or brief account for their significance; dates of association with the district or a property or properties within the district:

   Carrie Steele Logan [see photograph 88] (1829-November 3, 1900), started life as a slave. She worked as a maid at the Atlanta Union Railroad Station in the 1880s. While working, she often came across children who had been abandoned at the station. She would take these abandoned children to an empty boxcar, leaving them to play there while she worked, and then take them to her home to care for them at night. To support the children, Ms. Steele wrote and published a short autobiography.

   Monies from the sale of her autobiography, the sale of her own home, and contributions from various benefactors, enabled her to purchase a three-story, brick house with four acres of land on East Fair Street (now Memorial Drive). Originally called “The Colored Orphanage of Atlanta,” the renamed “Carrie Steele Orphan Home” was the first African American orphanage in the nation.

   In 1890, Ms. Steele married Josihia Logan, who assisted his wife with the running of the orphanage. After Carrie’s death in 1900, Mr. Logan continued to run the orphanage. After the
death of Mr. Logan on December 14, 1904, Clara Maxwell Pitts became the new executive
director of the orphanage. She oversaw its move in 1928 to 305 Roy Street, at the corner of
Windsor Street, in the southern part of Pittsburgh. The orphanage was renamed “The Carrie
Steele-Pitts Home” to acknowledge Ms. Pitts’ efforts.

The home moved to its current location at 667 Fairburn Road in Atlanta (not in the Pittsburgh
neighborhood) in 1965. Both Carrie Steele Logan and her husband, Josiah Logan, are buried
in Atlanta’s Oakland Cemetery.

William Henry Crogman [see photograph 89] (1841-1924) was a professor of Greek and Latin
Studies at Clark College (now Clark Atlanta University) and became the first black president of
the College (1903-1910). He was associated with Booker T. Washington and Martin Luther
King, Sr. Crogman was the author of numerous books and was active with the church and
civil rights. Although Crogman never lived in the neighborhood, he lived on the nearby Clark
University Campus. Pittsburgh’s main elementary school, W.H. Crogman [see photograph 62],
was named for him. Constructed in 1922, the school was built with support from Mrs. Carrie
Badger Pittman, Clark University, the Atlantic Board of Education, and the Freedom Aid
Society.

Walter Leonard Parks (1882-November 19, 1938) was a Pittsburgh businessman. He built and
operated an ice-cream store in the “Parks Building” (constructed in 1920), which is still
standing at 842 McDaniel Street [see photograph 6]. He lived in the community at 502
Rockwell Street [see photograph 7]. His house, constructed in 1929, remains an occupied
residence today. W.L. Parks Middle School [see photograph 56], serving the sixth through
eighth grades, opened in 1966. It is located at the former site of the Carrie Steele-Pitts Home,
at 1090 Windsor Street, between Fletcher and Roy Streets.

Charles Lewis Gideons (1905-1956) was a graduate of both Clark College and Atlanta
University. He was a teacher, and later principal at Booker T. Washington High School, then
became principal of David T. Howard High School. He also worked at Atlanta Life Insurance
Company. From 1930 until his death, he lived at 579 Pulliam Street (not in the Pittsburgh
community). C.L. Gideons Elementary School [see photograph 17], constructed in 1959 at 897
Welch Street, was named for him.

Carrie Badger Pittman (d. June 27, 1972) was a teacher at Pittsburgh Grammar School [see
photograph 90] from 1903-1920. She later became principal at the school until it closed in
1922. She was principal of the W. H. Crogman School (built in 1922) until her retirement in
1940. Along with nine other African American women principals, she organized the Atlanta
Teachers Union in 1939. Pittman Park, the 14.1-acre park on the east side of Pittsburgh, is
named after her.

12. Significant events or activities associated with the district, if different from routine
historical functions: None.

B. Name of the District

1. List all names by which the district is and has been known, and indicate the period of time
known by each name. Since its earliest development (1883) the community has been known
as “Pittsburgh.” The 1890 census labeled the area “Pittsburg Village,” and the Atlanta Journal
referred to the neighborhood as “Pittsburg” on May 17, 1902 (the Pittsburg Riot article).
2. Explain the origin or meaning of each name:
The smoky, grimy railroad shop atmosphere, reminiscent of the Pennsylvania steel mills, caused locals to call the area “Pittsburgh,” the name by which the community is still known.

C. History of the District
Land lots 86 and 87, which later became the Pittsburgh community, consisted of gently rolling hills and forests at the time Fulton County was created in 1853. An 1864 map drawn by U.S. Army troops during the occupation of Atlanta shows a large stream bisecting the region, running north-south through the area at approximately the location of the Pittsburgh Civic League Apartments. A road ran close to the path taken by modern-day Metropolitan Parkway—about .5 miles east of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. Another road ran northwest to southeast in the same path as the future East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad line. Several small farmhouses were scattered across the region. The Confederate outer line of defenses for the city of Atlanta ran east-west across the area at approximately the line of present-day Rockwell Street [see attached 1864 map].2 The 1871 Bird’s Eye map shows some of the streets that would later extend into the Pittsburgh Community: Humphries, McDaniel (misnamed “McDonald”), Smith, Ira, and Windsor Streets [see attached map].

The railroad development, which gave birth to the city of Atlanta in the 1830s, continued to foster new neighborhoods after the Civil War. In 1883, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad completed construction of its extensive shops on the southwestern city boundary. A predominantly African American residential neighborhood developed to the west of the shops and tracks, populated primarily by general laborers for the railroad and domestic servants. The smoky, grimy railroad shop atmosphere, reminiscent of the Pennsylvania steel mills, caused locals to call the area “Pittsburgh,” the name by which the community is still known.3 The 1892 Bird’s Eye map depicts the roundhouse and railroad shops, as well as the streetcar line running down McDaniel Street into Pittsburgh [see attached map].

Settlement along railroad tracks was common for African Americans in the post-Civil War period. Although some freed slaves remained in the areas where they had worked, many migrated to cities and towns.4 There, they were usually relegated to undesirable bottomland and valleys, or marginal land at the periphery of towns, such as along railroads. Such African American enclaves in the Atlanta region included Butler Street Bottoms, (below the ridge line of “white” Peachtree Street), Summerhill (on the site of the city dump), and Tanyard Bottom (later Techwood Flats, located near the city’s largest tannery). Reynoldstown, an African American settlement similar to Pittsburgh, was established around the roundhouse and rail yard of the Central of Georgia Railroad in the 1870s.5

The same year the East Tennessee shops were completed, Julia A. Boardman, a white female real estate speculator, acquired title to Land Lot 86, whose boundaries were Berckele Street to the north, Ira Street to the east, Rockwell Street to the south, and McDaniel Street to the west. She hired civil engineer C.H. Strong to survey the property, dividing it into ninety small lots, each with a frontage of 30 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. This development set the pattern of the grid design still evident in the

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4 Carole Merritt, Historic Black Resources (Atlanta, GA: Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1984), 10.
5 Rolayne Venator, Historic African-American Residential Neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia, National Register of Historic Places Documentation, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, prepared 20 September 1992, 6-7.
community today. By 1901, only fifteen of the lots had been sold, so the remaining 85 were turned over to the Atlanta Real Estate Corporation to be auctioned off, fetching an average price of $275. Attractive credit terms were offered, with a $10 down payment, and a $5 monthly payment.6

In 1890, a former slave and railroad station maid named Carrie Steele began an orphanage for children she found abandoned by the railroad tracks. The Carrie Steele Home for Orphans was the first African American orphanage in the nation. Although originally located on East Fair Street (now Memorial Drive), it moved to the corner of Roy and Windsor Streets within the Pittsburgh neighborhood in 1928.

The 1890 census listed “Pittsburg Village” (a part of Black Hall, Military District #530 in Fulton County) with a population of 684.

Steady employment and segregation throughout the late 1800s and into the 1900s led to the establishment of black-owned businesses, churches, and schools. Many residents owned their single-family dwellings. Home Sunday School classes and Bible-study groups evolved into neighborhood churches, chief of which were Ariel Bowen African Methodist Episcopal Church and First Iconium Baptist Church. (Today the community is home to 28 different churches.)

The decade of the 1890s saw the dawning of Jim Crow in Georgia. In 1892, the first segregation legislation was passed (segregation of streetcars), followed quickly by legislation segregating trains, railroad stations, hotels, and water fountains. The new laws heightened tension and hostility between the races, and violence sometimes broke out. In the Pittsburgh community, violence occurred on May 17, 1902. The “Pittsburg Riot” was started when a former prison inmate, Will Richardson—an African American, spotted his arresting officer, Samuel A. Kerlin—a white former Atlanta police officer, walking down McDaniel Street. Both men were residents of the neighborhood: Kerlin lived on McDaniel Street, while Richardson had a store/residence on Amy Street. Richardson threatened to kill Kerlin, and fired several shots from a shotgun. Kerlin was unarmed. After a chase through the streets, Richardson hid in a store on Amy (now Delevan) Street, and continued to fire at police and the growing crowd. The incident ended the next day with the death of three policemen, one other white man, and two black men (one of whom was Richardson). During the riot, the sheriff stopped a white mob from torching the entire neighborhood; however, a block of Amy Street, near the intersection of McDaniel Street, was completely burned.7

The first decade of the new century saw the largest population migration into the community. It was also a time of considerable development in the Pittsburgh area. Electric streetcar lines provided Pittsburgh residents with easy access to downtown Atlanta’s jobs and amenities. By 1902, the Atlanta Railway and Power Company had lines along McDaniel Street, Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway), and University Avenue.8

Between 1900 and 1910, lower McDaniel Street emerged as the major commercial thoroughfare, although small businesses were located throughout the community. During the following two decades, more businesses sprang up, including grocery stores, cafes, taverns, beauty and barbershops, shoe repair, wood and coal yards, ambulance and mortuary services, ice cream parlors, and medical and dental offices. Many of these small businesses were owned and operated by African American

6 Raymond F. Gordon, Community Building in Atlanta: The Pittsburgh Residential Community, 1883-1930, M.A. Thesis (Atlanta: Department of Afro-American Studies, Atlanta University, 1977), 27.
8 Adair Park Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Documentation, p. 12, on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
residents of the community, but a number of stores belonged to white Jewish merchants, most of whom maintained residences outside of Pittsburgh (see section below, “Jewish Merchants in Pittsburgh”).

A growing school-age population led to the founding of the “Pittsburgh Grammar School” in 1904 by the congregation of Ariel Bowen Church. In the beginning, the school met on the first floor of their new church building, but it relocated several times. By 1909, the community was able to raise enough money to construct a new two-story building at the corner of Mary and Ira Streets. The Atlanta Board of Education contributed $75 toward its construction. The location, however, was not ideal, as “the uneven land adjacent to the Pittsburgh School, with its undesirable neighborhood of cow yards and pig sties...[is] not drained, and the soil is of such a nature as to make it impossible to keep the school building clean after the children have been out in the yards.”

In 1922, Clark College donated land for a new school at the corner of West Avenue and Fletcher Street. Carrie Badger Pittman (who was an Ariel Bowen church member and principal of the grammar school) was instrumental in securing the donation. The new brick school, designed in the Beaux Arts classical style by architect A. Ten Eyck Brown, was named for William Henry Crogman, professor and first black president of Clark College. Ms. Pittman served as principal from 1922 until 1940. During her tenure, the school became known as one of the best and most attractive schools for African American students in the city. In 1940, the second principal, Mrs. Hubert, extended the curriculum to include evening classes, both academic and vocational, for adults. Alberta Williams, mother of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., briefly taught at the Crogman School before her marriage to Michael Luther King in 1926.

Lot sales and housing construction continued in the Pittsburgh Community. Between 1901 and 1930, the Union Realty Corporation acquired Land Lot 87, which was subdivided into small lots that were platted out in the familiar grid-like design. This was a time of great pride for the neighborhood, as people kept their yards and homes in good condition. Most were single-family homes and were owned by the residents. It was during this period of growth and expansion that the Pittsburgh Community was annexed into the City of Atlanta (1910). The entire city was likewise growing, as the 1910 census showed Atlanta’s population as 154,839 (a 67% increase over 1900). In comparison, the state of Georgia had only a 17.7% population increase between 1900 and 1910. By 1930, Pittsburgh was 91% African American although Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway) remained a whites-only street until the 1950s.

During this same time period, the railroad expanded the number of tracks and increased its right-of-way, encroaching on the eastern side of the community. Over half of the adults living in Pittsburgh worked for the railroad, mostly in blue-collar jobs.

9 Marie W. Copher, The Ariel Bowen Memorial United Methodist Church Story, A Chronology (Abbreviated), [n.p.].
10 Columbia University, Teacher's College, Institute of Field Studies, George D. Strayer, Director, N. L. Engelhardt, Assistant Director, Report of the Survey of the Public School System of Atlanta, Georgia (School Year 1921-1922) (New York, 1922).
12 Gordon, 33.
13 “Map of City of Atlanta Showing Where Water Pipes Will be Laid From Proceeds of Water Bonds to be Voted for February 15, 1910”; O. F. Kauffman, “Map of the City of Atlanta, Georgia”, 1911 (both maps on file at Atlanta History Center); Garrett, Environs, Vol. II, p. 557.
15 Gordon, 13.
The Great Depression brought decreasing home ownership in Pittsburgh. As jobs were lost and families moved, houses became abandoned and began to fall into disrepair. World War II was a time of uncertainty, and many of the young men of the neighborhood served in the military.

