Spring 2017

East Atlanta

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Recommended Citation

Curtis, Josh; DeLessio, Dana; Fortune, Blake; Foster, Cari; Futch, Jana; Gonzalez, Phillipe; Gordon, Marni; Hills, Aretha; Lovello, Dennis; Ray, Amber; Rieke, Stacy; and Yates, Sean, "East Atlanta" (2017). Heritage Preservation Projects. 50.
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INSTRUCTIONS: Use this form for a National Register nomination for a district such as a residential neighborhood, downtown commercial area, or an entire city. If you are nominating an individual building or a small complex of buildings such as a farm or a school campus, use the Historic Property Information Form (HPIF). The information called for by this form is required for a National Register nomination and is based on the National Park Service’s National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. Therefore, the information must be provided to support a request for a National Register nomination.

You may use this form on your computer and insert information at the appropriate places. This form is available online at www.georgiashpo.org, or by e-mail from the Historic Preservation Division (HPD). Submit the information on a CD or DVD in Word format (not pdf) and send a hard copy.

Make sure you include all requested information. This will greatly expedite the processing of your nomination and avoid HPD from having to ask for it. Information requested in this HDIF is necessary to document the district to National Register standards and will be incorporated into the final National Register form prepared by HPD’s staff.

If you wish to use the official National Register nomination form instead of this form, please contact the National Register Program Manager at the Historic Preservation Division for direction; be advised that if you use the official National Register form, you must include all of the information and support documentation called for on this HDIF and submit Section 1 of the HDIF. (Please be advised that our office uses our own form (available on our web page) and not the one that can be found on the National Park Service web page.)

The HDIF consists of six sections of information required for a National Register nomination:

Section 1. General Information
Section 2. Description
Section 3. History
Section 4. Significance
Section 5. Support Documentation and Checklist
Section 6. Additional Guidelines

BE SURE TO RETURN ALL PAGES OF THE HDIF AND KEEP COPIES FOR YOURSELF (BOTH A HARD COPY AND AN ELECTRONIC VERSION).

Before submitting your application, review the checklist on page 21 to make sure you have included all the required information.

To expedite processing of the nomination, keep the formatting of your HDIF simple and submit your request on standard 8 ½ x 11-inch sheets with oversize maps folded or rolled. Please be sure that page numbers appear in your document.

DO NOT send nomination materials in binders, plastic page covers, or spiral bound.
DO NOT mount photographs. Use an envelope or rubber band to keep photographs together.
If you have any questions about this form or the information required for a National Register nomination, please feel free to contact HPD’s National Register Program Manager at 770-389-7843 or National Register Specialist at 770-389-7842.

RETURN HDFI AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TO:

National Register Program Manager
Jewett Center for Historic Preservation
2610 Georgia Highway 155, SW
Stockbridge, GA 30281
SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Historic Name of District** (see Section 3.B.1): East Atlanta Historic District

2. **Location of District:** List principal streets, highways, and geographic features within and around the district (indicate whether highways are federal, state, or county routes):
   - The East Atlanta Historic District is bounded on the north by Interstate-20 (I-20); the western boundary is drawn along Moreland Avenue, and also defines the western political boundary of DeKalb County. The eastern boundary is drawn generally along I-20 as it curves south, which creates the informal boundary of the neighborhood. The southern boundary is amorphous, but encompasses streets containing higher numbers of contributing properties than that further south.
   - City or vicinity of: Atlanta
   - County: DeKalb County
   - Zip Code of the district: 30316
   - Approximate distance and direction from county seat: 5.1 miles west of Decatur, GA (DeKalb County); 3.6 miles east of Atlanta (Fulton County)

3. **Acreage of district to be nominated** (approximately):
   - 1.84 square miles (1,176 acres)

4. **a. Total Number of Historic/Contributing Resources in district** (from Section 2.A. p. 6):
   - 3,169 buildings
   - One (1) object - The General McPherson monument is located at the intersection of McPherson and Metropolitan Avenues.
   - Five (5) State Historical Markers placed before 1967 – Cleburne’s & Maney’s Divs. (intersection of Flat Shoals & Ormewood Avenue; placed 1956); Cleburne Outflanked Left Wing, 17th A.C. (on Haas Avenue north of Glenwood Avenue; placed 1956); Cleburne’s Div. in the Federal Rear (intersection of Patterson and Metropolitan Avenues; placed 1956); Historic Ground 1864 (at the McPherson Monument, intersection of McPherson and Monument Avenues; placed 1956); Fuller’s Div. 16th A.C. (Eastside Avenue, south of McPherson Avenue; placed 1956—*this marker is missing*)
   - Two (2) sites - Brownwood Park is bounded by Moreland Avenue, SE on the west, Gracewood Avenue, SE on the south, Gresham Avenue, SE on the east and Portland Avenue on the north. Sylvester Cemetery is located adjacent to the intersection of Clifton Road, SE and Braeburn Circle.

   **b. Total Number of Noncontributing Resources in district** (from Section 2.A. p. 6):
   - 462
   - One (1) State Historical Markers placed after 1967 – Maney’s Div. in the Battle of Atlanta (Pendleton Street in Brownwood (Joseph E. Brown) Park; placed 1984)

5. **Are a majority of buildings in the district less than 50 years old?** No.
   If yes, see instructions on page 29 and explain on page 14.

6. **Property Ownership**
   Does a federal agency (ex. U.S. Postal Service, General Services Administration) own property within the district? Yes.
If yes, provide the name of the agency/agencies and the name and address of the federally owned building(s):
  * U.S. Post Office located at 1231 Metropolitan Avenue

**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. Acceptable agencies/organizations are: city or county governments, neighborhood associations, historical societies, or preservation organizations.
  * See Appendix #1

**NOTE:** In districts of 50 property owners or less, a list of the property owners of record must be submitted. The list should include the name, address of the property within the district, and mailing address for each property owner. This information can be obtained at the county tax assessor’s office.
  * N/A

Do the property owners within the district support nomination of the district to the National Register? Explain:
  * Yes. By a unanimous vote at the May 2016 East Atlanta Community Association (EACA) meeting, the association and residents in attendance at the meeting indicated support for and sponsorship of the effort to nominate the East Atlanta neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places.

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? Be as specific as possible.

The following have been informed regarding the nomination of this district to the National Register:
  * East Atlanta Community Association has provided research support for this project and neighborhood residents of have provided information, photographs, and other resources that have made the production of this document possible.
  * Georgia Historic Preservation Division—HPD staff has provided research and logistical assistance in support of this project.
  * Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC)—the ARC has provided logistical support related to map production for this project.
  * DeKalb History Center (DHC)—DHC staff has provided research assistance in support of this project.
  * Atlanta History Center (AHC)—AHC staff has provided research assistance in support of this project.
  * Atlanta Urban Design Commission (AUDC)—AUDC staff has been informed of this project.

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

7. **Sponsor of Nomination (the district sponsor must represent property owners in the district).** The Historic Preservation Division has established guidelines for proposing National Register district nominations at the local level. The guidelines are intended to insure that property owners, neighborhood or civic associations, local historical societies or preservation organizations, city and county government officials, and the general public are informed about the National Register of Historic Places and are given the opportunity to participate in the preparation of the nomination and comment on the nomination. The nomination sponsor is responsible for insuring public notice and involvement.
• Name(s) of local sponsor: East Atlanta Community Association (EACA)
• Organization or agency (if applicable):
• Mailing Address: PO Box 18366
• City: Atlanta
• State: GA
• Zip Code: 30316
• Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work 678/758-7820
• E-mail: lewis.cartee@gmail.com

8. Form prepared by
• Name(s): Graduate students enrolled in HIST 8700 (Spring 2017) including: Josh Curtis, Dana De Lessio, Blake Fortune, Cari Foster, Jana Futch, Phillipé Gonzalez, Marnie Gordon, Aretha Hills, Dennis Lovello, Amber Ray, Stacy Rieke, and Sean Yates. These students prepared this document under the supervision of Heritage Preservation Program director Richard Laub.
• Title and Organization or Company, if any: Georgia State University Department of History; GSU Heritage Preservation Program
• Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4117
• City: Atlanta
• State: GA
• Zip Code: 30302-4117
• Telephone—Monday-Friday daytime and/or work: 404/413-6365
• E-mail: rlaub@gsu.edu
• Date: 04/25/2017
• What is your relationship to or interest in the district? Preparation of this form is part of a class project during the spring semester 2017 in the Case Studies (HIST 8700) class of the Heritage Preservation Program at Georgia State University.

9. Reasons for nominating the district (Explain all that apply)
• Recognition (explain): The East Atlanta neighborhood is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because it illustrates how residential and commercial development of a formerly agricultural region transformed into a commuter suburb on the east side of the City of Atlanta. This neighborhood also illustrates how desegregation, integration, and white flight in the mid-to-late twentieth century and early twenty-first century affected the neighborhood over time.
• Grant Assistance (explain; have you inquired as to the availability of grants or received a grant application?): No.
• Tax Incentives (explain; have you inquired about the applicability of tax incentives or received application forms?): No.
• Protection (explain need): Listing on the National Register of Historic Places is often a prelude to local designation which will provide a higher level of protection for resources within the district. Additionally, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will help ensure that the East Atlanta neighborhood will be taken into account when potential Federal undertakings are proposed in the vicinity.
• Part of a larger preservation plan (explain): No.
• Minority Resource (explain): East Atlanta has played an important role in the African American community in social history. School integration, and white flight are all part of East Atlanta’s cultural history.
• Other public interest in this nomination (explain): No.
A. Number of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources:

Provide the number of each type of contributing resource in the district. Contributing resources are generally over 50 years old (or within the period of significance for a district that is less than 50 years old) and retain their historic physical features. Count all resources except small buildings such as garages or sheds.