After World War II (WWII), Pittsburgh continued to thrive as a residential area for African American workers, attractive because of its access to public transportation and industrial areas to the north. By 1950, the community had approximately a dozen churches, the Crogman School, and nearly thirty businesses along McDaniel Street, all serving the community of 8906 residents.\textsuperscript{16} The businesses included grocers, cleaners, barber shops/beauty salons and a funeral home.\textsuperscript{17} Several events would soon contribute to the decline of the area.

Immediately after WWII, the city of Atlanta hired a consulting firm to devise a transportation plan that would improve access to its central business district (CBD). The result was the 1946 Lochner Report. This report proposed a network of expressways radiating outward from the CBD to all four quadrants of the city. An unexpressed goal of this plan was to further segregate black and white neighborhoods. Rather than minimize destruction of inner city and primarily black neighborhoods by utilizing the area to the west of the CBD which was increasingly vacant, the highway construction was configured to the east of the CBD. This allowed the expressway to serve as a buffer between the CBD and the remaining portions of these African American neighborhoods. The highway construction would eliminate portions of Auburn Avenue, Old Fourth Ward, Summerhill, Peoplestown, Mechanicsville, and Vine City. Although the destruction was not as severe, Pittsburgh was also affected. The construction destroyed approximately 30 houses along Fortress Street and a commercial area along Pryor Street in the southeastern corner of Pittsburgh.\textsuperscript{18}

In 1949, the city began urban renewal efforts that would impact Pittsburgh. The federal urban renewal program intended to replace deteriorating housing with improved housing and bring industrial jobs to the renewed area. There was a often a gap, however, in the period of time between destruction of deteriorating housing and the construction of replacement housing. Not until 1968 was enough funding made available to build all of the public housing authorized by the 1949 Housing Act.\textsuperscript{19} Many homes in the neighborhood were torn down or abandoned. Efforts to rebuild were slow. In addition, the area to the west surrounding the Atlanta University Center began to pull middle-class blacks from Pittsburgh and other African American neighborhoods. By 1956, access to the southwest side of the city for middle income blacks had led to the construction of 3,450 new owner-occupied houses and 3,100 private rental units.\textsuperscript{20} With fewer homes available in Pittsburgh and the draw of better housing elsewhere, the middle class and younger residents began their exodus.

Also after WWII, new classroom buildings, gymnasiums, and libraries were built across the state. This activity was due to federal assistance for the construction of educational facilities and Georgia’s consolidation of schools at the county level. A new auditorium and additional classroom space was added to the Crogman School in 1949. Charles L. Gideons Elementary School, named for a long time employee of the Atlanta School system, was built in 1959.\textsuperscript{21}

\begin{itemize}
\item[16] Note: Source for all of the population and housing units was taken from \textit{US Census Data, Census Tracts 57 & 63} which includes all of the Pittsburgh neighborhood including the Salvation Army complex.
\item[17] \textit{Atlanta City Directories} 1950, 1960, 1970.
\item[18] \textit{Sanborn Fire Insurance Map} series 1886, 1896, 1911, 1930-50; and 1949 \textit{Aerial View of Atlanta}.
\item[20] Keating, 98
\item[21] Corporation for Olympic Development in Atlanta, \textit{Atlanta Olympic Ring Neighborhood Survey: Pittsburgh Project Area Report}. (Atlanta, GA, September 1993.)
\end{itemize}
By 1960, Pittsburgh’s population had grown to its peak of 9780 residents. Housing units reached a low of 1535, having lost over 600 housing units since 1950. The housing character of the neighborhood changed as a few apartments were built to accommodate lower income families. The neighborhood was also dotted with small, concrete block duplexes and single-family housing built by various urban renewal projects.

W.L. Parks Junior High School was built in 1966 to serve grades 7-9 in the community. It is located at 1090 Windsor Street, on the property once occupied by the Carrie Steele Orphanage. By 1970, the neighborhood still maintained a strong network of community churches while businesses serving the community declined slightly. The number of businesses peaked in 1960 and then began a gradual decline as the spending power of the community decreased.

During the 1960s, Atlanta emerged as an example of Sunbelt prosperity. Pittsburgh’s participation in this prosperity was limited. Adequate housing continued to be a problem in Pittsburgh and Atlanta’s city government was slow to respond. In an effort to uplift the community, Lowell Vaughn founded the Pittsburgh Civic League in 1961, and operated the organization out of his McDaniel Street barbershop. Civic leagues were usually formed in more rural areas to be sure that African Americans received the equal rights that the law now “guaranteed.”

In 1972, this organization built the Pittsburgh Civic League Apartments at 801 McDaniel Street to help alleviate the neighborhood’s housing problem. The 120-unit apartment complex included five buildings with two- and three-bedroom units, a laundry and maintenance building. The architect was N.W. Robinson and Associates. The estimated cost was $1,437,000. These apartments are unique in that they are believed to be the first apartments in the nation to be built by a neighborhood civic league. The Civic League was also responsible for other minor construction in this area in the 1970s. Permits for fencing, retaining walls and accessory buildings were found in the building permit files at the Atlanta History Center.

The Crogman School closed in 1979. The school building stood vacant until the Atlanta School Board sold the property for redevelopment in 1994. Neighborhood population declined to 7276 residents in 1970, 4324 in 1980, and 3567 in 1990. During this period, Pittsburgh had severe problems with drug-related crime. With the decline in population, construction in Pittsburgh since 1970 has been minimal. The 2000 U.S. Census showed the median construction date of buildings in the neighborhood to be 1939. In spite of the challenges, Pittsburgh has maintained the majority of its stock of residential buildings associated with the late 19th and early 20th century African American settlement, as well as scattered post-World War II affordable housing. The 2000 population was 3261, with a majority of residents (3144) African American. Currently, Pittsburgh has an active neighborhood association, the Pittsburgh Community Improvement Association (PCIA), which is working to revitalize the community.

### Pittsburgh Place Name Data

**Derivation of Street Names**

22 Fulton County Schools website. Available online at [http://www.fultonschools.org](http://www.fultonschools.org)


28 Derivation of street names and street name changes are from Garrett, Environ, Vols. I and II; Garrett, Yesterday's...
Humphries Street – Charnier Humphries was a pioneer Atlantan and proprietor of the White Hall Tavern, which he built in 1835. The tavern buildings were notable for their white exteriors—the only painted buildings in the region at that time.

Ira Street and McDaniel Street – Ira Oliver McDaniel (d. 1887) was a pioneer Atlantan, cotton merchant, and builder of the city’s first block of brick buildings (1847—preceded only by the railroad depot and the Atlanta Hotel). He was one of the founders of the city’s first daily newspaper, the Atlanta Intelligencer (1851); Atlanta city councilman (1850s); father of Georgia governor Henry D. McDaniel; and one of the incorporators of the Atlanta Bank (1852), the Georgia Western Railroad Company (1854), and the Georgia Airline Railroad Company (1856).

Sims Street – Walter Arthur Sims, mayor of Atlanta (1922).

Smith Street and Windsor Street – L. Windsor Smith, early resident and landowner in the Atlanta area. His house was located on the northwest side of Whitehall Street, opposite Hood Street’s intersection with Whitehall [see photograph 77]. (Hood Street is now Eugenia Street and the intersection with Whitehall was eliminated by the construction of Interstate 20.) General John Bell Hood, C.S.A., used the house as his headquarters until the surrender of the city on September 2, 1864. The house then served as headquarters for Col. Henry A. Barnum, 140th New York Volunteer Infantry, U.S.A. The house is visible on the 1871 Birdseye Map.

Stewart Avenue – Andrew P. Stewart, moved to Atlanta in 1865, and became owner of most of the land three miles southwest of Five Points during the latter part of the 1800s (called Capitol View).

Street Name Changes
Booker Street – changed from Stevens Street in 1924.
Delevan Street – originally Amy Street.
Coleman Street – originally Cunningham Street.
Metropolitan Parkway – originally Stewart Avenue.
Welch Street – originally Blackgum Street.

Derivation of Place Names
Pittman Park – named for Carrie Badger Pittman (see Section 3.A.11 above).
C. L. Gideons Elementary School – named for Charles Lewis Gideons (see Section 3.A.11 above).
W. L. Parks Middle School – named for Walter Leonard Parks (see Section 3.A.11 above).

Jewish Merchants in Pittsburgh
Information from Atlanta City Directories, 1910-1959
Metropolitan Parkway (Stewart Avenue) contained white residences and businesses on both east and west sides until the 1950s. By the late 1940s, Metropolitan contained more businesses, rooming houses and apartments but was still white only. The east side began to change to African American ownership in the late 1950s. All of the other Pittsburgh streets historically contained only African American residences. Grocery stores located in the neighborhood were the exception. In the 1915 City Directory, a small group of African American homes surround a black owned grocery store at the corner of Metropolitan (Stewart Avenue) and University. By 1920, this grocery was owned by Morris Garber, who maintained a grocery business in the area for 25 years. In 1930, Joseph Moreland operated another grocery store on Coleman Street. This store ultimately changed to an African American church in 1945. In 1920, Sidney Zimmerman operated a grocery on Rockwell Street. In the 1930s ownership of the store changed to Gus Silverman. Both Zimmerman and Silverman were white.

Atlanta; Atlanta City Directories.
and maintained residences outside of Pittsburgh. In the late 1920s, Max Berner operated a grocery store on Sims between Fletcher and Roy which he sold to Andrew North, an African American in 1945. None of the white store owners lived in Pittsburgh.

**Interview with Pittsburgh resident, Erma Jean Lockett, by Chad Carlson, April 19, 2004.**

Many of the grocery stores in Pittsburgh were owned by Jews. In the days before refrigeration, families often had to go to the grocery store everyday to pick up fresh food. Thus, these grocery stores were an important component of the lives of the residents of Pittsburgh in the early to mid 20th century.

E.J. Lockett, a citizen of Pittsburgh since the 1930s, recalls a store on McDaniel Street, across from the “PM” building, owned by “Jew” Garber. The Garbers lived in Pittsburgh, at the corner of University Avenue and Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway), across from the present day location of “Mrs. Winners.” Later, Mr. Garber’s son, Sampson, owned a liquor store near University and Metropolitan. According to Ms. Lockett, the building was sold around the time of the Olympics, in 1996.

A Mr. Berger owned a grocery store at McDaniel and Roy Streets, where the Bethany Church Education Building now stands. The Burger family lived upstairs from the store. Mr. Shaffer owned a grocery store at McDaniel and Berkle. At McDaniel and Delevan, at the present location of the Iconium Church, was a grocery store owned by a Mr. Ike Andrews. According to Ms. Lockett, the store was in operation up until approximately 1971. Ms. Lockett recalls that because competition was fierce among grocery stores, “everybody [store owners] had an angle.” For example, at one store you might “buy liver and get your onions for free.”

### SECTION 4

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**A. Areas of Significance**

- architecture
- community planning
- ethnic heritage (e.g. African American)
- social/humanitarian

**B. Statements of Significance**

The period of significance for Pittsburgh, a predominantly African American community, begins in 1883 with its initial grid development, and extends into the late 1940s, with the construction of units of urban renewal-type concrete-block public housing.

The Pittsburgh Community is significant in the area of architecture because its houses represent styles and types popular in Georgia from 1880-1970. Pittsburgh includes many examples of architectural styles and buildings that may be characterized by house type, floor plan and number of stories as defined in *Georgia’s Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. These include: gabled-ell, side gabled, side hall, hall and parlor, Georgian cottage, American foursquare, central hallway, pyramidal, New South, single shotgun, and double shotgun as well as bungalows and ranch houses. The main architectural styles represented are Folk Victorian and Craftsman. Folk Victorian, which is characterized by spindle-work, and jigsaw-cut trim, proliferated in the mid-to-late 19th century, as industrialization and the growth of railroads meant that decorative architectural trim could
be mass produced and sent to all parts of the country.29 Craftsman style houses, featuring brackets under the eaves, porches with square columns, and low pitched roofs, were built across the state of Georgia, in both rural and urban settings, from the 1910s through the 1930s. Gabled-ell houses, with their characteristic projecting gable-front and side wing, are common in Pittsburgh, as are pyramidal cottages, with the customary hipped roof. These two house types are most often in the Folk Victorian style.

Numerous shotgun houses, both single and double, were built in the area. Shotgun houses are one-room wide and two or three rooms deep, with a front porch that provides outdoor living space. Stylistically, many shotguns are either plain, or feature Folk Victorian ornament, especially on the porch or the front gable end. Shotgun houses are often grouped together, forming unbroken rows along the street. For example, at 1181-1189 McDaniel Street, there are five double shotguns in a row. They are joined together in the back, forming a continuous row of housing.

The shotgun house is an African building tradition that entered the American Southeast via the trans-Atlantic slave trade through the Caribbean Islands. Migrating African American freedman bought the style to Southern towns and cities. The name "shotgun" (locally explained as deriving from the possibility of shooting a shotgun through the house without hitting anything) may have derived from the African word "to-gun", which means in the Fen language of Benin, "place of assembly."30 These black cultural associations had become totally obscured by the turn of the 20th century as more and more of these structures were built throughout the South as low income housing for both blacks and whites.

The Powell Administration Building [see photograph 40], the oldest (1909) structure on the Salvation Army complex site, is built in the Greek Revival style, with Flemish bond masonry exterior walls. Original bead boarding is visible along interior the stairwell wall, and the granite block foundation (with extraction grooves in the granite) is clearly visible in the basement.

Few buildings were constructed in Pittsburgh after World War II (for the most part, the community was already developed by the beginning of the war). Included among the few post-war buildings is the Bethany Education Building at 1113 McDaniel Street [see photograph 53]. Its flat roof and a band of windows across the second floor are characteristic of the International Style, notable for its lack of both ornament and references to past architectural styles. The International Style was a post-World War II phenomenon; this is especially true for the Southern states, such as Georgia, whose community landmark buildings remained devoted to classicism well into the 1950s.

The Pittsburgh neighborhood includes numerous historic commercial buildings. Several two-story brick and concrete commercial buildings are located along McDaniel Street, e.g., the (Walter Leonard) Parks Building at 842 McDaniel Street [see photograph 6]. Constructed in 1920, the building originally housed an ice cream and confectionary shop.

Pittsburgh has numerous concrete-block houses (circa 1949) that reflect the effects of urban renewal efforts in the community after World War II. Examples of these houses styles can be found at the 1000 block of Garibaldi Street, the 1000-1100 blocks of Windsor Street, and the 200-300 blocks of Delevan Street.

30“What do you know about shotgun houses?” Webpage from Southern Roots (Jacksonville, FL: Blacksonville.com, 2002); available http://www.blacksonville.com/shotgunhouse.htm; Internet.
The Pittsburgh neighborhood retains a high level of historic integrity. Most of the houses and community buildings retain their historic character and contribute to the significance of the area. In some cases, alterations have been made to the houses, such as the application of non-historic materials, (vinyl and aluminum siding) and the enclosure of historically open porches. However, these alterations have not obscured the historic form of the buildings.

Historic Pittsburgh is significant in the area of community planning and development because its plan reflects its growth as a settlement around an important railroad line (in 1883, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad completed construction of its extensive shops on the southwestern city boundary). African Americans seeking jobs with the railroad settled on the west side of the tracks. Future development in Pittsburgh would radiate, primarily, south and west of this initial settlement.

Neighborhood streets in Pittsburgh are laid out in a grid pattern, with minor shifts to accommodate terrain. Like other Atlanta neighborhoods, such as nearby Adair Park and Candler Park, Pittsburgh was formed by developers purchasing and developing small tracts of land. Collectively, these tracts resulted in larger neighborhoods whose boundaries were defined by major roadways.

Development of Pittsburgh began in 1883, when Julia Boardman acquired title to the area west of the railroad tracks. This property, land lot 86, was bounded to the north by Berckele Street, to the south by Rockwell Street, to the west by McDaniel Street, and to the east by Ira Street. The area was surveyed into 90 lots, having a frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and oriented in a grid pattern.31

Pittsburgh is significant in the area of African American ethnic heritage. Since its initial development in the 1880s west of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad shops, Pittsburgh has been a predominantly African American community. At the end of the 19th century, African Americans typically moved to the city’s outskirts with the lure of jobs at the confluence of railroad lines. African Americans moved to areas with railroad activity because the railroads offered job opportunities not available elsewhere in the city.32 In the two decades after the race riots, white Atlantans made efforts to legally prevent blacks from moving into white neighborhoods by means of citywide comprehensive zoning policies.

Although white residents lived in Pittsburgh at the turn of the 20th century, the 1902 “Pittsburg Riot” as well as Atlanta’s 1906 race riot were major factors in increased segregation in Pittsburgh, as well as in the rest of city.32 In the two decades after the race riots, white Atlantans made efforts to legally prevent blacks from moving into white neighborhoods by means of citywide comprehensive zoning policies.

Nationally, government mortgage policies also perpetuated racial segregation. Integrated neighborhoods were declared poor risks and thus, ineligible for loan assistance. Both FHA and VA loans invested in new buildings in the suburbs. These suburbs started out white and remained white for decades, resulting in the stasis of black enclaves in and around Atlanta.

Pittsburgh is significant in the social/humanitarian area. The Salvation Army’s “Southern Training College,” located at 1032 Metropolitan Parkway, is one of only four training colleges in the country (the others are in Suffern, NY; Chicago, IL; Rancho Palos, CA). The college has been located in the Pittsburgh neighborhood since 1938.

Upon completion of their training at the college, graduates are assigned to help and minister among the poorest and most needy members of society. Some serve as corps officers (pastors and corps community center administrators) and others work in Salvation Army rehabilitation centers for

31 Gordon, 12.
32 Ibid.
recovering drug and alcohol addicts. Based on Christian precepts, the Salvation Army shows "practical concern and care for the needs of people regardless of race, creed, status, color, sex or age."33

C. Exceptions. None.

SECTION 5

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

A. Sources of Information
The following is a checklist of sources that should be consulted to adequately research historic properties. INCLUDE A COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CONSULTED SOURCES. It is not necessary to provide a copy of all material consulted; however, it would be helpful if clear photocopies could be submitted for those entries marked by an asterisk (*). Do not send originals—these are non-returnable. Put a check by all the sources consulted. Put n/a beside the sources that were not available.

* Architectural Plans (cite the date, title or legend, and location):

Biographical Sketches (published in books or an obituary from the newspaper): See bibliography.

Census Records (Indicate the years of census records consulted): 1880-2000.
- Agricultural:
- Manufacturing:

City and/or Telephone Directories: See bibliography.

City Records at City Hall
- Building Permits: Accessed at the Atlanta History Center.
- City Council Minutes:

County Historian (unpublished works, interviews):

County Histories/City Histories: See bibliography.

County Records at County Courthouse or on microfilm at the Georgia Department of Archives and History
- Deeds:
- Estate Records:
- Tax Digests: See bibliography.

Gazetteers:

33 Salvation Army International Headquarters. (N.p., 2004); available at wwwl.salvationarmy.org; Internet; accessed 24 April 2004.
Insurance Records: See bibliography.

Interviews (who, when, where, by whom): See bibliography.


Newspapers (especially centennial or anniversary editions)—send photocopies and include date.
NOTE: send photocopies of obituaries for people associated with the property: See attached.

* Historic Photographs and Postcards—send photocopies and include date and location of the original. See bibliography.

Personal/Family Papers (letters, diaries, recollections, business papers, and stationary): See bibliography.

Periodicals/Magazines (professional business, popular): See bibliography.

Place Name Data (explain the origins of any place names associated with property): See section (above) on derivation of place names.


Tax Digests: See bibliography.


Internet sources: See bibliography.

Bibliography

"3 Policemen, 1 Citizen, 2 Negroes Dead; One Block Is Burned In 'Pittsburg'", Atlanta Journal, 17 May 1902, page 1ff.

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Columbia University, Teacher's College, Institute of Field Studies, George D. Strayer, Director, N. L. Engelhardt, assistant director. Report of the Survey of the Public School System of Atlanta, Georgia (School Year 1921-1922). New York: 1922.


Internet; accessed 30 March 2004.

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Kauffman, O. F. and Brothers, Civil Engineers. “Map of the City of Atlanta, Georgia.” c. 1911. On file at Atlanta History Center Archives.


Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, 1920-1976, Southern Labor Archives, Special Collections Department, Pullen Library, Georgia State University.


_________. Personal interview by Chad Carlson and Laura Drummond, 2 March 2004, Atlanta, GA. Telephone interview by Laura Drummond, 17 March 2004, Atlanta, GA. Personal interview by Laura Drummond, 15 April, 2004, Atlanta, GA.

“Map of City of Atlanta Showing Where Water Pipes Will Be Laid From Proceeds of Water Bonds To Be Voted for February 15, 1910” (on file at Atlanta History Center Archives).


Tracy O'Neal Photographic Collection, 1923-1975, Southern Labor Archives, Special Collections Department, Pullen Library, Georgia State University.


“What do you know about shotgun houses?” Webpage from Southern Roots (Jacksonville, FL: Blacksonville.com, 2002); available http://www.blacksonville.com/shotgunhouse.htm; Internet.

Wilson, W. T., Civil Engineer. "1913 Road Map of Fulton County, Georgia." On file at Atlanta History Center Archives.

B. Photographs – Attached.

C. Historic Photographs – Attached.

D. Maps and Geographical Information
   1. Location Map – Attached.
   2. District Map – Attached.

5. CHECKLIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Sources of Bibliographical Information
   X Bibliography
   X Checklist of sources
   X Supplemental research information (clear photocopies not originals)

Photographs (labeled and cross-referenced to district map(s))
   X Representative buildings, structures, objects, and/or sites
   X Streetscapes and landscapes
   X Surrounding areas, edges of the district, and boundaries
   X Photocopies of Historic photographs

Maps
   X Location map
   X District map(s) with photographs, contributing/noncontributing properties, and boundary marked
   X District map(s) unmarked for HPD use
   X U. S. G. S. Quadrangle map sheet/Topographic map (optional) with location marked
   X Photocopy of Sanborn Map(s) (if available)

Text
   X Completed Historic District Information Form (hard copy and computer disk)

I have enclosed the above documentation with my Historic District Information Form/National Register form for the Pittsburgh Historic District proposed nomination. I understand that if I do not include all of the requested documentation, my application will not be processed until it is complete.

Signature of Preparer__________________________ Date________________
23 April 2004

Richard Laub
Historic Preservation Department
Georgia State University
819 General Classroom Building
38 Peachtree Center Ave.
Atlanta, GA 30303

Mr. Laub,

This letter comes to strongly support the application supporting Pittsburgh's designation as a national historic site. Please forward to the appropriate reviewers.

Founded in 1883, Pittsburgh has the distinction of being one of the oldest continuously African-American Communities in the city of Atlanta. Pittsburgh is home to our most noted historic resource, the former Crogman School Elementary School (1820's). We are fortunate that many Crogman alums are still alive today and living in the community.

Currently, the Pittsburgh Community Improvement Association (PCIA) has been charged with redeveloping this once vibrant neighborhood. As we engage in vital redevelopment activities related to new housing and economic development, we will continue to pay attention to the rich historic resources now present in the community. We are grateful that Pittsburgh still exists as an “intact” community—one that is worthy of the historic site designation. Similarly, we are especially indebted to the students at Georgia State University who have spent tireless hours documenting Pittsburgh’s historic resources.

Thank you for considering our application. We look forward to receiving a favorable and expedient judgment as you make a final evaluation of our request.

Uplifting Pittsburgh,

Ronnie Galvin
1. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, looking W on Stephens Street SW at McDaniel Street SW.

3. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 757 Coleman Street SW.

4. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 791 Coleman Street SW.
5. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, Pittsburgh Civic League Apartments between Rockwell Street SW and Stephens Street SW from Coleman Street SW looking NE.

6. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 842 McDaniel Street SW.
7. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 502 Rockwell Street SW.

8. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 509 Rockwell Street SW.

10. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, 534 Rockwell Street SW
11. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 543 Rockwell Street SW.

12. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 809 Humphries Street SW.
13. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, looking West on Rockwell Street SW.

14. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, Looking East on Rockwell Street SW.

16. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, 866 Welch Street SW.
17. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, 897 Welch Street, Charles L. Gideons Elementary School.

18. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, Welch Street SW from Gideons Elementary.
19. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, 879 Coleman Street SW.

20. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, 869 Sims Street SW.

22. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, looking South on Hubbard Street SW.
23. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, 874 Smith Street SW.

24. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, Garibaldi Street SW looking NE at Mary Street SW.
25. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, 347 Mary Street SW.

27. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, 974 Ira Street SW.

28. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, 954 Ira Street SW.
29. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, 965 Smith Street SW.

31. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, 1002 Smith Street SW.

32. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, 1016 Ira Street SW.
33. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, 1007 Ira Street SW.

35. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, 1015 Sims Street SW.

36. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, 967 Welch Street SW.
37. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, 544 Mary Street SW.

38. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, April 18, 2004, looking S on Metropolitan Parkway at Elbert.

41. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 27, 2004, view of Welch Street SW looking South.

42. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, looking N on Metropolitan Parkway at Mayland Avenue.
43. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1152 Metropolitan Parkway.

44. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, looking N on Metropolitan Parkway at University Avenue.
45. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 29, 2004, looking E on University Avenue at Metropolitan Parkway.

46. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1112 Mayland Circle SW.
47. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 525 Roy Street SW.

48. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1103 Sims Street SW.

50. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1189-1181 McDaniel looking North from University Avenue.
51. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1183 McDaniel Street SW.

52. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1130 McDaniel Street SW.
53. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1109 McDaniel Street SW.

54. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1105 McDaniel Street SW.
55. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 332 Fletcher Street SW.

56. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1090 Windsor Street SW.
Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1109 Ira Street SW.

Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 29, 2004, looking SE at the intersection of Roy Street SW and Windsor Street SW.
59. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 268 Roy Street SW.

60. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 246 Roy Street SW.
61. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 29, 2004, West Avenue Shotguns

63. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 233 West Avenue SW.

64. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 260 Delevan Street SW.
65. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1097 Fortress Avenue SW.

67. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, 1175 Booker Avenue SW.

68. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, February 21, 2004, Pittsburgh Community Sign at University Avenue and I-75 exit ramp.

70. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, 994 Sims Street (non-contributing property) April 22, 2004.
71. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, 998 Sims Street (non-contributing property), April 22, 2004.

73. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, 1142 Booker Street (non-contributing property), April 22, 2004.

74. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, 1190 Metropolitan Parkway (non-contributing property), April 22, 2004.
75. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, Haverty's Furniture Company Warehouse, 517 Stephens Street, October 1959

76. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, McDaniel Street, October 1959
77. The home of L. Windsor Smith at the intersection of Hood and Whitehall, the man for whom the two streets Smith and Windsor were named.

78. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, McDaniel and Wells, Fletcher Street

81. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, Cohen Street Duplex, September 14, 1950.

82. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, Cohen Street Duplex, September 14, 1950.
83. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, 1949 Cohen Street, December 5, 1949.

84. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, 1949 Cohen Street, December 5, 1949.
85. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, 778 Welch, Erma Jean Lockett, 1935/1936

86. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, circa 1959 (Eddie Mae Lawarance)
87. Pittsburgh Community, Fulton County, 997 Garibaldi, Home of Eddie Mae Lawarance.

88. Carrie Steele Logan

89. William H. Crogman
90. Pittsburgh School, Fulton County, circa 1920 (Atlanta Public Schools Archives).

91. Approach from McDaniel Street to the Pittsburgh School, Fulton County, circa 1920 (Atlanta Public Schools Archives).
PITTSBURG GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PROBABLY THE FIFTH GRADE ABOUT 1916
Principal: Mrs. C.B. Pittman  Teacher: Miss Leila McWhorter?
Row 1:  1. Howard Swanson, 2. Joseph E. Daniels, 5. James Jordan,
       6. McHenry Liddell
Row 2:  4. Christine Bell
Row 3:  1. Harold Jerome Harrison

92. Pittsburgh Grammar School, Class Photograph, circa 1916 (Atlanta Public Schools Archives)
93. East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad Companies' rail maintenance shops, circa 1890, looking south.

94. 1932 aerial photograph of Atlanta Theological Seminary (later Salvation Army Campus).

Josiah Sherman house on left.

Powell Building (1909) on right.
95. Mayfield Barber Shop, ground floor of the P.M. Building, corner of McDaniel and Mary Streets, n.d.

96. Football players in Pittman Park (no date). View is looking northwest across Garibaldi Street.
Pittsburgh Historic District
Commercial Properties
Outer line of Confederate defenses
Pittsburgh neighborhood is darkened area inside the red circle.
"X" marks house where Richardson hid. Atlanta Police Chief Ball is directly beneath it, facing left. Det. Sgt. Bedford is in white hat at corner of fence.

"Pittsburg" Riot, Front page of Atlanta Journal, May 17, 1902
Police officers firing at the house in which Will Richardson had taken refuge.

"Pittsburg" Riot, Front page of Atlanta Journal, May 17, 1902
Sheriff Nelms (one of men standing on the porch) addressed the "infuriated crowd," keeping them from torching the entire neighborhood.

"Pittsburg" Riot, Front page of Atlanta Journal, May 17, 1902
Trouble Between Negro Desperadoes and Officers Results in One of the Greatest Tragedies Atlanta Has Ever Known. Ring Leader of the Negroes Is Cremated in House Where He Took Refuge. He Slew Four Policemen.

In an effort to dislodge Will Richardson, a negro desperado, from his store in Pittsburg, a suburb between the city and Fort McPherson, in which he had taken refuge after assaulting and nearly killing Ex-Policeman S. A. Kerlin, three policemen and one citizen met instant death this morning. Two negroes have been killed, while two white men and one negro are probably fatally wounded.

Richardson, with several other negroes, attacked Kerlin last night near his home, in Pittsburg, and beat him nearly to death. Richardson fired five shots at him, but none of them took effect. The matter was reported to the county police and they found Richardson in a store at the corner of McDaniel and Amy streets. They called on Richardson to come out and surrender. He fired on them, seriously wounding Owen Heard, a member of the posse. The officers drew off a little, waiting for daylight to rush the building. When morning came, the officers made another effort to capture the negro, and in a few moments four persons had been shot down by Richardson, who was pumping lead from a Winchester with the accuracy of a sharpshooter. Henry King, who was with Richardson when he shot Owen Heard, came out, and was forced by the officers at the point of a revolver, to crawl to the building and fire it.

The house was burned, and Richardson's dead body, charred beyond recognition, was found.

The crowd which surrounded the house was immense, and the negro, firing with the deadly accuracy of a sharpshooter, was picking off officers as fast as they showed their heads.

STORY OF TRAGEDY

WITH FULL DETAILS

Four white men and three negroes dead, three white men wounded, and entire block of buildings burned is the result of the resistance of the officers of Atlanta and Fulton county houses, the barns and the bushes made such admirable shelter that it was possible to run from house to house and dodge between fences without being detected.

That the negro knew this well is evidenced by the number of the dead and wounded among those who were attempting to capture the desperado.

Few Officers at First.
During the early morning hours it was supposed that the negro was merely attempting to escape, and therefore the officers at the place were few in numbers, but when it became evident that it was his determination to kill as many of the officers as possible before dying himself and to resist arrest even to the death of the city officials became active. Wagon loads of policemen with winchesters were hurried to the scene of action and the sporadic firing of the early morning gave place after daylight to a heavy fusillade from a hundred or more rifles which poured a rain of lead into the store, barn and dwelling whenever those who were watching believed they had discovered a chance to kill the desperado.

The shooting ended with the 500 or more shots that were poured into the body of Milton Risby, the negro who was shot into bits as he lay on the ground in a hog pen. Then came the speech of the sheriff abjuring calmness on the part of the crowd and the efforts of the officers thereafter were directed towards controlling the temper of the white men who were walking the streets of Pittsburg with guns upon their shoulders and pistols in their hands.

**Woman Owned the Store.**

The store at the corner of McDaniell and Amy streets was owned by Anna Wilburn, a negro woman, who lived directly in its rear at the corner of Amy and Smith streets. Between the store and the houses stood a barn and a woodyard. The store was operated really by the Wilburn woman, but Will Richardson appears to have had considerable to do with it and worked there. Some of the negroes in the neighborhood declare that it was his store.

The dwelling, barn, woodyard and store were all burned to the ground, and their contents were a total loss. The store was a veritable arsenal. After the fire reached the vital portions of the store there was a continuous popping sound as the cartridges exploded, while several times there were loud explosions and upheavals of burning embers, supposed to have been caused by the firing of kegs of powder.

The worst battle that the officers of Fulton county have ever had with criminals in this section began last night about 9:30 o'clock with an attack upon police-man S. A. Kerlin, who resides at 353 McDaniell street. He was set upon by five negroes who announced that they would kill him and after beating him to the ground made threats of shooting him as he lay there.

Kerlin yelled "murder" and called for help. County Policeman George Heard answered the cries of Kerlin, and went to his assistance. He was soon joined by Ed Battle, one of the killed.

The negroes ran when they saw help coming, but shot at the officers, striking County Policeman Heard in his right arm.
GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES
Historic Preservation Section
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street, Suite 1462
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
404/656-2840

for instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1 Name(s) of resource
Georgia Elementary School

2 Location map with North at top

3 Address/location
1043 West Ave SW

4 Owner's name and mailing address
Urban Designing Finance Authority
5 Pryor St. Suite 300

5 Building
O Structure
O Site
O Landscape feature
O Representative example of building type

6 Number represented

7 Use, current or original

8 Date of construction (or estimate)
1922

9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
O Altered 1949
O Moved
O Addition 1949
O Destroyed

10 Architect/engineer/designer
A Ten Eyck Street 1949 Tucker House

11 Contractor/builder/craftsman

12 Style
O High style
O Elements
O No academic style

13 Building type

14 Original floor plan

15 Plan shape
L SHAPE

16 Number of stories
2

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s)
Symmetrical

18 Roof type & material
Mission tile, flat

19 Chimney placement & material
Center, interior brick

20 Type of construction
Brick curtain wall

21 Exterior material(s)
Brick

22 Foundation material(s)
Masonry

23 Porch(es)
N/N

24 Windows
Metal 15 light, upper and lower 6 lights are center first, middle are fixed

25 Additional physical description
Arched entrance
Center section has parapet & gabled frieze with brick bands & terra cotta ornamentation
1949 addition has same fenestration, but brickwork is less ornate, arched door openings

26 Negatives: roll # frame #
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

28 Site plan with North at top

FLETCHER ST.

WEST ST.

ROY ST.

29 Description of landscape features

ADJACENT ACRES SITE

terraced to accommodate grade changes

mature trees

ADJACENT AcRES

30 Number of buildings ___ structures ___

outbuildings ___ sites ___

landscape features ___

31 Description of the environment

UP SW NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL

32 Archaeological potential  O observed  O reported

33 History

Built in 1922 as African American Elementary, First Public School

to Serve Neighborhood

Designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown for

Bronx Public School System

Named for first president of Clark University.

34 Historical theme(s)

35 Significance

listed on National Register

36 Sources of information

NR Nomination

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

Shelmae Southlaw

Laura Drummond

38 Date of survey

2/21/01

39 Government preservation activity

O Section 106 review  O Grant

O Tax certification  O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrange name

UTM reference

zone easting northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date

O National Landmark  O Individual property

O National Register  O District

O Georgia Register  O Local designation

O HABS/HAER  O Determination of eligibility

O Other
**For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Name(s) of resource</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Address/location</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
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<td>Building</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
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<td>Representative example of building type</td>
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<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
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<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
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<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Style</td>
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<td>New Formalism (Post Modern)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
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<td>Porch(es)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed single pane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front entry recessed and hidden by plant and hedge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cubist form with asymmetrical massing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smooth white masonry walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stairway enclosed with 2 story windows of staggered windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Negatives: roll #</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

29 Description of landscape features
- Granite retaining wall
- Sidewalk
- Boxwood hedge
- Small trees

30 Number of buildings —- structures —— outbuildings —— sites —— landscape features ——

31 Description of the environment
- Urban residential

32 Archaeological potential  O observed  O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)
American

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
Smith, Smith

38 Date of survey
2/31/04

39 Government preservation activity
- O Section 106 review  O Grant
- O Tax certification  O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
- O National Landmark  O Individual property
- O National Register  O District
- O Georgia Register
- O Local designation
- O HABS/HAER
- O Determination of eligibility
- O Other
**GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Historic Preservation Section  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
205 Butler Street, Suite 1462  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334  
404/656-2340

For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name(s) of resource</td>
<td>Parks Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address/location</td>
<td>842 McDaniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Location map with North at top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drawing of Rockwell and McDaniel streets showing location of 842 McDaniel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Number represented</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Use, current — vacant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>original — commercial, retail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
<td>1890-1900</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Representative example of building type</td>
<td>Commercial, retail, store/shop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
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</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect/engineer/designer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Style</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High style, Elements, No academic style</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 Building type</td>
<td>Commercial — 2 stories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 Original floor plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 Plan shape</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
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</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 Number of stories</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
<td>Symmetrical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 Roof type &amp; material</td>
<td>Flat, asphalt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 Type of construction</td>
<td>Brick — load bearing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 Exterior material(s)</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 Foundation material(s)</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 Porch(es)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 Windows</td>
<td>Changed — top: part awning/louver, bottom: 1/1 sashes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 Additional physical description</td>
<td>2 story brick commercial building, metal shed roof added to front, small addition, left side, 5 bays on sides, major changes to windows, partly filled in, metal cages covering windows and doors on 1st floor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 Negatives: roll #</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frame #</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(HPS 1093)
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)
none

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features

30 Number of buildings — 1 — structures —
outbuildings — — sites —

31 Description of the environment

32 Archaeological potential  O observed  O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

38 Date of survey  resurvey

39 Government preservation activity

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date

| O National Landmark | O Individual property |
| O National Register | O District |
| O Georgia Register | O Local designation |
| O HABS/HAER | O Determination of eligibility — eligible |
| O Other | O Other |
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Name(s) of resource</th>
<th>543 Rockwell</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Location map with North at top</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Location Map" /></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Address/location</th>
<th>543 Rockwell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Owner’s name and mailing address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 5. Building O Structure O Site O Object O Landscape feature |
| 6. Representative example of building type Number represented |
| 7. Use, current original commercial |
| 8. Date of construction (or estimate) | | 1. 1900 - 1920 |
| 9. Major changes & date (explain in No. 25) |
| 10. Architect/engineer/designer |
| 11. Contractor/builder/craftsman |
| 12. Style O High style O Elements O No academic style |
| 13. Building type commercial |
| 14. Original floor plan one room |
| 15. Plan shape rectangular |

| 16. Number of stories |
| 17. Facade symmetry & front door(s) |
| 18. Roof type & material |
| 19. Chimney placement & material |
| 20. Type of construction |
| 21. Exterior material(s) |
| 22. Foundation material(s) |
| 23. Porch(es) |
| 24. Windows plate glass |

| 25. Additional physical description |
| 26. Negatives: roll # frame # |
| 27. Window bricked in (side) |
| 28. Side addition, right side |
| 29. Front windows covered w/ metal bars |

| 30. Architectural print |
| 27 | Description of outbuildings (if any) | no |
| 28 | Site plan with North at top |
| 29 | Description of landscape features |
|     |     | streetcape
|     |     | sidewalks |
| 30 | Number of buildings—structures |
|     |     | outbuildings—sites |
|     |     | landscape features—sidewalks |
| 31 | Description of the environment |
|     |     | urban
|     |     | commercial |
| 32 | Archaeological potential | observed | reported |
| 33 | History |
| 34 | Historical theme(s) |
|     | architecture, commerce, African American History |
| 35 | Significance |
| 36 | Sources of information |
| 37 | Prepared by (person, organization and address) |
|     | Sylvia Cleveland
|     | Johnson Hall
|     | (GSU) |
| 38 | Date of survey | resurvey |
|     | 2-19-04 |
| 39 | Government preservation activity |
|     | O Section 106 review | O Grant |
|     | O Tax certification | O Other |
| 40 | SHPO evaluation |
| 41 | USGS quadrangle name |
|     | UTM reference |
|     | zone easting | northing |
| 42 | Tax map number |
| 43 | Recognition and date |
|     | O National Landmark |
|     | O National Register |
|     | O Georgia Register |
|     | O Local designation |
|     | O HABS/HAER |
|     | O Determination of eligibility | eligible |
|     | O Other |
**GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Historic Preservation Section  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
205 Butler Street, Suite 1402  
Atlanta, Georgia 30324  
404/656-2840