- Buildings (house, barn, store, office, school, etc.):
  - 3,169
- Structures (windmill, bridge, ship, corncrib, power plant, etc.):
  - N/A
- Sites (prehistoric or historic: battlefield, ruin, cemetery, archaeological sites, landscape features, etc.):
  - Two (2)—Brownwood Park and Sylvester Cemetery
- Objects (sculpture, monument, statue, fountain, etc.):
  - One (1)—McPherson Monument
  - Five (5) Civil War State Historical Markers – Cleburne’s & Maney’s Divs. (intersection of Flat Shoals & Ormewood Avenue; placed 1956); Cleburne Outflanked Left Wing, 17th A.C. (on Haas Avenue north of Glenwood Avenue; placed 1956); Cleburne’s Div. in the Federal Rear (intersection of Patterson and Metropolitan Avenues; placed 1956); Historic Ground 1864 (at the McPherson Monument, intersection of McPherson and Monument Avenues; placed 1956); Fuller’s Div. 16th A.C. (Eastside Avenue, south of McPherson Avenue; placed 1956—this marker is missing)

NOTE: Report the total number of contributing resources in Section 1, number 4.

Provide the number of each type of noncontributing resource. Noncontributing resources are either less than 50 years old (or outside the period of significance for a district that is less than 50 years old) OR are over 50 years old but have lost their historic physical features due to additions, alterations, deterioration, etc. to the extent that they are unrecognizable as historic.

- Buildings (house, barn, store, office, school, etc.):
  - 462
- Structures (windmill, bridge, ship, corncrib, power plant, etc.):
  - N/A
- Sites (prehistoric or historic: battlefield, ruin, cemetery, archaeological sites, landscape features, etc.):
  - N/A
- Objects (sculpture, monument, statue, fountain, etc.):
  - One (1) Civil War State Historical Marker – Maney’s Div. in the Battle of Atlanta (Pendleton Street in Brownwood (Joseph E. Brown) Park; placed 1984)

NOTE: Report the total number of noncontributing resources in Section 1, number 5.
B. Description
Provide a written description of the district to be nominated. The description should be straightforward and factual. It should be based on a thorough examination of the district, including, if necessary, a property-by-property survey. Most, if not all, of the following points should be addressed. **For each point, describe as thoroughly as possible.** The description should provide a written “photograph” of the district. Cross-reference the written description with the photographs and the district map. Professional terminology is not required but may be used.
1. Summary description—overall character, appearance, and historical development of the entire nominated district:

The East Atlanta Historic District (District) is a large and diverse neighborhood of single-family homes, schools, parkland, churches, and commercial buildings, organized in one central node with three additional, smaller, nodes in the district, which lies on the eastern fringes of the City of Atlanta. Its historic resources reflect its evolution from a rural area to an Atlanta streetcar suburb, and finally, to an urban area with substantial automobile-oriented development. Its terrain is a combination of rolling hills and flat land with a number of creeks and tributaries. The landscape includes many mature trees and plantings. Most blocks in the northern part of the District are laid out in a gridded pattern, which were developed when the streetcar was popular. Blocks on the south are laid out in a curvilinear system reflecting a later, automobile-centric period of development. As the neighborhood continued to develop over different periods, block sizes, lot sizes, setbacks, and road widths varied by subdivision. House types include examples of several forms and styles popular in Georgia between the 1890s and the 1960s. The most prolific house types in the District are bungalows from the 1920s, and American Small Houses and Ranch houses from the mid-twentieth century. The Craftsman and English Vernacular Revival styles are among the most popular in the District. Community landmarks include the Madison Theater (1929), the East Atlanta Bank (now the Flatiron Building) (1911), Martha Brown United Methodist Church (now the Eastside Methodist Church) (1918), Moreland Avenue Baptist Church (now First Iconium Baptist, 1961), Peterson Elementary School (now the Adult Education Center, 1957), and East Atlanta High School (renamed Thurgood Marshall Middle School, 1958). The only park in the District is Brownwood Park. While some areas of the East Atlanta have seen new, non-historic development, the integrity of the District remains high.

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

The natural terrain of East Atlanta includes a combination of rolling hills and flat land, typical of the Piedmont region of the Southeast. In some portions of the District, especially those near the southern boundary, creeks have carved deeply dissected ravines, creating land that was difficult to develop and remained vacant historically. The natural terrain includes mature evergreen trees along with various types of mature deciduous trees. Entrenchment Creek flows south through the District from Pendleton Street in Brownwood Park. The creek forks northward and flows between Cedarbrook Court and Cloverdale Drive at the south end of the District. An unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek flows near the eastern boundary of the District parallel to Flat Shoals Road between Paoli Avenue and Hilburn Drive and underneath I-20 through a culvert. Another unnamed tributary begins at the east end of McPherson Avenue and flows southwest terminating at Patterson Avenue near Glenwood Avenue.

3. Distinct parts, areas, or sections of the district (ex. commercial, residential, industrial, African-American, agricultural, etc.):

The development of the District can be divided into four distinct parts, including two commercial nodes and two residential areas. The first and largest commercial node is centered around Glenwood Avenue/Flat Shoals Avenue, called East Atlanta Village (Village) or EAV today, which contains a number of contributing buildings. The second commercial node is located on the east side of Moreland Avenue from Glenwood Avenue to Metropolitan Avenue and a third, smaller, commercial node can be found on the east side of the intersection at Moreland and Ormewood Avenues. A fourth small commercial node is located on Bouldercrest Road at its Y-shaped intersection with Flat Shoals Road. One of the distinct residential areas is the gridded residential section to the north of Braeburn Avenue and also including the gridded residential area immediately surrounding Brownwood Park, which
developed in the 1890s to 1930s. The second distinct residential area is south of Glenwood Avenue and south and east of Brownwood Park, which was developed later, in the 1940s to the 1960s.

Commercial development in the Village, some of the oldest in the District, radiates out from the intersection of Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue, and features a mix of retail and office space. The Village saw most of its growth during the 1910s and 1920s. A trolley line once ran along Moreland Avenue, approximately four blocks east of the Village, and helped to boost the new suburb’s transportation amenities. The oldest extant building in the Village commercial node is the East Atlanta Bank Company building (often referred to as Flatiron), which was constructed in 1911. Most of the historic buildings in the Village are constructed of solid masonry, feature little ornamentation, and are no more than one to two stories tall. These buildings abut wide sidewalks, creating a pedestrian friendly environment with retail that activates the street. This early, pre-World War II type of development continued at a relatively high density north on Flat Shoals Avenue to McPherson Avenue, south to Newton Avenue and further west to Ormewood Avenue. On Glenwood Avenue it extends west to Moreland Avenue and east around Blake Avenue. Just beyond the intersection of Metropolitan Avenue and Flat Shoals Avenue, a clear pattern of newer twentieth century development begins and includes several businesses, government buildings such as the fire station, and new residential apartments all in later, non-historic styles.

In the post-World War II period, Flat Shoals Avenue was overshadowed by the new automobile-centric commercial node of Moreland Avenue, which has served as East Atlanta’s busiest thoroughfare since the opening of Interstate-20 (I-20) in early 1960s. I-20 bisected the neighborhood when it opened in 1962 and obliterated the former northern portion of East Atlanta. Businesses along Moreland Avenue tend to be spread out and set further back from the road to accommodate parking lots. The only extant contributing resources in the Moreland Avenue commercial node are the standalone tire shop located at 503 Moreland Avenue and the Multiple Retail building next door at 1188 Glenwood Avenue, both dating from the 1950s.

Residential development grew outwards from the Village beginning around the turn of the century and continuing through the 1960s. The first residential development was to the north and east of the Village and was characterized by a standardized grid system of streets. This area has regular, rectilinear lots, was influenced by the location and routes of the streetcar system, and has sidewalks for pedestrian travel. Most of this area became developed in the 1890s through 1930s. The oldest extant houses in this area were likely constructed in the 1890s. Metropolitan Avenue features most of the oldest houses in East Atlanta, which feature architectural types that were popular in Georgia in the 1880s and 1890s, including Queen Anne Cottages and Queen Anne Houses. Residential development increased during the 1920s and Bungalows, many with Craftsman style features, are one of the most common house types in the District.

Areas to the south and southeast of the Village, such as Maynard Terrace and Braeburn Drive, experienced massive residential growth through a somewhat piecemeal platting and development process, beginning in the 1940s. Much of this growth can be attributed to residents and businesses in East Atlanta becoming more automobile-dependent. This residential section can be recognized by its curvilinear layout, cul-de-sacs, larger lots, and lack of sidewalks. Growth increased exponentially in the 1950s and is evident all the way through the District to its southern reaches. An abundance of American Small House and Ranch house types reflect this mid-twentieth century growth. Many of these houses are extant and comprise entire streets, blocks and neighborhoods in the southern half of the District. This area also features the most infill of any areas in East Atlanta. There are several clusters of non-historic, infill residential construction that has occurred since the 1990s throughout the southern half of the District.
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:

In the northern portion of the District, which was earliest portion of East Atlanta that was developed, subdivisions included gridded streets, and lot sizes that vary from roughly half an acre in the northernmost blocks to an average of a quarter acre in the lots surrounding Brownwood Park. Residential lots tend to be rectangular in shape, with the narrow end facing the street. Driveways are less common than in the residential streets to the south of Braeburn Drive in the curvilinear section of the District, but do exist, particularly in the Brownwood Park area. Examples on streets such as McPherson Avenue, Patterson Avenue and May Avenue show that driveways do not exist for all houses. Streets tend to be narrow.

The commercial lots lining Flat Shoals Avenue and throughout the Village abut the sidewalk, were built deep to maximize office space, but are only typically one to two stories tall. Commercial lots along Moreland Avenue differ from those in the Village in having deep setbacks to accommodate parking. The northern and eastern border of the gridded residential section is bounded by I-20.

The pattern of land subdivision south of Braeburn Drive and Brownwood Park reflects its later development. This southern portion of the District features curvilinear streets with larger lot sizes (half acre to three-quarters of an acre) than the streets to the north. Driveways are typical in this area, which was built as an automobile suburb. There are few examples of commercial lots in the southern portion of the District; those that exist are small and rectangular with the long end facing the street, and parking located on site. One example is the convenience store at the intersection of Bouldercrest Drive and Fayetteville Road. Streets tend to be wider than those in the gridded, northern section of the district, but sidewalks are largely absent. Cul-de-sacs are a prominent feature in these southern residential areas of the District, with examples of this at Hillwood Court, Cedarbrook Court, and Cloverdale Drive. This area is bounded to the east by I-20.

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:

Buildings and structures on lots within the Village are usually flush with adjacent buildings and only feature gaps where preexisting buildings were demolished. These gaps in the development now support parking in the area along Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue. The density of the gridded residential section is best characterized as high to medium density. Setbacks are narrower than those in other parts of East Atlanta. Setbacks tend to be a uniform distance on each of the streets in this section of East Atlanta (Photo #18). Density in the curvilinear section of the District tends to be medium, being further apart than those in the gridded section to the north. The setbacks, as well, tend to be larger (20 to 30 feet) than those in the gridded section. Setbacks also tend to be relatively uniform on most streets in this part of East Atlanta (Photo #255). Houses are typically sited in the center of lots throughout the District.

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. This section of the description should address the architectural character and appearance of the district as a whole or by identifiable areas of the district (question 3 above), as appropriate. Describe specific examples to illustrate certain points or represent a class of similar properties for each area of the district. Specific examples should include addresses and be cross-referenced to photographs:
Most contributing properties in the District are residential. East Atlanta includes numerous representative examples of house types and styles that were popular in Georgia from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. As documented in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, a house "type" refers to the overall form (the outline or "envelope") of the main or original part of the house and the general layout of the interior rooms. This includes the floor plan and the height. In contrast, a "style" relates primarily to the external ornament or decoration of a house and also to the aesthetic qualities of its overall form. Houses belonging to the same type may exhibit different styles, and the same architectural style may appear on different house types. Many houses in Georgia have little or no architectural style and are characterized only by their type.

The architectural characteristics of East Atlanta are diverse and consist of both one- and two-story houses. The most common house types are the American Small House, Bungalow, and Ranch, including the Compact and Linear Ranch sub-types. Other house types in East Atlanta include the Queen Anne Cottage, Queen Anne House, Split-Level, Gabled Wing Cottage, and English Cottage.

Prevalent during the late nineteenth century were the two-story Queen Anne House and the one-story Queen Anne Cottage. Both are comprised of a central-mass building with gabled projections on the front and side. Homes of the Queen Anne type are asymmetrical in arrangement, and no central hallway is present. They were most popular as middle-class housing in both urban and rural areas in the 1880s and 1890s. Roofs are generally hipped or pyramidal, and chimneys are generally placed within the roofline. Queen Anne houses in the neighborhood feature wood detailing, and while most still have their wood siding, others have been recently clad in newer synthetic siding. One-story and two-story examples are extant in the District (Photos #20 and 283).

The Gabled Wing Cottage was a popular Georgia house type in the early twentieth century, in a T- or L-shaped plan, typically with a gabled roof. Sometimes called the gable-front-and-wing or the gabled ell house type, the Gabled Wing Cottage consists of a gable-front at one end of a recessed wing that is parallel to the façade. The front door, located in the recessed wing, may lead into a hallway or directly into the room in the wing. The Gabled Wing Cottage was popular throughout Georgia in both rural and urban areas and in both modest and well-to-do neighborhoods. An example of this house type can be seen at 2215 Edgemore Drive (Photo #202).

The Bungalow was popular in rural areas, towns, and cities in Georgia during the early twentieth century. It is divided into four subtypes based on roof form and orientation (front gable, side gable, hipped or cross gable). The forms are long and low with irregular floor plans. Bungalows often feature elements of the Craftsman style, including brackets, exposed rafter tails, and pier-based porch supports. Large front porches are a typical element of this type in the South. There was a strong nationwide demand for small inexpensive houses, and Bungalows fit the bill nicely. This was one of the most common house types in East Atlanta, with most examples dating to the 1920s and 1930s. Streets such as May Avenue, Van Epps Avenue and Brownwood Avenue have good examples of Bungalows (Photo #37).

A picturesque house type usually found with English Vernacular Revival stylistic details, the English Cottage is most distinctive for its cross-gabled massing and front chimney. Unlike in the gable-wing house types, the cross-gabled massing of the English Cottage is tightly held in a compact square or rectangular block, so that the front gable projects slightly, if at all. A secondary gable-front or recessed opening may mark the entry, which is near the center of the facade. Occasionally one of the front corners of the house clusters around the small entrance vestibule, which may contain a stairway to an upper half-story of bedrooms. The English Cottage was very popular among middle-class Georgians in the 1930s and 1940s on the edges of towns and in all the suburbs of larger cities. An example of an English Cottage can be seen at 725 Gresham Avenue SE (Photo #42).
The American Small House (also called Minimal Traditional) was built from the 1930s through the mid-1950s in larger cities, small towns, and rural areas in Georgia. It is a simple, compact economical house with a basic rectangular form, often featuring a moderately pitched side-gabled roof. The house had its roots in federal housing efforts initiated in the 1930s, and was mass-produced after World War II. There are many examples in East Atlanta, with entire streets (such as Braeburn Drive and Cecile Avenue) developed simultaneously with standardized forms and materials, sometimes in slightly different configurations. Examples of this house type can be found throughout the District such as on Clifton Road (Photo #150) and Bouldercrest Drive (Photo #233).

The Ranch House became popular in the 1950s and 1960s in East Atlanta, and while some served as infill, most Ranch construction comprised entire streets or plats. Many streets in the curvilinear residential section of the District are comprised almost entirely of Ranch houses, with good examples located on Van Vleck Avenue, Greenleaf Road and Cloverdale Drive. Ranch houses in East Atlanta are often rectangular in plan and feature a hipped roof. These long, one-story framed houses are comprised of lumber of standard dimensions. Most were oriented with the long axis parallel with the street, featuring a carport and/or garage at one end and bedrooms organized around a hallway on the opposite end. These Ranches are mostly comprised of brick veneer walls and often feature a three-part picture window in the front façade. Examples of Ranch houses can be seen on Braeburn Drive (Photo #52) and Stockbridge Drive (Photo #217).

Split-Level Houses are a common sight in many mid-20th-century Georgia neighborhoods. In East Atlanta, Split-Level houses are interspersed with Ranch houses in the curvilinear residential section. Never as numerous as their Ranch House counterparts, they were nonetheless a popular alternative. Characterized by their unique form – three staggered half-floor levels – they clearly distinguished themselves from the more prevalent one-story Ranch Houses and the occasional full-two-story houses. Yet they wore the same architectural styles -- including the “plain” or “red-brick” style -- and they were designed by many of the same designers and built by many of the same builders (Photo #193).

Residential architectural styles are documented in Georgia’s Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, a statewide context. The most common house styles in East Atlanta are Craftsman and English Vernacular Revival. Many houses in East Atlanta have no academic style.

The most popular style in Georgia in the early 20th century was the Craftsman style. Houses of this style were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Features of the Craftsman style include the use of a variety of materials, low-pitched roofs that can be gabled or hipped, wide eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and porches with short square columns on heavy masonry piers. Craftsman-style elements are often found on Bungalow house types. Many good examples of the style are located in the District (Photos #178 and #5).

The English Vernacular Revival style was common in Georgia in the early 20th century. It is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, applied half-timbering, masonry walls, a variety of materials, and tall, narrow windows. East Atlanta has several examples of this style (Photo #23).

Non-residential architecture in East Atlanta consists of several examples of mid-century International-style school buildings. There is also an example of a Neoclassical Revival-style church.