For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1. **Names(s) of resource**
2. **Location map with North at top**
   - Wells St
   - 598
   - Glenn St.
3. **Address/location**
   - 598 Metropolitan
4. **Owner’s name and mailing address**
5. **Building**  
   - Structure
   - Site
   - Object
   - Landscape feature
6. **Representative example of building type**
   - Number represented
7. **Use, current**
   - Original
   - Industrial
8. **Date of construction (or estimate)**
   - C. 1900
9. **Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)**
   - Altered
   - Moved
   - Addition
   - Destroyed
10. **Architect/engineer/designer**
11. **Contractor/builder/craftsman**
12. **Style**
   - High style
   - Neoclassical Revival
   - Elements
   - No academic style
13. **Building type**
   - Industrial
14. **Original floor plan**
   - Width 2 rooms
15. **Plan shape**
   - Rectangular
16. **Number of stories**
   - Originally 2, currently 1
17. **Facade symmetry & front door(s)**
   - S - 2 front doors
18. **Roof type & material**
   - Flat, asphalt roll
19. **Chimney placement & material**
   - No chimney observed
20. **Type of construction**
   - Brick bearing
21. **Exterior material(s)**
   - Brick-running bond, concrete - poured
22. **Foundation material(s)**
   - Brick
23. **Porch(es)**
   - None
24. **Windows**
   - Fixed, multi-pane
25. **Additional physical description**
   - Many window openings have been filled in all brick
26. **Negatives: roll # frame #**

---

*Attach contact prints*
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)
(none)

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features
Yard Setting
- designed fence
- wrought iron fence around sides of building, newer metal fence around rear
Streetscape
Sidewalks

30 Number of buildings 1
structures
outbuildings 1
sites
landscape features

31 Description of the environment
Urban - Commercial / Industrial
-mixed old and new resources

32 Archaeological potential  O observed  O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)
Architecture, African American History,
Transportation
Architectural style - rare
good example

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
Sylvia Cleveland and
Jason Hall - GSU

38 Date of survey  resurvey
2-29-04

39 Government preservation activity
O Section 106 review  O Grant
O Tax certification  O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting  northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
O National Landmark
O National Register
O Georgia Register
O Local designation
O HABS/HAER
O Determination of eligibility  O Individual property  O Other
appears to meet
NR criteria
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource No.</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Name(s) of resource
2. Location map with North at top

3. Address/location

4. Owner's name and mailing address

5. Building
   - Site
   - Landscape feature
6. Representative example of building type
   - Number represented
7. Use, current - Residential
   - Original - Residential

8. Date of construction (or estimate)

9. Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
   - Altered
   - Addition
10. Architect/engineer/designer
11. Contractor-builder/craftsman

12. Style
   - Folk Victorian
   - High style
   - Elements
   - No academic style

13. Building type
   - 1st or 2nd story, double shot gun

14. Original floor plan
   - 2 rooms deep on each side

15. Plan shape
   - Rectangular

16. Number of stories
   - 1 w/ basement

17. Facade symmetry & front door(s)
   - S, 2 front doors

18. Roof type & material
   - Hip roof, asphalt shingle

19. Chimney placement & material
   - Interior - brick

20. Type of construction
   - Balloon frame w/ brick piers

21. Exterior material(s)
   - Wood clapboard

22. Foundation material(s)
   - Brick pier w/ cinder block

23. Porch(es)
   - 2 w/ 2 steps

24. Windows
   - Now w/ full width - front, brick piers

25. Additional physical description
   - Porch roof added

26. Negatives: roll # frame #
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

none

28 Site plan with North at top

---

29 Description of landscape features

yard - informal/picturesque casual/unplanned

streetscape streets trees/landscaping

30 Number of buildings / structures

outbuildings --- sites ---

landscape features ---

31 Description of the environment

urban

residential

32 Archaeological potential O observed O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)

architecture, AA history

35 Significance

arch. type / common

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

Sylvia Cleveland

Jason Hall

(GSU)

38 Date of survey resurvey

2-29-04

39 Government preservation activity

O Section 106 review O Grant

O Tax certification O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name

---

UTM reference

zone easting northing

2 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date

O National Landmark O Individual property

O National Register O District

O Georgia Register

O Local designation

O HABS/HAER

O Determination of eligibility

O Other
GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES
Historic Preservation Section
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street, Suite 1102
Atlanta, Georgia 30331
404/656-2840

for instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1 Name(s) of resource
2 Location map with North at top
3 Address/location
4 Owner's name and mailing address

5 Building
O Structure
O Site
O Landscape feature

6 Representative example of building type

7 Use, current
Original
Residential

8 Date of construction (or estimate)
C.1940

9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
O Altered
O Moved
O Addition
O Destroyed

10 Architect/engineer/designer

11 Contractor/builder/craftsman

12 Style
O High style
O Elements
O No academic style

13 Building type
1 Story Ranch?

14 Original floor plan
2 rooms deep.

15 Plan shape
Rectangular

16 Number of stories

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s)
S, 2 front doors

18 Roof type & material
Hipped, asphalt chimneys

19 Chimney placement & material
No chimney observed

20 Type of construction
Frame with brick veneer

21 Exterior material(s)
Brick - running bond veneer

22 Foundation material(s)
Concrete block

23 Porch(es)
None

24 Windows
Basement

25 Additional physical description
(possibly part of public housing project)

26 Negatives: roll # frame #
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features
   - yard setting
     - casual/unplanned
     - sidewalks

30 Number of buildings
   - structures
   - outbuildings
   - sites
   - landscape features

31 Description of the environment
   - urban
   - residential

32 Archaeological potential
   - observed
   - reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)
   - architecture, African American history

35 Significance
   - architectural type
     - common

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
   Sylvia Cleveland
   Jason Hall

38 Date of survey
   2-29-04

39 Government preservation activity
   - Section 106 review
   - Grant
   - Tax certification
   - Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name
   UTM reference
   - zone easting
   - northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
   - National Landmark
   - National Register
   - Georgia Register
   - Local designation
   - HABS/HAER
   - Determination of eligibility
   - Individual property
   - District
   - Other
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Name(s) of resource</th>
<th>809 Humphries</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Location map with North at top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Address/location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape feature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Representative example of building type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number represented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Use, current</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>original</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. 1895 - 1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Altered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moved</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Architect/engineer/designer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Style</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High style</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No academic style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Building type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Hallway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Original floor plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Hallway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Plan shape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Square</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Number of stories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S, 1 front door</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Truncated hip asphalt shingles</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No chimney observed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Type of construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balloon frame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Exterior material(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wood clapboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Foundation material(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick paver w/ infill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Porch(es)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Full front shed pent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double hung 1/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Several (3) additions on rear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Negatives: roll #</td>
<td>frame #</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attach contact prints
27. Description of outbuildings (if any)

28. Site plan with North at top

29. Description of landscape features
   - Yard setting
     - Casual/unplanned
     - Sidewalks

30. Number of buildings and structures
   - Outbuildings
   - Sites
   - Landscape features

31. Description of the environment
   - Urban
   - Residential
   - Mixed old & new

32. Archaeological potential
   - Observed
   - Reported

33. History

34. Historical theme(s)
   - Architecture, African American History

35. Significance
   - Architectural type: common
   - Architectural style: common

36. Sources of information

37. Prepared by (person, organization and address)
   - Sylvia Cleveland
   - Jason Hall

38. Date of survey and resurvey
   - 2-29-04

39. Government preservation activity
   - Section 106 review
   - Grant
   - Tax certification
   - Other

40. SHPO evaluation

41. USGS quadrangle name
   - UTM reference
     - Zone easting
     - Northing

42. Tax map number

43. Recognition and date
   - National Landmark
   - National Register
   - Georgia Register
   - Local designation
   - HABS/HAER
   - Determination of eligibility: eligible
   - Individual property
   - District
   - Other
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1. Name(s) of resource

879 Coleman

4. Owner's name and mailing address

5. Building: O Structure O Site O Object O Landscape feature

6. Representative example of building type

7. Use, current

8. Date of construction (or estimate)

9. Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)

10. Architect/engineer/designer

11. Contractor/builder/craftsman

12. Style: O High style O Elements O No academic style

13. Building type: pyramid cottage

14. Original floor plan

15. Plan shape: square

16. Number of stories: 1½

17. Facade symmetry & front door(s): symmetrical, one center door

18. Roof type & material: compost/asphalt/pyramidal

19. Chimney placement & material: off-center within roof surf/brick

20. Type of construction: unknown

21. Exterior material(s): wood, clapboard

22. Foundation material(s): brick

23. Porch(es): verandah

24. Windows: double hung, one-over-one

25. Additional physical description:

Side dormer within roof makes it 1½ stories. Windows deep.

26. Negatives: roll # frame #

Resource No.
County

Institutional print.
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features

on hill with retaining wall separating sidewalk
small plantings and trimmed bushes in front yard

30 Number of buildings — structures
outbuildings — sites

landscape features —

31 Description of the environment

Residential area

32 Archaeological potential

○ observed  ○ reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)

African American

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

38 Date of survey

02/27/04

resurvey

39 Government preservation activity

○ Section 106 review  ○ Grant
○ Tax certification  ○ Other
○ SHPO evaluation

40 USGS quadrangle name

41 UTM reference

zone easting northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date

○ National Landmark  ○ Individual property
○ National Register  ○ District
○ Georgia Register  ○ Local designation
○ HABS/HAER  ○ Determination of eligibility
○ Other
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource No.</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Name(s) of resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Location map with North at top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Address/location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Building</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Structure</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Site</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Object</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Landscape feature</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Representative example of building type</td>
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<td>Number represented</td>
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<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
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<td>c 1930</td>
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<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
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<td>Destroyed</td>
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<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
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<td>Style</td>
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<td>Original floor plan</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Plan shape</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Number of stories</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Asymmetrical/central door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Composition shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Brick/stone/center ridge/brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Type of construction</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Porch(es)</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Veranda</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Windows</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Two-over-two double-hung</td>
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<td>Additional physical description</td>
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<td>frame #</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Description of outbuildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Site plan with North at top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Description of landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Number of buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>outbuildings</td>
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<td></td>
<td>landscape features</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Description of the environment</td>
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<td>Archaeological potential</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>History</td>
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<td>Significance</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Sources of information</td>
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<td>37</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>organization and address)</td>
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<td>Date of survey</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Recognition and date</td>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>USGS quadrangle name</th>
<th>UTM reference</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zone easting</td>
<td>northing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tax map number</td>
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Resource No.
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name(s) of resource</th>
<th>534 Rockwell</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/location</td>
<td>534 Rockwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Landscape feature</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Representative example of building type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number represented</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use, current</th>
<th>Church original</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of construction (or estimate)</th>
<th>1936</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architect/engineer/designer</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor/builder/craftsman</th>
<th></th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Greek Revival</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Building type</th>
<th>Double shotgun</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original floor plan</th>
<th>Three rooms deep</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan shape</th>
<th>Rectangle</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of stories</th>
<th>1 1/2</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</th>
<th>Symmetrical, 2 front doors</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof type &amp; material</th>
<th>Composition asphalt shingle</th>
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</table>

| Chimney placement & material | |
|------------------------------||

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of construction</th>
<th>Balloon?</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior material(s)</th>
<th>Wood clapboard</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation material(s)</th>
<th>Brick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Porch(es)</th>
<th>Portico</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Windows</th>
<th>Six-over-six and one-over-one double hung</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional physical description</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negatives: roll #</th>
<th>frame #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES
205 Butler Street, Suite 11-2
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
404/850-2840

Resource No.

For instructions see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1 Name(s) of resource

2 Location map with North at top

3 Address/location

8 25 McCulley

4 Owner's name and mailing address

5 Building

- 0 Structure
- 0 Site
- 0 Landscape feature

6 Representative example of building type

- Commercial

7 Use, current

- Vacant
- Original

8 Date of construction (or estimate)

- C. 1970

9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)

- Altered
- Addition

10 Architect/engineer/designer

11 Contractor/builder/craftsman

12 Style

- New Formalism

13 Building type

- Unknown

14 Original floor plan

- Unknown

15 Plan shape

- Almost \"H\"

16 Number of stories

- 1

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s)

- Multiple front doors

18 Roof type & material

- Hipped asphalt shingles

19 Chimney placement & material

- No chimney observed

20 Type of construction

- Frame w/ brick veneer

21 Exterior material(s)

- Brick veneer

22 Foundation material(s)

- Concrete slab or cinder block

23 Porch(es)

- None

24 Windows

- Plate glass?