The International style gained popularity in the 1940s and lasted through the 1970s. Identifying features include the rejection of non-essential decoration, ribbon windows, balance and regularity throughout with flat roofs. They often had thin, metal Mullions and smooth spandrel panels separating large, single-pane windows between floors. One example is the former Eastside High School (#Photo 292), at 1281 Mary Dell Drive.
Neoclassical Revival became a dominant style for domestic buildings nationwide between 1900 and the 1940s. It was directly inspired by the Beaux-Arts style and the Columbian Exposition (the 1893 Chicago World’s Fair). The style tends to include the features of classical symmetry, a full-height porch with columns and temple front, and various classical ornamentation such as dentil cornices. This style can be seen in at the Eastside Church, formerly the Martha Brown United Methodist Church (1918) (Photo #22).

The Front Gable church type is a straightforward box with one or two doors in the front and three to five windows on the sides.

The commercial architecture of the District is primarily solid masonry, with very little ornamentation, designed as multiple retail buildings lining Flat Shoals Ave and Glenwood Avenue. The most evident commercial building types are the Single Retail and Multiple Retail types, and some buildings feature are Stripped Classical in style.

Single Retail is a single unit built either standing alone or next to others. Built mostly in the 1880s through the 1950s in small to large towns, single retail buildings had flat or sloping roofs and usually 3-bay facades (Photo #47).

Multiple Retail commercial buildings were a popular edition to small towns or cities from the 1910s to the 1950s. Defining characteristics include one-story high with flat or sloping roofs, identical facades and storefronts, typically with 3-bays. Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue are lined with this commercial building type (Photo #86).

Stripped Classicism emerged in the 1930s, which is a combination of both Modern and Classical architecture. Favored for governmental building design, its popularity lasted until the 1950s. In Stripped Classicism, elements of the Classical tradition (e.g., columns and moldings) were retained, but were presented in an austere and simple manner in buildings which were designed in the modern functional style. Facades became simplified, their classical ornaments turning angular and disappearing into the masonry, their walls becoming more geometric and their window openings more shallow. An example of this style can be seen in the Trust Company Bank Building, now SunTrust Bank, at 514 Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #83).

7. Detailed description of all community landmark buildings (government buildings, community buildings, churches, schools, etc.) 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). HINT: Look for cornerstones or plaques:

The Village is a small but significant commercial corridor along Flat Shoals Avenue. The construction dates of these historic buildings here are 1910-1960. Landmark buildings include the Madison Theater, the East Atlanta Bank (Flatiron) Building, and the Martha Brown United Methodist Church.

The Madison Theater was constructed in 1929 and is located at 496 Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #82). It features an eclectic amalgamation of architectural styles, and of those, Moorish seems to be the most evident in its horseshoe arches and decorative rounded parapets topped with finials on either side of the front facade. Originally a movie theater with several commercial storefronts, its days of showing films are long past. The main room that housed the theater is not currently in use, and many of the storefronts sit vacant.
The East Atlanta Bank (Flatiron) Building was constructed in 1911 and is located at the intersection of Glenwood Avenue and Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #58). This building has a distinctive flatiron or wedge shape conforming to its lot shape in the intersection of the two main arteries of East Atlanta Village. Originally serving as one of the neighborhood’s earliest banks, it has had a number of uses over the years. While it has been a retail location, the Flatiron has housed a bar since the 1990s.

Mary Dell Drive features two school buildings. The mid-twentieth century former Peterson Elementary School (Photo #293), now the Adult Education Center, is at 1757 Mary Dell Road and is in the International style. Just across the street at 1920 Mary Dell Drive is the former, now shuttered, East Atlanta High School (Photo #292). The International style East Atlanta High School was constructed in 1959 to alleviate overcrowding from other area high schools. Later, East Atlanta High School became Thurgood Middle School, and this building currently sits vacant. Both buildings are likely of wood frame construction with a brick veneer.

The Martha Brown United Methodist Church (Photo #22), now Eastside Church, was constructed in 1918 and is in the Neoclassical Revival style, and is located at 468 Moreland Avenue SE. It is a wood-framed building with a brick veneer, featuring Corinthian columns at the front entrance with three front doors. Closed pediments are prominent features on the cornice line on either side of the entrance, and the ornamentation is topped by a dome on the roof.

First Iconium Baptist Church (Photo #44) was constructed in 1961 and is located at 542 Moreland Avenue SE. Much like its neighbor, Eastside Church, First Iconium falls into the Neoclassical Revival style. A wood-framed building clad with a brick veneer, First Iconium features dentil molding in its open pediment and quoining on either side of its three-bay entrance.

First Mount Pleasant Baptist Church is located at 816 Maynard Terrace and was constructed in 1958. It does not fit any academic church types, but is likely of wood frame construction with a brick veneer. A one-story building, it features a front gable with a massive stained glass window from the peak of the gable to nearly the ground level.

Rehoboth Family Christian Church is at 1822 Flat Shoals Road SE. This building was formerly the Sylvester Baptist Church and was constructed in 1887. The church has undergone drastic changes, including converting from two stories to one story, over the years. Therefore, it is non-contributing.

Other non-contributing community landmarks include the Berea Mennonite Church (1974); Greater Liberty Hill Baptist Church (1980); the former New Salem A.M.E. Church, now shuttered (1986); New Beginnings Baptist Church of East Atlanta (1990s); and Temple of Faith Church of God (1980). Many other non-contributing church buildings exist in the District.

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:

The Moreland Avenue commercial node, in particular, is barren of landscape features. In the Village commercial node, street trees with minimal landscaping such as daffodils can be seen on streets such as Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #62). The landscape characteristics of gridded residential East Atlanta include informal landscaping in front yards, with large and mature trees present in both the front and back yards. Fencing is common, especially along Metropolitan Avenue, while fencing is not common in areas along Brownwood Avenue. Hedgerows and retaining walls are seen in this area as well.
Brownwood Park lies in the northern residential area of East Atlanta, just southwest of East Atlanta Village. The park is located at 607 Brownwood Avenue SE, and is a 12-acre community park that includes Entrenchment Creek. The northern half of the park is a community-oriented park, while the southern half has nature trails and a fitness trail. There are tennis courts, a basketball court, and a pavilion in the northern portion of the park as well as a community garden. A historical marker related to the Battle of Atlanta, placed in 1984, is also located in the park (Photo #291).

The landscape characteristics of curvilinear residential East Atlanta include informal landscaping in front yards, with large and mature trees present in both the front and back yards. Fencing is uncommon in this area. Street trees are not common nor are medians in this area of the District (Photo #203).

Sylvester Cemetery (Photo #289) was established in the 1870s and had been a small family cemetery previously. The oldest grave is 1838. This site is located on Flat Shoals Road between Clifton Road and Hilburn Drive. The cemetery grew in size with land acquisitions in the 1930s and 1940s, now measuring just over 13 acres and is the final resting place of over 1400 people. The site features mature hardwoods with moderate understory and overgrown plant varieties often associated with historic cemeteries.

9. Physical features of historic transportation routes—highways, streets, rail lines, street railways, etc.:

Historically, the main north/south artery in East Atlanta is Flat Shoals Avenue (Road), which was formerly known as the Sandtown Trail. This trail was used by the Creek Indians in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as a major trade route between the Chattahoochee River and the Georgia coast. Bouldercrest Road is another historic transportation corridor in the southern section of the neighborhood. In 1883, streetcar service to East Atlanta began with the installation of what came to be known as the “Soldier’s Home” line, which used horse and mule drawn streetcars. The Soldiers Home line branched south from the Fair Street/Arkwright Line, which followed present-day Memorial Drive, and travelled south along Moreland Avenue until it terminated at the Confederate Soldier’s Home located on East Confederate Avenue. In 1902, the Soldier’s Home line was expanded past the Soldier’s Home on East Confederate Avenue to the U.S. Penitentiary further south.

The construction of I-20, which forms the northern boundary of the proposed District, began in earnest in 1960. This highway construction altered and reoriented parts of East Atlanta, and forever severed the northern portion of the neighborhood from the rest of East Atlanta. Flat Shoals Avenue begins at the north edge of the District and is a main commercial two-lane thoroughfare through East Atlanta Village. South of the village it becomes a residential road before splitting off to the east while Bouldercrest Road continues its path southeast through the south boundary of the District. It is two lanes throughout the entire District (Photo #63). Glenwood Avenue is the main east-west thoroughfare of the District and is commercial to the west, inside the village, and residential to the east before eventually intersecting I-20. It is two lanes through the entire District (Photo #61). Moreland Avenue forms the western boundary and is a main north-south four-lane thoroughfare for all of Atlanta (Photo #71). Curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs characterize the street pattern in the southern residential section of the District.
10. Archaeological potential, if known or reliably inferred (primarily sites of previously existing buildings or structures, landscape features, activities, or undeveloped areas with little or no ground disturbance). Discuss any formal archaeological investigations performed in the area:
   - N/A

11. Exceptions to the general rule and/or historic anomalies:
   - The Zuber-Jarrell House is in the Neoclassical Revival style, located at 810 Flat Shoals Avenue. This house is the only building in the East Atlanta neighborhood listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places (Photo #290).
   - Mediterranean Revival style house at 721 Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #288).
   - The Martha Brown United Methodist Church (1918), now Eastside Church, is in the Neoclassical Revival style (Photo #22). It is located at 468 Moreland Avenue SE.

12. A description of representative non-contributing properties within the district. Non-contributing properties are properties less than 50 years old, are outside the period of significance for a district that is less than 50 years old, modern intrusions, and historic properties which have lost their historic integrity (so altered that they cannot be recognized as a historic properties today). Provide a list of non-contributing resources by address. Also, provide a general description of the various types of non-contributing properties within the district and the reason why they are considered non-contributing or in the case of a few non-contributing properties identify by location and describe each one. Non-contributing properties need to be marked on the district map (see pages 18-19 for instructions). Be sure to include photographs of representative non-contributing properties:

   Non-contributing residential properties include both new construction and incompatible additions to historic buildings. Most new construction consists of two to two-and-a-half story houses clustered together near contributing Ranch houses, American Small Houses and Bungalows. Typically new houses are in a Neo-Craftsman style, which borrows elements from the Craftsman style, such as massive columns on porches and overhanging eaves. While it is common for these houses to be infill among historic houses, clusters of new construction do exist, such as along Stockbridge Drive SE (Photo #216).

   Incompatible additions to historic properties are another type of non-contributing property in East Atlanta. An example is an addition to a Ranch house that adds a story or half-story to the house. This changes the overall form, massing, and scale of the Ranch house type. An example of this can be seen at 2077 Edgemore Drive SE (Photo #212).

   Non-contributing commercial properties include mostly buildings that are outside the period of significance. Two of the most noticeable non-contributing properties are the Atlanta Fire Station No. 13 (2010) at the intersection of Flat Shoals Avenue and Metropolitan Avenue, and the Alexan EAV apartments at 1205 Metropolitan Avenue across the street (Photo #64). The Alexan apartment complex not only are outside the period of significance but are also much larger in scale than the surrounding buildings in the Village. The massive complex replaced a 1921 fire station on the site. Another noteworthy non-contributing property is the c. 2005 East Atlanta Branch of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System at 400 Flat Shoals Avenue. Less notable non-contributing commercial properties include convenience stores constructed outside the period of significance, such as the store located at the intersection of Bouldercrest Drive and Fayetteville Road.
13. Boundary Description

13a. Briefly describe and justify the proposed boundaries of the district being nominated:

Verbal Boundary Description

The East Atlanta Historic District boundary is drawn on the attached district map (Figure #1). The northern boundary is defined by I-20; the western boundary is drawn along Moreland Avenue, and also defines the western political boundary of DeKalb County. The eastern boundary is drawn generally along I-20 as it curves south, which creates the informal boundary of the neighborhood. The southern boundary is amorphous, but encompasses streets containing higher numbers of contributing properties than that further south.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the East Atlanta Historic District include the highest concentration of intact and contiguous properties within the neighborhood, reflective of our period of significance (1890-1967).

13b. Explain the choice of boundaries according to one or more of the following rationales. Explain all that apply:

- Intact historic boundaries of the district from principal historic period;
- Concentration of significant historic resources (the boundaries reflect the contiguous historic resources);
- Political or current legal boundaries
- Natural topographic features (ridges, valleys, rivers, creeks, and forests);
- Visual barriers or a change in historic character or land use (new construction, highways, or development of a different character); and/or
- Other; explain:

With the completion of I-20, the neighborhood was redefined by this artificial northern boundary, which is bordered by wall just north of McPherson Avenue (Photo #294).

Moreland defines the edge of the western boundary and separates East Atlanta from the Ormewood Park neighborhood. Moreland Avenue is a major thoroughfare through East Atlanta that was present during the District’s period of significance. Today Moreland Avenue is comprised of various commercial and residential properties (Photo #295).

The District’s southern boundary comprises the furthest intact and contributing residential, commercial and community landmark buildings built within the period of significance (1890-1967). The area beyond the boundary contains a higher number of non-contributing properties, and has generally seen more non-historic development and redevelopment than those areas within the southern boundary.

The southern boundary begins along Moreland Avenue, just south of lots lining Beechview Drive SE. It then runs east, towards the recently demolished Skyhaven Elementary School (Photo #296). On the west side of Shadowridge Drive, opposite the demolished school property, is a grouping of non-contributing residences (Photo #297). The southern boundary continues east, including properties on Cloverdale Drive SE, Elmhurst Circle SE, and Orange Blossom Terrace SE, where contributing Ranch houses comprise the bulk of the housing stock, such as 1283 & 1295 Elmhurst Circle (Photo #298). This boundary excludes streets with a majority of non-contributing resources, such as 1308 Sargent Avenue and adjacent properties (Photo #299). The southern boundary then dips to the south to include properties on Bouldercrest Drive SE and Fayetteville Road SE.
The eastern boundary is drawn generally adjacent to I-20 along various streets, excluding areas with higher concentrations of non-contributing properties or recent development. Examples of non-contributing properties excluded by the eastern boundary include Marshalls Landing development, pictured here at 2142 and 2134 Marshalls Lane (Photo #300). Within the eastern boundary are contributing American Small, such as 1874 Flat Shoals Road (Photo #301). The eastern boundary continues north encompassing additional contributing resources such as the Historic Sylvester Cemetery (Photo #302), while excluding new construction and future development projects (Photo #303) along Nash Avenue, including 1960 and 1964 Nash Avenue (Photo #304). The eastern boundary terminates along Clifton Street, hitting I-20 and the northern boundary. This section of the boundary encompasses adjacent resources along Clifton Street, including 417 and 411 Clifton Street (Photo #305).

13c. If applicable, discuss alternative boundaries or uncertain boundaries and identify areas where assistance in defining boundaries is needed:

The suggested District boundary is based on formal and informal boundary lines along the north, east and west sides of the historic neighborhood. These boundaries generally conform to the community’s current understanding of its location and extent. The southern boundary, however, less absolute. Platting and house construction continued in the 1960s well past our stated southern boundary, and many of these houses are extant and retain integrity. However, for the purposes of the NRHP, the boundaries of a historic district cannot extend indefinitely and must be defensible. While we believe that our current southern boundary is defensible, its exact placement should be determined by HPD in consultation with members of the community.

13d. Describe how the area outside the district boundaries is generally different than the area within the district and include representative photographs:

- N/A

Make sure the boundary description coincides with the boundaries marked on the map(s).
SECTION 3

HISTORY

Provide a written history of the district to be nominated. The history of the district should be straightforward and factual.

The history is comprised of four separate but interrelated themes: (1) the physical development of the district, (2) the uses of the properties within the district, (3) the people associated with the district, and (4) events and activities that took place there.

For additional guidance in documenting the history of the district, refer to Section 6 “Additional Guidelines.”

A. Summary of Historical Facts

1. Original owner(s) or developer(s) of the district, if applicable:
   - Thomas Simmons was granted 202.5 acres in the land lottery in 1834-35 and this tract contains the area that would become known as East Atlanta.

2. Subsequent developers of the district, if applicable:
   - Undated. New Town of East Atlanta Plat Advertisement – The undated G.W. Adair plat displays a proposed East Atlanta subdivision with 325 lots. This proposed subdivision was bounded by Ormewood Avenue to the west, May Avenue to the south, Eastside Avenue to the east, and McPherson Avenue to the north, except for the northwest corner where the land lots along Flat Shoals Avenue intersect the street. Twenty-eight parcels were delineated north of this intersection, where Flat Shoals Avenue intersects Line (now Moreland) Avenue, along both sides of the street. Eleven parcels were mapped on the west side and 17 parcels on the east side. Much of the land area covered in this plat became the McPherson Park Subdivision. Some of the lots were developed as shown, however some of the land lots depicted, particularly on the west of this plat, were not developed in the same configuration as indicated here. (Figure #24).
   - 1890. The McPherson Park Subdivision was developed by G.W. Adair in 1890 and included 103 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Flat Shoals Avenue to the west, Welham (now Glenwood) Avenue to the south, Eastside Avenue to the east, and McPherson Avenue to the north (Figure #27).
   - 1911. The G.W. Marbut Subdivision was developed by D.P. and G.W. Marbut in 1911 and included eight parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Flat Shoals Avenue to the west, McPherson Avenue to the south, Haas Avenue to the east, and was originally bounded by Langley Street to the north. With the construction of Interstate-20 in the early 1960s, the northern boundary of this subdivision changed from Langley Street to I-20. Trilby Street SE bisects the parcel from north to south separating two parcels on the west from the remaining six parcels on the east side (Figure #28).
   - 1912. The Julia Van Epps Subdivision was developed by the estate of Julia Van Epps in 1912 and included 46 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Flat Shoals Avenue to the west, Milton Place to the south, Eastside Avenue to the east, and Van Epps Avenue to the north (Figure #29).
   - 1915. The J.W. McWilliams Estate was established in 1915 by members of the deceased’s family, who developed the McWilliams Estate tract until the mid-twentieth century. This tract includes 14 parcels, including two parcels located at the intersection of Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue that were set aside for commercial use. This tract is bounded by Moreland Avenue to
the west, Glenwood Avenue to the south, Flat Shoals Avenue to the east and Metropolitan Avenue to the north (Figure #30).