25 Additional physical description

- Windows + doors covered with kals

26 Negatives: roll # frame #

Attach contact prints
29 Description of landscape features
yard setting - designed walks/drives
streetscape - street trees/landscaping
paved parking lot

30 Number of buildings / structures
outbuildings sites
landscape features parking lot

31 Description of the environment
urban - residential / commercial

32 Archaeological potential
O observed O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)
commerce/industry

35 Significance
architectural style (rare)
architectural design

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
Sylvia Cleveland
JASON HALL
(GSU)

38 Date of survey resurvey
2-29-04

39 Government preservation activity
O Section 106 review
O Tax certification
O Grant O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
O National Landmark
O National Register
O Georgia Register
O Local designation
O HABS/HAER
O Determination of eligibility
O Individual property O Individual property
O District
O Other less than 50 yrs. old
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<th>Resource No.</th>
<th>County</th>
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<td>History Preservation Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</td>
<td>203 Butler Street, Suite 14-2</td>
<td>Atlanta, Georgia 30331</td>
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<td>404/656-2840</td>
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<tr>
<td>for instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

1 Name(s) of resource: 828 Welch

2 Location map with North at top:

```
     Stephens
     Welch
     Rockwell
```

3 Address/location: 828 Welch

4 Owner's name and mailing address:

```
Name: Welch
Address: 828 Welch
City: Atlanta
State: GA
Zip: 30309
Phone: 404/656-2840
```

5 Box Building: Yes
   - Structure
   - Site
   - Landscape feature
   - Representative example of building type
     Number represented: Residential
     Single Dwelling

6 Use, current: Residential
    Original: Residential

7 Date of construction (or estimate):
   c. 1900

8 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25):
   - Altered
   - Moved
   - Destroyed
   - Addition

9 Architect/engineer/designer:

10 Contractor/builder/craftsman:

11 Style:
   - Folk Victorian
   - High style
   - No academic style

12 Building type:
   - 1 story, Shotgun

13 Foundation:
   - Unequal rooms deep

14 Original floor plan:
   - Rectangular

15 Plan shape:
   - Double hung, pivot sash

16 Number of stories:
   - 1

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s):
   - 1 front door

18 Roof type & material:
   - Gable-front, asphalt shingle

19 Chimney placement & material:
   - No chimney observed

20 Type of construction:
   - Balloon frame

21 Exterior material(s):
   - Vinyl siding

22 Foundation material(s):
   - Brick, pier, and block infill

23 Porch(es):
   - Full width, front, shed

24 Windows:
   - Vinyl siding replaced wood clapboard

25 Additional physical description:
   - 2 rear additions
   - 1 side addition

26 Negatives: roll # frame #

Attach contact prints
29 Description of landscape features
- Yard setting
- Casual unplanned
- Chain link, wooden slat fence

30 Number of buildings structures
outbuildings sites
landscape features

31 Description of the environment
Urban
- Residential

32 Archaeological potential
○ observed ○ reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)
Architecture, African American History

35 Significance
Architectural Type
- Common

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
Sanya Cleveland
Jason Hall
(GSU)

38 Date of survey resurvey
2-29-04

39 Government preservation activity
○ Section 106 review ○ Grant ○ Other
○ Tax certification

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
○ National Landmark ○ Individual property ○ District
○ National Register
○ Georgia Register
○ Local designation
○ HABS/HAER
○ Determination of eligibility ○ Other

Appears to meet NR Criteria
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<tbody>
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<td>Location map with North at top</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Address/location</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Representative example of building type</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Use, current</td>
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<td>original</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
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<td>Moved</td>
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<td>Addition</td>
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<td>Destroyed</td>
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<td>Architect/engineer/designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No academic style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Building type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-story - Double Shotgun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Original floor plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 rooms deep in each unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Plan shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Number of stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Originally - 2 center (only 1 survives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Type of construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Exterior material(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Originally - Wood clapboard, currently - Cement siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Foundation material(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick pier, concrete infill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Porch(es)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front, full width, shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Originally - Double Hung Sash, currently - Single Hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New porch banister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Left chimney missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New doors &amp; windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rear shed and rear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional physical description**

- New siding
- New porch banister
- Left chimney missing
- New doors & windows
- Rear shed and rear

**Negatives: roll #**

**frame #**

*Attach contact prints*
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)
28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features
   - casual/unplanned
   - retaining wall

30 Number of buildings / structures
   - outbuildings / sites

31 Description of the environment
   - urban
   - residential
   - mixed old + new

32 Archaeological potential
   - observed
   - reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)
   - architecture/African-American History

35 Significance
   - architectural type (common)

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
   - Sylvia Cray and T
   - Jason Hall (GSU)

38 Date of survey / resurvey
   - 2-29-04

39 Government preservation activity
   - Section 106 review
   - Tax certification

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name
   - UTM reference
   - zone easting
   - northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
   - National Landmark
   - National Register
   - Georgia Register
   - Local designation
   - HABS/HAER
   - Determination of eligibility
   - Other
   - Individual property
   - District
   - Other

44 Other

45 Visual impairments

46 Additional information

47 Figure captions

48 References

49 Acknowledgments

50 Further information

51 Additional notes
| **For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual** |

| **1 Name(s) of resource** | 1015 Sims |
| **2 Location map with North at top** | NW |
| **ARThUR** | | **DELEVAN** |
| **3 Address/location** | 1015 Sims |
| **4 Owner’s name and mailing address** | |
| **5 □ Building □ Structure ** |
| **□ Site □ Object ** |
| **□ Landscape feature ** |
| **6 □ Representative example of building type Ext. Hall Parlor** |
| **Number represented** | 1015 |
| **7 Use, current ** |
| **original ** | Vacant Dwelling |
| **8 Date of construction (or estimate)** | |
| **9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)** |
| **□ Altered □ Moved □ Destroyed** |
| **□ Addition** |
| **Architect/engineer/designer** | |
| **10 Contractor/builder/craftsman** | |
| **11 Style Craftsman □ High style ** |
| **□ Elements □ No academic style ** |
| **12 Building type Hall Parlor** |
| **13 Original floor plan** | |
| **14 Plan shape Rectangular** | |
| **15 Number of stories 1** |
| **16 Facade symmetry & front door(s) Symmetrical Center door** |
| **17 Roof type & material Front gable; asphalt** |
| **18 Chimney placement & material Center left** |
| **19 Type of construction** | |
| **20 Exterior material(s) Vinyl siding** |
| **21 Foundation material(s) Brick; porch is cinderblock** |
| **22 Porch(es) Elevated** |
| **23 Windows 2 over 2; original 4 over 6 false muntins; alteration** |
| **24 Negatives: roll # frame #** |
**GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Historic Preservation Section  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
205 Butler Street, Suite 1462  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334  
404/656-2340

---

For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1. Name(s) of resource

2. Location map with North at top

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARY</th>
<th>967 WELCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4. Owner's name and mailing address

5. Building | Structure | Object |
---|---|---|
O | | |
O | | |
O | Landscape feature |

6. Representative example of building type: New South Cottage

7. Use, current | original
---|---|
residential |

8. Date of construction (or estimate)

9. Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)

| Altered | Moved | Destroyed |
---|---|---|
O | porch added and enclosed |
O | |
O | |

10. Architect/engineer/designer

11. Contractor/builder/craftsman

12. Style

| High style | Elements | No academic style |
---|---|---|

13. Building type

| New South Cottage |

14. Original floor plan

3 or more

15. Plan shape

irregular

16. Number of stories

1

17. Facade symmetry & front door(s)

| Arched | Entry | Window |
---|---|---|
| | one time | gabled E/I entry |

18. Roof type & material

| Cross | Castle |
---|---|
| | multiclipped, asphalt |

19. Chimney placement & material

none

20. Type of construction

asbestos siding

21. Exterior material(s)

cement block

22. Foundation material(s)

enclosure

23. Porch(es)

enclosed

24. Windows

3/2 Sash

25. Additional physical description

- Side entrance enclosed by porch, entrance at front now
- Gothic (pointed) roof vent on gabled side roof line

26. Negatives: roll # | frame #
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features

30 Number of buildings       structures
outbuildings       sites
landscape features

31 Description of the environment

town residential

32 Archaeological potential  O observed  O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

38 Date of survey  resurvey

39 Government preservation activity

0 Section 106 review  O Grant
0 Tax certification  O Other
0 SHPO evaluation

1 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting northing

43 Recognition and date

O National Landmark  O Individual property
O National Register  O District
O Georgia Register
O Local designation
O HABS/HAER
O Determination of eligibility
O Other
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1. Name(s) of resource
   - Rockwell

3. Address/Location
   - Blue Willow

4. Owner's name and mailing address
   - Cohen

5. Building type
   - Shotgun

8. Date of construction (or estimate)
   - 1920s

16. Number of stories
   - 1

17. Facade symmetry & front door(s)
   - Symmetry: 2 doors

18. Roof type & material
   - Front gable, asbestos

19. Chimney placement & material
   - Right side, brick with cement covering

20. Type of construction
   - Clayboard

21. Exterior material(s)
   - Brick piers with cinderblock

22. Foundation material(s)
   - Intill

23. Porch(es)
   - Portico

24. Windows
   - Over 1: 3 vertical over 1 (right side)

25. Additional physical description
   - Stucco facade on face of gabled porch roof
   - Unusual double shotgun: craftsmen features, front gabled porch
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features

30 Number of buildings  ______ structures  ______
outbuildings  ______ sites  ______
landscape features  ______

31 Description of the environment

town  residential

32 Archaeological potential  ○ observed  ○ reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)  African American

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

38 Date of survey  resurvey

39 Government preservation activity

○ Section 106 review  ○ Grant
○ Tax certification  ○ Other

10 SHPO evaluation

1 USGS quadrangle name

UTM reference

zone easting  northing

2 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date

○ National Landmark  ○ Individual property
○ National Register  ○ Distinct
○ Georgia Register  ○ Local designation
○ HABS/HAER  ○ Determination of eligibility
○ Other
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Name(s) of resource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Location map with North at top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Address/Location</td>
<td>246 Roy Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
<td>DOROTHY MONROE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Representative example of building type</td>
<td>Number represented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Use, current</td>
<td>RESIDENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
<td>Addition: Destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Architect/engineer/designer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Style</td>
<td>High style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Building type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Original floor plan</td>
<td>Extended Hall Parlor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Plan shape</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Number of stories</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
<td>ASSYMETRICAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
<td>FRONT GABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Type of construction</td>
<td>WOOD FRAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Exterior material(s)</td>
<td>CLAPBOARD VINYL</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Foundation material(s)</td>
<td>MASONRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Porch(es)</td>
<td>PARTIAL FRONT (SCREENED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>GOVERED DOUBLE HUNG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
<td>OUTSTANDING LANDSCAPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Negatives: roll # frame #</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

detached garage

29 Description of landscape features
CONCRETE WALL (LOW) CHAIN LINK FENCE

30 Number of buildings: 1 structures
outbuildings: 1 sites
landscape features: 1

31 Description of the environment
African American urban garden, bottle tree, paths, arbors, hierarchy of fencing

32 Archaeological potential: O observed O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

38 Date of survey resurvey

2/21/04

39 Government preservation activity
O Section 106 review O Grant
O Tax certification O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone: ________ easting: ________
northing: ________

43 Recognition and date
O National Landmark O Individual property
O National Register O Distinct
O Georgia Register O Local designation
O HABS/HAER O Determination of eligibility
O Other

42 Tax map number

### Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual Instructions

1. **Name(s) of resource**
2. **Address/location**
3. **Owner's name and mailing address**
   - **Fortress No**
   - **Ernestine Ammons**
4. **Type of resource**
   - Building
5. **Number represented**
6. **Use, current and original**
7. **Date of construction (or estimate)**
   - 1930
8. **Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)**
9. **Architect/engineer/designer**
10. **Contractor/builder/craftsman**
11. **Style**
12. **Building type**
13. **Original floor plan**
14. **Plan shape**
15. **Facade symmetry & front door(s)**
16. **Number of stories**
17. **Roof type & material**
18. **Chimney placement & material**
19. **Exterior material(s)**
20. **Foundation material(s)**
21. **Exterior material(s)**
22. **Foundation material(s)**
23. **Porch(es)**
24. **Windows**
25. **Negatives: roll #, frame #**
26. **Additional physical description**

---

### Additional Physical Description

- Appears to be duplex but not listed as such on Fulton Co. Tax Records.
- Metal awning across front masonry porch columns.
- With stoop & iron railings & balusters.

---

*HPC 1009*
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)
NONE.