- **1922.** The Brownwood Park Subdivision was developed by the Joseph E. Brown Company in 1922 and included 238 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Moreland Avenue SE to the west, Gracewood Avenue SE to the south, Gresham Avenue SE to the east, and Portland Avenue to the north (Figure #31).

- **1920s.** The Newton St. John Subdivision was developed by J.B. Jackson primarily from the 1920s to 1940s and includes 38 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Flat Shoals Avenue on the west, Newton Avenue SE on the south, Blake Avenue SE on the east and May Avenue SE on the north (Figure #32).

- **1928.** The C.C. Murphy Subdivision was developed by an unknown individual in 1928 and includes 292 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Cloverdale Drive to the west, Confederate Avenue (now Wainright Drive) to the south, E. McDonough Road (now Bouldercrest Drive) to the east, and Flat Shoals Avenue to the north (Figure #33).

- **1939.** The Cloverlands Subdivision was developed in 1939 by the owner, J.D. Corley and includes 11 parcels. The bounding streets for this subdivision are Fayetteville Road to the north and west, Unit 3 of the Bouldercrest Subdivision to the south, Unit 1 of the Charleston Pointe Subdivision to the east (Figure #34).

- **1941.** The G.W. Marbut Subdivision was developed in 1941 by the owners, Thomas H. Crowe and Cornelia Pierce Crowe, and includes 7 parcels. The bounding streets for this subdivision are Bradley Avenue to the west, Wainwright Drive to the south, Bouldercrest Drive to the east, and Lochland Road to the north (Figure #38).

- **1946.** The Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, Unit 1, was developed in 1946 and includes 33 parcels. The subdivision is bounded by Rockland Drive SE to the north, Clifton Road SE to the west, Flat Shoals Road SE to the south and Marshalls Lane SE to the east. The plat map notes a C.R. Roberts, who is listed as surveyor on the Eastwood Subdivision plat map (figure #37).

- **1946.** The D.P. & G.W. Marbut Subdivision was developed by D.P. and G.W. Marbut in 1947 and includes 38 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Maynard Terrace SE on the west, Van Vleck Avenue SE on the south, Ora Avenue SE on the east which includes four non-associated parcels on the east end of the block across from the intersection of Clifton Road, and Newton Avenue SE on the north (Figure #40).

- **1947.** The Bouldercrest Subdivision, Unit 1, owned by Bouldercrest, Inc. was developed in 1947 by E.H. Sims, the company President and includes 37 parcels. This subdivision abuts commercial parcels to the north and west, Cecilia Drive to the south, and Bouldercrest Units 2 and 3 to the east (Figure #41).

- **1949.** The Eastwood Subdivision Unit 1 was developed in 1949 and includes 192 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Moreland Avenue to the west, Edgemore Drive to the south, Cloverdale Drive to the east, and Ormewood Avenue to the north (Figure #42).
• 1949. The Lona Heights Subdivision was developed in 1949 by the owner the property owner, named Martin, with 16 parcels. An interior street was named Martin Road (now Lochland Road). This subdivision is bounded by Bradley Avenue to the west, Wainwright Drive to the south, Bouldercrest Drive to the east, and Willow Place to the north (Figure #43).

• 1950. The Eastwood Subdivision Unit 2 was developed in 1950 and includes 4 parcels. The subdivision is bounded by Gresham Avenue SE to the west, Oakfield Drive SE to the south, Stokeswood Avenue SE to the east, and Ormewood Avenue to the north (Figure #44).

• 1951. The Flat Shoals Heights Unit 2 Subdivision was developed in 1951 and includes 37 parcels. The subdivision is bounded by Clifton Road to the west, Flat Shoals Road to the south, Hillburn Drive SE to the east, and Rockland Drive to the north (Figure #45).

• 1954. The Moreland Estates Subdivision was developed by Watts & Browning in 1954 and includes 39 parcels. This subdivision is bounded by Moreland Avenue SE to the west, abuts Stonybrook Park Subdivision to the south, Gresham Avenue to the east, and Gracewood Avenue to the north (Figure #46).

• 1961. The Eastwood Forest Subdivision was developed by G.W. Adair in 1961 and includes 25 parcels. The subdivision is bounded by Edgemore Drive to the west, abuts a commercial parcel to the south, Cloverdale drive to the east, and Greenleaf Road to the north (Figure #47).

• 1961. The East Village Flats Condominium complex was developed in 1961 and includes 12 parcels. The developer for this tract is unknown, but the owner of the property is listed as B. Auerbach on the land plat. This subdivision is bounded by Stokeswood Avenue to the west, Newton Avenue to the south, Flat Shoals Avenue to the east, and Glenwood Avenue to the north (Figure #48).

3. In general, the original use(s) of properties in the district (give dates):
   • Agricultural and Residential (pre-1860)

4. In general, the subsequent use(s) of properties in the district (give dates):
   • Agricultural (pre-1860-ca. 1940s), Residential (ca. 1880-present), Commercial (1883-present), Religious (ca. 1876-present), and Community (ca. 1900-present)

5. In general, current use(s) of the properties:
   • Residential (ca. 1880-present), Commercial (1883-present), Religious (ca. 1876-present), and Community (ca. 1900-present)

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:
   If an architect(s) or engineer(s) designed historic resources in the district, provide the location and a description of these resources.
   • Madison Theater (1927 – 496 Flat Shoals Avenue) Daniell & Beutell, architects
   • Peterson Elementary School (1957 - 1757 Mary Dell Road) George Blau and Morris Hall, architects
   • Hugh O. Burgess Elementary School (ca. 1952 - 480 Clifton Street) Barili & Humphreys, architects; demolished in 2004
   • East Atlanta High School (later Thurgood Marshall Middle School) (1958 - 1920 Mary Dell Drive) Romulus H. Thompson of Thompson & Hancock, architects
   • J.C. Murphy Junior High School (later Murphy High School, later Alonzo A. Crim High School/Open Campus High School) (1940 - 256 Clifton Street SE) Barili & Humphreys, architects
• East Atlanta Branch library building (1949 - 457 Flat Shoals Avenue) Clement J. Ford, architect; Central Construction Company, builder

7. Date(s) of development and source(s) used to determine date:
   • 1890 – 1967
   • Census records, Sanborn maps, plat maps, historical newspaper articles, East Atlanta written histories, East Atlanta News articles, oral histories, city directories, state archive photos

8. 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:
   • **General James B. McPherson**—Born in 1828 in Clyde, Ohio, McPherson was the second-highest ranking Union officer killed in the Civil War. McPherson began the war as a lieutenant colonel serving under General U.S. Grant at the Battle of Shiloh. By 1862, McPherson was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and was given command of a force that assisted General William Rosecrans in Mississippi. In 1864, McPherson was in command of troops assisting General William T. Sherman during the Atlanta Campaign. McPherson was killed during the Battle of Atlanta on the of August 22, 1864, purportedly near the site of the McPherson Monument located at the intersection of McPherson and Monument Avenues in the East Atlanta Historic District.1
   • **Governor Joseph E. Brown**—Born in 1821 in South Carolina, Brown was a prosperous lawyer and businessman in Georgia in the years before the Civil War. He was elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1849, was appointed a state circuit judge in 1855, and won the gubernatorial election in 1857. He served as Georgia’s governor until 1865 when he was arrested and imprisoned by the U.S. Government in Washington, D.C. He was paroled during the Johnson Administration and fully pardoned in September 1865. Brown owned property in the area that would become East Atlanta and after his death in 1894 some of that property was subdivided by his heirs to create Brownwood Park. Additional acreage was sold to the East Atlanta Baptist (later Moreland Avenue Baptist, now First Iconium Baptist) Church by the Brown estate in 1902 at 542 Moreland Avenue.
   • **Reverend Sam Stinson**—Stinson was the first pastor of a small African American church congregation established in 1876 called the Traveler’s Rest Baptist Church. This church was established with the assistance of the Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atlanta.2
   • **John William Zuber**—Born in 1867 in New York to German immigrants, Zuber moved with his family to Atlanta in 1871. The reason for this move south is unclear, but his father was a Union veteran and a veteran of the Battle of Atlanta. Zuber became a successful lumber magnate and owned the J. W. Zuber Wholesale Lumber Company that operated in both Georgia and Florida.3 In 1892, Zuber purchased 37 acres along Flat Shoals Road in the area that would become East Atlanta in 1892. In 1904, Zuber married Gertie Rogers and began building a large, Neoclassical house on the property he owned along Flat Shoals Road. Construction was complete by the end of 1906 and the couple reportedly moved in on January 5, 1907.4 This house is the only building in the East Atlanta neighborhood listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

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• **Ebenezer Augustus (E.A.) Minor**—in 1887, Minor co-founded the Marbut & Minor General Mercantile Store in the area that would become East Atlanta Village with Luther Marbut. He also served as president and director of the East Atlanta Bank founded in 1911 and the E.A. Minor (East Atlanta) Masonic Lodge was named in his honor.⁵

• **Luther Marbut**—Marbut was originally from Lithonia, Georgia,⁶ and co-founded the Marbut & Minor General Store with E.A. Minor in 1887. Luther Marbut and the Marbut family owned a significant amount of land in and around the District. He subdivided a portion of his property in 1911 in the northern, gridded section of the district, and his estate subdivided an additional portion of his property in the District in 1941 and 1947.

• **John William (J.W.) McWilliams**—In 1883, McWilliams established a general mercantile store near the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues. He also held a significant amount of property in the District, and in 1915 he subdivided a portion of it located near the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues for commercial use. His estate further subdivided portions of the McWilliams property in 1941.

• **J.R. Williams**—J.R. Williams and his brother H.R. Williams established Williams Brothers Lumber Company in 1922 with a main office, lumberyard, and showroom located at 934 Glenwood Avenue, SE (outside the district). The business served the building needs, including but not limited to concrete and roof trusses, of the East Atlanta neighborhood and the city of Atlanta and surrounding counties. Williams Brothers notably provided building materials for the Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant in Hapeville and Grady Memorial Hospital, according to a 1962 newspaper article. J.R. Williams resided at 609 Flat Shoals Avenue, SE inside the district and was a member of the E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603, F&AM and served as president of the East Atlanta Exchange Club. Williams died in 1954. The Williams house located at 609 Flat Shoals Avenue is no longer extant.

• **Horace G. Lanford**—Horace G. Lanford was the founder and editor of the *East Atlanta News*, a free weekly newsletter highlighting community news and business advertisements in the East Atlanta and Ormewood Park neighborhoods. Publication of the *East Atlanta News* began in 1934 and Lanford died in December 1954. It is unknown how long after Lanford died that the newsletter continued publication. Lanford was also a member of the East Atlanta Exchange Club and the East Atlanta Businessman’s Association.⁷

9. **Significant events or activities associated with the district**, if different from routine historical functions; summary or brief account of their significance; dates of these events or activities:
   • N/A

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** (the preferred historic name should appear in Section 1, number 1)
   • East Atlanta
   • East Atlanta Village (commercial area at intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues), also known as “E.A.V.”

2. **Explain the origin or meaning of each name** (such as original owner or developer; significant persons or events associated with the district; original or subsequent uses of the district; location/address;

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innovative, unusual or distinctive characteristics of the district; and/or accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional name).  **NOTE:** The National Register lists districts by their historic names or by location.

- The name “East Atlanta” refers to the district’s geographic location on the eastern side of the City of Atlanta. Today, only a portion of the District is located in the limits of the City of Atlanta, but the District’s proximity to Atlanta contributes to its identity, first as a streetcar suburb, and later as an automobile suburb.

### C. History of the District

Provide a written history of the district. The history is an account of how the district developed, how properties were used within the district, and explains the significance of the people and events associated with the district from the beginning of the district’s history through the present day.

The history should be a concise, **factual** account of the history and development of the district, from its origins to the present time. Refer to the overall layout, buildings, structures, and landscape features of the district as appropriate.

- It should include important persons associated with the district, including how they are important to the district’s development or history.
- It should document important events and activities associated with the district.
- It should document the acquisition of land, the construction of buildings and other structures, the development of landscaping, and any major changes to the district over time, with specific attention to extant buildings, structures, and landscape features.
- It should include biographical information for architects, engineers, builders, contractors, landscape architects, gardeners, and/or other artisans and craftsmen (if known). The biographical information should include birth and death dates, where practiced and when, name of firm or business, examples of other designs, etc.

Historical information should be presented chronologically and organized by major historical periods or eras associated with the district. Emphasis should be placed on the periods of time when the district achieved its historic significance and from which extant buildings and structures date. Specific dates should be provided whenever possible. Refer to people by their full names and provide at least basic biographical information (e.g., birth and death dates, spouses, occupations). Be sure to discuss the history of the district during the mid-20th century as this time period is now historic.

**When mentioning buildings, structures, and landscape or other physical features, be sure to indicate whether or not they still exist in the district and, if not, what happened to them.**

Footnotes or endnotes are not required although they may be used. However, it is recommended that you indicate in some way (for example, a parenthetical expression or an explanation right in the text) the sources of information you used to obtain specific critical information about the district's history. For example, if the construction date of houses in the district are not known precisely, indicate the sources of information or the reasoning that you have used to arrive at an approximate date. Conversely, if the date of construction of a building is well documented, in a building permit or family records, then indicate that as well.

Be sure to indicate "up front" which aspects of the district's history are well documented, which are legends, traditions, or myths, and which are your interpretations. If some aspect of the district's history cannot be documented, indicate this as well.
BE SURE TO READ SECTION 6, ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES, AND “WRITING THE HISTORY OF YOUR COMMUNITY” BY KENNETH H. THOMAS, JR. (at www.georgiashpo.org or available from HPD) FOR SUGGESTIONS OF THE TYPE OF INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN THE HISTORY.
Early History and Antebellum Period (Prehistory-1861)

The area that is now the East Atlanta Historic District was occupied for hundreds of years before the Period of Significance. Before white settlers arrived in the 1820s, this area was occupied by the Creek Nation, descendants of the Mississippian culture (900 BCE – 1500 CE). The main northwest-southeast artery in East Atlanta is Flat Shoals Avenue/Road, which was formerly known as the Sandtown Trail and then Leggetts Avenue. The Sandtown Trail was used by the Creeks as a major trade route between the Chattahoochee River and the Georgia coast. The Creeks, under pressure from the United States government, ceded the land that would become DeKalb County in the Treaty of Indian Springs in 1821. The Creeks were forcibly removed from the area shortly thereafter, and beginning in 1822, the land was surveyed, divided, and distributed to white settlers through a land lottery. Each land lot consisted of 202.5 acres and could be claimed for a $19 fee.

In 1834-35, Thomas Simmons was granted 202.5 acres by the State of Georgia in the land lottery. This acreage contains most of present-day East Atlanta. Simmons moved to this tract of land, and by 1837, had both grist and saw mills in operation along Sugar Creek. The exact locations of these mills are unknown, however because the mills were located on Sugar Creek they were likely located outside the district boundary. These mills were the extent of commercial and industrial development in the area until the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Most of the District was used for agriculture or remained undeveloped and forested.

Civil War (1861-1865)

The East Atlanta area was the site of a crucial battle during the Civil War. On July 22, 1864, during a critical period in the Civil War, the Battle of Atlanta was fought along the current route of Flat Shoals Avenue/Road in the area that would become East Atlanta. In fact, the modern junction of Moreland Avenue and Interstate 20 was the epicenter of this one day battle between forces commanded by Union General William Tecumseh Sherman, who sought to capture Atlanta, and Confederate General John Bell Hood, who fought to defend it. Two important figures, Union General James “Birdseye” McPherson and Confederate General William H.T. Walker, were killed during the battle. By the end of the nineteenth century, both men were honored with monuments erected to their memory near the approximate location of their deaths in East Atlanta. The monument to General McPherson was erected in September 1877 and is still in place at the intersection of McPherson and Monument Avenues, just south of present-day Interstate 20 and inside the District. The monument to General Walker was originally placed on a small parcel of land west of Clifton Street, the exact location of which is unknown, and was moved to its current location at the intersection of Glenwood Avenue and Wilkinson Drive in 1938. The Walker Monument is located east of Interstate 20 and outside the District. The Battle of Atlanta and General Sherman’s subsequent “March to the Sea” were decisive victories for the Union army that hastened the end of the Civil War in April 1865.

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11 Ibid. 26.
Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Despite the political turmoil in the state in late 1865, the business leaders in the City of Atlanta were ready to embrace the opportunity to get back to business. According to historian Wendy Venet, “Atlanta was aided by the conscious decision not to fight federal Reconstruction policies. The city decided the best way was to cooperate rather than fight.” Atlanta was a prosperous transportation center in the years before and during the war and the city’s business elites were eager for Atlanta to return to its former economic glory. Atlanta would not extend its city limits to encompass any part of the area that would become East Atlanta until 1909, but decisions made by Atlanta government officials and businessmen related to commerce and transportation in the late nineteenth century would lay the groundwork for both the commercial and residential development of the District in later decades.

By 1866, less than a year after the end of the war, the State of Georgia and the City of Atlanta were beginning the process of rebuilding the economy of Atlanta. In February, the Atlanta Street Railroad Company was incorporated by the Georgia General Assembly, but no streetcars were built in Atlanta for several more years. In 1871, George W. Adair and Richard Peters purchased the Atlanta Street Railroad Company and renamed it the Atlanta Street Railway Company. They built the first streetcar line in Atlanta along Peachtree Street (formerly Whitehall Street). Several more lines were built by the company and were in operation in the city by 1874. The financial panic of 1873 curtailed streetcar line expansion, but by the 1880s, there were several more streetcar companies in operation in Atlanta. However, none of these early streetcar lines extended as far east as the area that would become East Atlanta in the 1870s.