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features
FOUNDATION HEDGE OF HEDGE AT FRONT PROPERTY LINE

30 Number of buildings __1__ structures ___0___ outbuildings ___0___ sites ___0___ landscape features ___0___

31 Description of the environment
town - residential

32 Archaeological potential O observed O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
Shirma Jacobs

38 Date of survey 2/21/04

39 Government preservation activity
O Section 106 review O Grant
O Tax certification O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
O National Landmark O Individual property
O National Register O District
O Georgia Register O Local designation
O HABS/HAER O Determination of eligibility
O Other

44 Sources of information

45 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

46 Date of survey 2/21/04

47 Government preservation activity
O Section 106 review O Grant
O Tax certification O Other

48 SHPO evaluation

49 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting northing

50 Tax map number

51 Recognition and date
O National Landmark O Individual property
O National Register O District
O Georgia Register O Local designation
O HABS/HAER O Determination of eligibility
O Other

52 Sources of information

53 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

54 Date of survey 2/21/04

55 Government preservation activity
O Section 106 review O Grant
O Tax certification O Other

56 SHPO evaluation

57 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting northing

58 Tax map number

59 Recognition and date
O National Landmark O Individual property
O National Register O District
O Georgia Register O Local designation
O HABS/HAER O Determination of eligibility
O Other

60 Sources of information
<table>
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<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
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<td>Building</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>Object</td>
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<td>Landscape feature</td>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative example of building type</td>
<td>GABLE ELL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number represented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use, current</td>
<td>SINGLE DWELLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
<td>Siding</td>
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<td>Architect/engineer/designer</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
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<td>Style</td>
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<td>Building type</td>
<td>GABLE ELL</td>
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<td>Original floor plan</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Plan shape</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of stories</td>
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<td>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
<td>ASSYMETRICAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
<td>ASPHALT SINGLES / GABLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
<td>CENTRAL / BRICK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of construction</td>
<td>BALLOON</td>
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<td>Exterior material(s)</td>
<td>VINYL SIDING</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation material(s)</td>
<td>BRICK PIER</td>
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<td>Porch(es)</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>DOUBLE HUNG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
<td>LONG PORCH RUNNIN WIDTH OF BUILDING</td>
</tr>
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<td>Negatives: roll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description of outbuildings (if any)

SHE D ON NORTH SIDE

Description of landscape features

LARGE TREES
SWEET GUM

Number of buildings - structures - outbuildings - sites - landscape features -

Description of the environment

URBAN / RESIDENTIAL

Archaeological potential

Historical theme(s)

Significance

Sources of information

Prepared by (person, organization and address)

LUCK / GILLETTE

Date of survey

2-21-04
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<th>Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Type</td>
<td>SINGLE SHOTGUN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use, current</td>
<td>SINGLE DWELLING</td>
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<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect/engineer/designer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>FOLK VICTORIAN</td>
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<td>Original floor plan</td>
<td>SINGLE SHOTGUN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plan shape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
<td>ASPHALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of construction</td>
<td>BALLOON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior material(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation material(s)</td>
<td>BRICK PIER W/STUCCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch(es)</td>
<td>SHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>DOUBLE HUNG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negatives: roll # frame #</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

29 Description of landscape features

Private hedge
Concrete steps

30 Number of buildings / structures
outbuildings sites

landscape features

31 Description of the environment

Urban/residential

32 Archaeological potential
○ observed ○ reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

Lucy Gillette

38 Date of survey resurvey

39 Government preservation activity
○ Section 106 review ○ Grant
○ Tax certification ○ Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name

UTM reference

zone easting northings

43 Recognition and date
○ National Landmark ○ Individual property
○ National Register ○ Distinct
○ Georgia Register ○ Local designation
○ HABS/HAER ○ Determination of eligibility
○ Other
1 Name(s) of resource

2 Location map with North at top

3 Address/location

4 Owner's name and mailing address

5 Building
   - Structure
   - Site
   - Landscape feature

6 Representative example of building type
   - Number represented

7 Use, current
   - Multiple Dwelling/Apartment Bldg

8 Date of construction (or estimate)
   1920 - 1930

9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
   - Altered
   - Moved
   - Addition
   - Destroyed

10 Architect/engineer/designer

11 Contractor/builder/craftsman

12 Style
   - Craftsman
   - No academic style

13 Building type
   - Unknown

14 Original floor plan

15 Plan shape

16 Number of stories
   2

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s)
   Symmetrical

18 Roof type & material
   Asphalt

19 Chimney placement & material

20 Type of construction

21 Exterior material(s)
   Brick

22 Foundation material(s)
   Brick

23 Porch(es)
   4

24 Windows
   Double Hung

25 Additional physical description
   Hipped roof
   Brick exterior w/ decorative conerces
   Craftsman Apt Bldg
   Gable porches

26 Negatives: roll # frame #
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

29 Description of landscape features

CASUAL, UNPLANNED
GRASS TO STREET
LARGE TREES IN REAR

30 Number of buildings / structures
outbuildings / sites

31 Description of the environment
BUSY
COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL

32 Archaeological potential O observed O reported

33 History
URBAN/RESIDENTIAL

34 Historical theme(s)
AFRICAN/AMER HISTORY

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
LUCK/GILLETTE

38 Date of survey
2-21-04

39 Government preservation activity
O Section 106 review O Grant
O Tax certification O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

1 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting northing

2 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
O National Landmark O Individual property
O National Register O District
O Georgia Register O Local designation
O HABS/HAER O Determination of eligibility
O Other
### Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

**1. Name(s) of resource**

**2. Location map with North at top**

- **3. Address/Location:** 1112 Mayland

- **4. Owner's name and mailing address**

**5. Check appropriate category: Building, Structure, Site, Landscape feature, Object**

- Building

- **6. Representative example of building type**
  - Single Dwelling

- **7. Use, current original**

- **8. Date of construction (or estimate):** 1940-50

- **9. Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)**
  - Addition: 1957

- **10. Architect/engineer/designer**

- **11. Contractor/builder/craftsman**

- **12. Style**
  - High style
  - Elements
  - No academic style

- **13. Building type**
  - Vernacular

- **14. Original floor plan**

- **15. Plan shape**

- **16. Number of stories**

- **17. Facade symmetry & front door(s)**
  - No

- **18. Roof type & material**
  - Asphalt

- **19. Chimney placement & material**
  - Brick, exterior gable end
  - Brick, over balloon

- **20. Type of construction**
  - Brick

- **21. Exterior material(s)**
  - Granite
  - Brick

- **22. Foundation material(s)**

- **23. Porch(es)**

- **24. Windows**
  - Double Hung

- **25. Additional physical description**

- **26. Negatives: roll # frame #**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource No.</th>
<th>Description of outbuildings (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>28 Site plan with North at top</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of landscape features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INFORMAL / Picturesque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREAT TREES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANGLED STEPS &amp; WALK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of buildings / structures / sites / landscape features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outbuildings: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sites: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landscape features: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URBAN / RESIDENTIAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>observed</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical theme(s)</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of survey</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepared by (person, organization and address)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government preservation activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 106 review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax certification</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHPO evaluation</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USGS quadrangle name</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>UTM reference</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>zone easting northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax map number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name(s) of resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address/Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building, Structure, Site, Landscape feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative example of building type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number represented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use, current/original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect/engineer/designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original floorplan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior material(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation material(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch(es)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negatives: roll # frame #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

Fire walls between back extensions.

29 Description of landscape features
Granite retaining wall/stop
3 ft. picket fence

33 History
Urban industrial

35 Significance
Traditional mid-American housing
'Gable front dwelling - one room wide
Not dominated by any modest neighbors

36 Sources of information
Neighbors, e.g., Akester pg 90

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

38 Date of survey
Resurvey

39 Government preservation activity

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date

National Landmark
National Register
Georgia Register
Local designation
HABS/HAER
Determination of eligibility
Other

Individual property
District
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name(s) of resource</th>
<th>1130 McDaniel Street</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location map with North at top</td>
<td>Roy 1130 McDaniel Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
<td>John Zachary et al</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Building: O Structure, O Site, O Landscape feature

6 Representative example of building type: Number represented

7 Use, current: RESIDENCE, original: RESIDENCE

8 Date of construction (or estimate): 1930

9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
   - Altered
   - Moved
   - Addition
   - Destroyed

10 Architect/engineer/designer

11 Contractor/builder/craftsman

12 Style: O High style, O Elements, O No academic style

13 Building type: O High style, O Elements, O No academic style

14 Original floor plan: Bungalow

15 Plan shape: Rectangular

16 Number of stories: 1

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s): SYMMETRICAL

18 Roof type & material: PYRAMIDAL ASPHALT SHINGLE, CENTER BRICK

19 Chimney placement & material: FRONT PARTIAL (SCREENED), BACK PARTIAL, GOWER DOUBLE HUNG

20 Type of construction: FRAME

21 Exterior material(s): CLAPBOARD

22 Foundation material(s): BRICK

23 Porch(es): FRONT PARTIAL (SCREENED), BACK PARTIAL

24 Windows: GOWER DOUBLE HUNG

25 Additional physical description:
   - Brick porch supports
   - Brackets & eave tails exposed
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

NONE

29 Description of landscape features

GRASS

30 Number of buildings structures

outbuildings sites

landscape features

31 Description of the environment

town mixed use

32 Archaeological potential

O observed O reported

34 Historical theme(s)

African American

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

Sharon Southall

38 Date of survey

resurvey

39 Government preservation activity

O Section 106 review O Grant
O Tax certification O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name

UTM reference

zone easting northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date

O National Landmark O Individual property
O National Register O District
O Georgia Register
O Local designation
O HABS/HAER
O Determination of eligibility
O Other
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

29 Description of landscape features

1 small tree.
No foundation plantings

30 Number of buildings
outbuildings
landscape features

31 Description of the environment
Parking lot on western side
Town, residential

32 Archaeological potential
O observed
O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)
African American

35 Significance
Social/Cultural

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
Sherrill Southall

38 Date of survey
2/27/04

39 Government preservation activity
O Section 106 review
O Tax certification
O Grant
O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name
UTM reference
zone easting northing

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date
O National Landmark
O National Register
O Georgia Register
O Local designation
O HABS/HAER
O Determination of eligibility
O Other
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1 Name(s) of resource
   St. Peter FBH Church

2 Location map with North at top

3 Address/location
   447 Arthur St.

4 Owner's name and mailing address

5 Building
   O Structure
   O Site
   O Landscape feature

6 Representative example of building type
   Number represented

7 Use, current
   original Church

8 Date of construction (or estimate)
   Oldish

9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
   O Altered
   O Moved
   O Addition
   O Destroyed

10 Architect/engineer/designer

11 Contractor/builder/craftsman

12 Style
   Church
   O High style
   O Elements
   O No academic style

13 Building type
   Wood

14 Original floor plan

15 Plan shape

16 Number of stories
   One

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s)
   Symmetrical

18 Roof type & material
   Asphalt single gabled (brown)

19 Chimney placement & material
   No chimney

20 Type of construction
   Wood

21 Exterior material(s)
   Wood siding Horizontally

22 Foundation material(s)
   Concrete

23 Porch(es)
   No

24 Windows
   Four 1 casement

25 Additional physical description

26 Negatives: roll # frame #

and address to Terri so she can take photos
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 Description of outbuildings (if any)</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Site plan with North at top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Description of landscape features</td>
<td>MUST BE FREE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Number of buildings       structures       outbuildings       sites      landscape features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Description of the environment</td>
<td>TOWN, RESIDENTIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Archaeological potential</td>
<td>O observed     O reported</td>
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<tr>
<td>33 History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Historical theme(s)</td>
<td>AFRICAN AMERICAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 Significance</td>
<td>SOCIAL/CULTURAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Sources of information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)</td>
<td>BOWIE, HEATHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Date of survey            resurvey</td>
<td>2/28/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Government preservation activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Section 106 review          O Grant            O Tax certification          O Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 SHPO evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 USGS quadrangle name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>UTM reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>zone easting northings</td>
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<tr>
<td>42 Tax map number</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43 Recognition and date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O National Landmark       O Individual property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O National Register          O District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Georgia Register          O Determination of eligibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Local designation          O Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O HABS/HAER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Name(s) of resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hurt St. Baptist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Location map with North at top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>977 McDaniels St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Address/Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Landscape feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Representative example of building type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number represented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Use, current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Original Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Date of construction (or estimate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Major changes &amp; date (explain in No. 25)</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Moved</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Architect/engineer/designer</td>
</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Contractor/builder/craftsman</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>High style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>No academic style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Building type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Original floor plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Plan shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Number of stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Facade symmetry &amp; front door(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, symmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Roof type &amp; material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asphalt roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Chimney placement &amp; material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Type of construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Exterior material(s)</td>
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<td>Brick</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Foundation material(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Porch(es)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Additional physical description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Negatives: roll #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frame #</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

29 Description of landscape features

30 Number of buildings — structures —
outbuildings — sites —
landscape features —

31 Description of the environment

town, mixed use

32 Archaeological potential


33 History

St. Mark's
Lutheran
1927

34 Historical theme(s)

Church
African American

35 Significance

Community
Social/Cultural

36 Sources of information

Corner Stone

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

D. G. Sheets

38 Date of survey

2/21/04

43 Recognition and date

O National Landmark
O Individual property
O National Register
O District
O Georgia Register
O Local designation
O HABS/HAER
O Determination of eligibility
O Other
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1 Name(s) of resource
Bethany Church

2 Location map with North at top

3 Address/location
1107 + McDaniel St.

4 Owner's name and mailing address

5 Type of resource
Building

6 Representative example of building type
Number represented

7 Use, current / original
Church

8 Date of construction (or estimate)
1905

9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)

10 Architect/engineer/designer

11 Contractor/builder/craftsman

12 Style

13 Building type

14 Original floor plan

15 Plan shape

16 Number of stories
2

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s)
Center door/window backside

18 Roof type & material
gable front / asphalt shingles

19 Chimney placement & material
NA

20 Type of construction
frame

21 Exterior material(s)
brick

22 Foundation material(s)
brick

23 Porch(es)
portico - granite steps ??

24 Windows
stained glass - fixed

25 Additional physical description
Addition connects church to commercial storefront next door

26 Negatives: roll # frame #
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features
   granite retaining wall
   small grass strip on
   both sides of steps

30 Number of buildings  structures  
   outbuildings  sites  
   landscape features

31 Description of the environment
   adjacent to one stone
   hole around old
   joined together

32 Archaeological potential  observed  reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)  Historical and Social Cultural

35 Significance  Church

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
   Terri Gillett

38 Date of survey  resurvey
   2-21-04

39 Government preservation activity
   O Section 106 review  Grant
   O Tax certification  Other

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name

42 UTM reference
   zone  easting  northing

43 Recognition and date
   O National Landmark  O Individual property
   O National Register  O District
   O Georgia Register
   O Local designation
   O HABS/HAER
   O Determination of eligibility
   O Other
**GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES**

**Historic Preservation Section**
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street, Suite 1462
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
404/656-2340

---

**FULTON**

**Bethany Educational Building**

**Legacy: McDaniell & Roy**

**Address/location**

**Owner's name and mailing address**

---

**Building**
- O Structure
- O Object
- O Landscape feature

**Number represented**

**Representative example of building type**

**Use, current**
- O Church/educational
- O Commercial

**Original floor plan**

**Plan shape**

---

**Number of stories**
- 2

**Facade symmetry & front door(s)**
- Non symmetric

**Roof type & material**
- Flat & hipped

**Chimney placement & material**
- None noted

**Type of construction**

**Exterior material(s)**
- Stucco over block

**Foundation material(s)**
- None

**Windows**
- 2nd floor bands - aluminum

**Additional physical description**

**Shed roof, overhang on front**

**Craftsman rafter tails**

**Quoins on front**

**Parapet in front**

---

For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual.
NONE MAY HAVE HAD ADDITIONS DIFFERENT ROOFS

ZERO LOT LINE

SMALL COMMERCIAL STRIP ACROSS FROM RESIDENTIAL

COMMERICAL

2-21-04

LUCK/GILLETTE
## Church of God Temple

### 1. Name(s) of resource
- Church of God Temple

### 2. Location map with North at top
![Location Map]

### 3. Address/location
385 Gardiner St.

### 4. Owner's name and mailing address

### 5. Building
- Building
- Structure
- Site
- Landscape feature
- Representative example of building type
  - Number represented

### 6. Use, current, original
- Church

### 7. Date of construction (or estimate)
- Removed 1946

### 8. Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
- Altered
- Moved
- Destroyed

- C. Danenber G. M.

### 10. Contractor/builder/craftsman

### 11. Style
- High style
- Elements
- No academic style

### 12. Building type
- Church
- Brick

### 13. Original floor plan

### 14. Plan shape

### 15. Facade symmetry & front door(s)
- Symmetrical

### 16. Roof type & material
- Asphalshingle, gable

### 17. Chimney placement & material
- None

### 18. Type of construction
- Brick

### 19. Exterior material(s)
- Lender block

### 20. Foundation material(s)

### 21. Porch(es)
- None

### 22. Windows
- Basement

### 23. Additional physical description
- Negatives: roll # frame #
Resource No.

27 Description of outbuildings (if any)  28 Site plan with North at top

...none...

29 Description of landscape features

...none...

30 Number of buildings — structures —
outbuildings — sites —
landscape features —

31 Description of the environment

32 Archaeological potential O observed O reported

33 History Longstreet 1935

34 Historical theme(s) African American

35 Significance Social/Cultural

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

38 Date of survey resurvey

2/1/02

39 Government preservation activity

O Section 106 review O Grant
O Tax certification O Other

40 SHPO evaluation

43 Recognition and date

O National Landmark O Individual property
O National Register O District
O Georgia Register O
O Local designation O
O HABS/HAER O
O Determination of eligibility O
O Other

41 USGS quadrangle name

42 UTM reference

zone easting northing

44 Tax map number
For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

1 Name(s) of resource
Clyde Bowen Methodist

3 Address/location
384 Arthur St.

4 Owner's name and mailing address

5 O Building O Structure
O Site O Object
O Landscape feature

6 O Representative example of building type
Number represented

7 Use, current
original

8 Date of construction (or estimate)
1939

9 Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
Altered O Moved
Addition O Destroyed

10 Architect engineer/designer

11 Contractor/builder/craftsman

12 Style
O High style
O Elements
O No academic style

13 Building type
Church

14 Original floor plan

15 Plan shape

16 Number of stories

17 Facade symmetry & front door(s)
symmetrical

18 Roof type & material
asphalt shingles

19 Chimney placement & material
Brick, L & R Center

20 Type of construction
masonry

21 Exterior material(s)
brick

22 Foundation material(s)

23 Porch(es)

24 Windows

25 Additional physical description

26 Negatives: roll # frame #
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features

30 Number of buildings — structures —
outbuildings — sites —
landscape features —

31 Description of the environment

32 Archaeological potential O observed O reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s) African American

35 Significance Social/cultural

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

38 Date of survey 2/21/04

39 Government preservation activity

40 SHPO evaluation

43 Recognition and date

O National Landmark O Individual property
O National Register O District
O Georgia Register O Local designation
O HABS/HAER O Determination of eligibility
O Other
### 1. Name(s) of resource
- The Church and Kingdom of Christ

### 2. Location map with North at top
- [Location Map]

### 3. Address/location
- 1072 West Avenue SW
- Atlanta, GA 30315

### 4. Owner's name and mailing address
- Church and Kingdom of Christ
- P.O. Box 11241
- Atlanta, GA 30310

### 5. Building type
- O Structure
- O Site
- O Object
- O Landscape feature

### 6. Representative example of building type
- Number represented

### 7. Use, current
- Church

### 8. Date of construction (or estimate)

### 9. Major changes & date (explain in No. 25)
- O Altered
- O Moved
- O Destroyed

### 10. Architect/engineer/designer

### 11. Contractor/builder/craftsman

### 12. Style
- O High style
- O Elements
- O No academic style

### 13. Building type

### 14. Original floor plan

### 15. Plan shape
- Rectangular

### 16. Number of stories
- One

### 17. Facade symmetry & front door(s)
- Symmetrical, 2 front doors

### 18. Roof type & material
- Front gable, asphalt shingle

### 19. Chimney placement & material
- Lateral, south facade, brick

### 20. Type of construction
- Wood frame

### 21. Exterior material(s)
- Brick veneer, running bond

### 22. Foundation material(s)
- Brick

### 23. Porch(es)
- None

### 24. Windows
- Rectangular, flat head, double-hung, stained glass

### 25. Additional physical description

### 26. Negatives: roll # frame #
Resource No.

27 Description of outbuildings (if any)
None

28 Site plan with North at top

Fletcher Street
sidewalk

local shrubs

1072
West

grass

29 Description of landscape features
Low shrubs on north side of building.
Grassy strip between church and house.
To the immediate south.

30 Number of buildings | structures | outbuildings | sites | landscape features | sidewalks and shrubbery

31 Description of the environment
Urban/residential

32 Archaeological potential
None

33 History

African-American history

34 Historical theme(s)

35 Significance

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)
Laura M. Drummond
GSU

38 Date of survey
02/21/2004

39 Government preservation activity

40 SHPO evaluation
None

33084-F4

41 USGS quadrangle name
Southwest Atlanta

42 Tax map number
14-00740009001

43 Recognition and date

0 National Landmark
0 Individual property
0 National Register
0 District
0 Georgia Register
0 Local designation
0 HABS/HAER
0 Determination of eligibility
0 Other

Zone easting
3715047
Northing
14-00740009001
Report for Tax Digest 2003

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parcel Id Number</th>
<th>14-0074-0009-001-1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property Address</td>
<td>1072 WEST AVE SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Name</td>
<td>CHURCH &amp; KINGDOM OF CHRIST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td>PO BOX 11241</td>
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</table>

**Unofficial Digest**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax District</th>
<th>05 (Atlanta)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Atlanta Tax Bill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulton County Tax Bill</td>
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<td>Fulton County Exempt Amount</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improvement Assessment</td>
<td>$29,840</td>
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</table>

Red markers indicate location of property in Fulton County

Information provided by the Fulton County Board of Assessors

Image not available
**GEORGIA HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Historic Preservation Section  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
205 Butler Street, Suite 1402  
Atlanta, Georgia 30331  
404/656-2840

For instructions, see the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name(s) of resource</th>
<th>American Mills Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/location</td>
<td>451-475 Stephens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner's name and mailing address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Building | O Structure  
O Site  
O Landscape feature |
| Representative example of building type | Industrial |
| Number represented | |
| Use, current original | Unkown Industrial |
| Date of construction (or estimate) | c. 1900-1920 |
| Major changes & date (explain in No. 25) | |
| Architect/engineer/designer | |
| Contractor/builder/craftsman | |
| Style | O High style  
O Elements  
O No academic style |
| Building type | Warehouse |
| Original floor plan | One room? |
| Plan shape | Rectangle |
| Number of stories | 2 |
| Facade symmetry & front door(s) | Symmetrical 1 front door |
| Roof type & material | Flat, built up, tar & gravel |
| Chimney placement & material | None observed |
| Type of construction | Stone bearing |
| Exterior material(s) | Rock-faced Stone |
| Foundation material(s) | Stone |
| Porch(es) | None |
| Windows | Awning? |
| Negatives: roll # frame # | Attach contact prints |
27 Description of outbuildings (if any)

28 Site plan with North at top

29 Description of landscape features

- Streetscape
- Sidewalks

30 Number of buildings | structures
- outbuildings
- sites

31 Description of the environment

- Industrial
- Urban
- Residential

32 Archaeological potential

- observed
- reported

33 History

34 Historical theme(s)

- Commerce
- Industry
- Transportation

35 Significance

- History
- Craftsmanship

36 Sources of information

37 Prepared by (person, organization and address)

- Silvia Cleveland
- Jason Hall

38 Date of survey

- 2-29-04

39 Government preservation activity

- Section 106 review
- Tax certification

40 SHPO evaluation

41 USGS quadrangle name

42 Tax map number

43 Recognition and date

- National Landmark
- National Register
- Georgia Register
- Local designation
- HABS/HAER
- Determination of eligibility
- Individual property
- District
- Other
Name(s) of resource: 69 Sims
Address/location: Located at 69 Sims St.
Owner's name and mailing address: [Address information]

1. Building
2. Site
3. Landscape feature
4. Representative example of building type: Georgian
5. Number represented: [Number]

Date of construction (or estimate): 1910

Major changes & date (explain in No. 25):
- Altered
- Addition

Architect/engineer/designer:

Contractor/builder/craftsman:

Style:
- High style
- Elements
- No academic style

Building type:
- Georgian 2-story house

Original floor plan:
- 3 or more

Plan shape:
- Square, central hall

Number of stories:
- 2

Facade symmetry & front door(s):
- Symmetrical, center door

Roof type & material:
- Sides, gable, asbestos

Chimney placement & material:
- None

Type of construction:

Exterior material(s):
- Clapboard

Foundation material(s):
- Cinderblock

Porch(es):
- Gabled portico porch

Windows:
- L over

Additional physical description:
- 3 vertical paneled window in attic, near roof line
- Each side of gable has brackets (3)
- Window placement on side is asymmetrical
- Only two-story house on street

Negatives: roll #

frame #
1886 map:
- Pittsburgh not shown on map yet
- Furthest south-west street corner is Fulton and S. Pryor

1896 map:
- Most of Pittsburgh shown
- Humphries (westernmost street), Windsor (easternmost street), Gardner (southernmost street), railroad (northern boundary)
- Upper two-thirds of neighborhood shown inside the city limits

1911 map:
- Much more residential development by this time.
- Full neighborhood shown
- Gardner St. becomes “Hope”
- Nilson St. becomes “Welch”
- Current Coleman St. was then called “Elizabeth”
- Theological Seminary is on map (current Salvation Army)
- Most commercial properties were along McDaniel, but some on Fletcher, Arthur, and Roy
- Major industrial areas along northern railroad lines
- Churches scattered, one on Arthur (Ariel Bowen), one on McDaniel (Iconium Baptist)

1930-50 map:
- Churches (all colored): Fortress Baptist (Fortress St)
  - “baptist church” (Fletcher)
  - Ariel Bowen (Arthur and Smith)
  - "Baptist church" (Garibaldi and Amy)
  - "Baptist church" (Garibaldi)
  - Sunnyside Baptist (Sims and Amy)
  - Iconium Baptist (McDaniel)
  - Betv?? Baptist (Roy and McDaniel)
  - "church" (Roy and Smith)
  - New Hope Baptist (Coleman)
  - Church of God (Gardner and Smith)

Community properties:
- Crogman school
- Carrie Steele Orphanage (next to Crogman school, on Windsor and Roy)
Carrie B. Pittman Park (with swimming pool and gym, built in 1950)

Salvation Army training property

Most commercial development still on McDaniel, but still some scattered on Rockwell, Fletcher, and Stewart.

Auto repair and filling stations:
1. University and Moton
1. IRA
1. Stewart
1. Mary and Stewart

Industrial properties mostly along railroad to the east and north.
Examples:
Motor freight station
Chemical manufacturing