The area that would become East Atlanta during the 1870s was still a sparsely populated, agricultural area. The majority of that population was white, but in 1876 an African American church, Traveler’s Rest Baptist Church, was established in a house along Flat Shoals Avenue that had served as a traveler’s rest stop along this thoroughfare in the years during and after the Civil War (Attachment #1). The church was established with the assistance of the Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atlanta and its first pastor was Reverend Sam Stinson. The Traveler’s Rest congregation remained in this location on Flat Shoals Avenue until the church/house burned in 1920. Shortly thereafter, East Atlanta businessmen banded together to purchase the church and cemetery properties from the congregation. The congregation moved to a new location on Mayson Avenue north of present-day Interstate-20, which is outside of the district’s boundary. While the church and cemetery are no longer extant in the district, the establishment of the congregation in the 1870s indicates the existence of a small African American population in the area that persisted into the early twentieth century. According to 1910 census records, there were approximately 100 African Americans residing in the District, mainly in areas along Glenwood Avenue, Flat Shoals Road, and south Moreland Avenue. By 1930, after the Traveler’s Rest

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15 Ibid.
17 Ibid.
Congregation moved the church to Mayson Avenue, the African American population dropped to around 80 residents.\textsuperscript{21}

**Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century (1877-1945)**

A number of developments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century changed the population and landscape of East Atlanta from a small, primarily rural community of scattered white and black residents to a thriving suburb of Atlanta. The following section details the growth of streetcar lines, commercial businesses, residential houses and subdivisions, schools, churches, and institutional organizations, city services, and annexation by the City of Atlanta.

**Streetcar Lines**
The major impetus for both commercial and residential growth in the area that would become East Atlanta occurred in 1883 with the establishment of horse and a mule-drawn streetcar service by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.\textsuperscript{22} The Soldiers Home Line, so called because it terminated at the Confederate Soldier’s Home located outside the District on East Confederate Avenue, travelled south along Moreland Avenue and provided streetcar access to those living and working along Moreland Avenue, and businesses and residences that would eventually be established east of Moreland Avenue along Flat Shoals Avenue.\textsuperscript{23} The Soldier’s Home Line, which branched south from the Fair Street/Arkwright Line that traveled along present-day Memorial Drive, connected the Moreland Avenue corridor and the area that would become East Atlanta to downtown Atlanta (Figure #26).\textsuperscript{24} With the installation of streetcar access to Atlanta, the opportunity for residential and commercial growth in the area boomed.

In 1887, steam-powered “dummy” streetcars replaced the horse and mule-drawn cars on the Soldier’s Home line.\textsuperscript{25} A steam dummy was a streetcar powered by a steam engine that burned coal for fuel. The dummies resembled a railroad passenger coach and ran along rails that were embedded in city streets.\textsuperscript{26} The proximity and affordability of the streetcar line allowed merchants and businessmen who worked in downtown Atlanta to buy or build houses in East Atlanta and commute to work each day.

In 1891, Atlanta businessman Joel Hurt, developer of the streetcar suburb of Inman Park, began to consolidate streetcar companies in Atlanta by purchasing the Atlanta Street Railway Company along with the West End and the Gate City lines. In 1892, Hurt added the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of which the Soldier’s Home line in East Atlanta was a part, to the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company. By 1894, 44 miles of streetcar line in Atlanta had been converted from horse/mule-drawn or steam-powered cars to electric- powered cars. The Soldier’s Home line, however, remained a steam dummy line for several more years. In 1899, the Atlanta Railway & Power Company controlled the Soldier’s Home line and converted it to an electric streetcar line, which was in operation until 1901.\textsuperscript{27}


\textsuperscript{24} Georgia Railway & Electric Company. “Atlanta, GA.” Map published November, 1902. Figure #26.


\textsuperscript{27} New South Associates. “Historic Streetcar System in Georgia.” Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation.
In 1902, the Georgia Railway & Electric Company took over the line and expanded it past the Soldier’s Home on East Confederate Avenue to the U.S. Penitentiary further south at 601 McDonough Boulevard. By 1940, on the eve of the United States’ entry into World War II, East Atlanta still maintained the main trolley line along Moreland Avenue, but had also added a feeder bus line that snaked its way through the residential streets of the neighborhood.

**Commercial Development**

In 1883, J.W. McWilliams opened the first general mercantile store in what would become the commercial area of East Atlanta called East Atlanta Village, just north of the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood (formerly Welham) Avenues (Figure #13) and the establishment of a nascent commercial node in this location provided the basis for future commercial development at this important intersection. The McWilliams store sold groceries, general merchandise, stock feed, and hardware. The first post office and telephone switchboard in East Atlanta operated out of the McWilliams Store.

Soon thereafter, Luther Marbut and Ebenezer Minor opened a second general mercantile store at 500 now 514 Flat Shoals Avenue on the northeast corner of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues across the street from J.W. McWilliams’ store (Figure #14) (Attachment #2). The dry goods store, which offered tailoring for skirts and suits along with millinery services, was located in the Flat Shoals building, and a second Marbut & Minor location that offered groceries was opened later at 911 Glenwood Avenue (outside the District boundaries). With the addition of this second location, Marbut & Minor grew into the second largest grocery store in the South. Marbut & Minor also offered delivery by horse-drawn wagon. Both the McWilliams and Marbut & Minor stores remained in business in the East Atlanta Village through early 1930s. The McWilliams building on Flat Shoals is no longer extant, but the former Marbut & Minor building located at 514 Flat Shoals Avenue SE was converted to a Piggly Wiggly grocery store in 1932, to a Trust Company of Georgia bank branch by the 1950s, and is currently a SunTrust Bank branch.

Commercial development began in East Atlanta with the extension of streetcar service to the area in 1883, but surged when the City of Atlanta annexed the first section of the district in 1909. Dr. Carlton Crabill opened The East Atlanta Pharmacy in 1909 on the corner of Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue. In the 1911 city directory the address of the pharmacy was listed as 503 Leggett [a.k.a. Flat Shoals] Avenue; in 1914 the address was listed as 507 Flat Shoals Avenue. The pharmacy offered compounded medicines and sarsaparilla drinks. The East Atlanta Market (498 Flat Shoals Avenue SE) opened in 1910. The proprietor, W.B. Owens, not only sold retail meat, but also operated a restaurant and lunch counter. The *Atlanta Constitution* reported that the market had one of the “largest and handsomest refrigerators in the country.” Owens also made lard on the premises and ground sausages.

An excellent example of the confidence of investors in the economic potential of East Atlanta was the opening in 1911 of the East Atlanta Bank (520 Flat Shoals Avenue) located at the southeast corner of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues (Figures #15-17). This building is now referred to as the “East Atlanta Flatiron Building.” The East Atlanta Bank was the first bank in the area and crowds surrounded the building on opening day to participate in the festivities (Attachment #3). The bank’s founders knew

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28 “East Atlanta is a Busy Section in DeKalb County.” *Atlanta Constitution*. 21 November 1937. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. p. 6C. Attachment #2.
30 Ibid. p. 54.
31 Ibid.
there was a market for their services in East Atlanta as local farmers often traveled to Atlanta banks to obtain feed and seed loans. The East Atlanta Bank was able to offer feed and seed loans to farmers at reasonable rates locally. This bank, now the Flatiron building, was the backbone of the commercial district of East Atlanta for decades.

The East Atlanta Barbershop (505 Flat Shoals Avenue) opened in 1913 offering barber services to local men. By 1916 the commercial node, locally referred to as the Village, consisted of a pharmacy, a grain store, a hardware store, the two grocers, and a meat market. By 1920 the number of businesses had doubled with the addition of an auto garage, a shoe repair store, four physicians, and a clothes cleaner.

In 1925 the commercial district continued growing with the addition of an A&P grocery store at 476 Flat Shoals Ave SE and Owens & Sprayberry Meat Market (also known as East Atlanta Market) at 498 Flat Shoals Ave SE. Additional businesses in the Village included Atlanta Ice & Coal (507 Flat Shoals Ave SE), the Floyd Brothers cabinet makers (519 Flat Shoals Ave SE), and McKinney Blacksmiths (589 Flat Shoals).

In July 1927 the Madison Theater opened at 496 Flat Shoals Avenue and provided entertainment to the residents of East Atlanta through 1970. The building was designed by Daniell & Beutell, architects, in an eclectic style with Moorish elements. The theatre had over 600 seats, a $5,000 pipe organ, and cost $100,000 to construct. Advertisements for the theatre promised the utmost comfort to patrons. The interior featured two balconies in the “Florentine style” and “a refrigerating system [that makes] the interior cool and refreshing, even in the hottest weather.”

Charlie Everitt began his grocery career at Marbut & Minor in 1906. He opened his own grocery store at the southwest corner of Flat Shoals Avenue and Glenwood Avenue (1283 Glenwood Avenue) and according to the City of Atlanta directory was doing business in that location in 1934. Everitt was well known for offering generous credit policies to patrons during the Depression.

By 1932, however, the Great Depression had begun to take its toll on the commercial businesses of East Atlanta. Marbut & Minor, a retail institution in the neighborhood, dissolved and sold its holdings after founder Luther Marbut died (Attachment #2). In April 1932, Piggly Wiggly, a grocery store chain headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee, opened a store in the former Marbut & Minor building on Flat Shoals Avenue (Figure #17). The Piggly Wiggly business model was a departure from the typical grocery shopping experience of most East Atlanta residents. Piggly Wiggly offered shopping carts, open

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33 Ibid. p. 32.
36 Ibid. p. 63.
38 “East Atlanta is a Busy Section in DeKalb County.” Atlanta Constitution. 21 November 1937. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. p. 6C. Attachment #2.
shelving, and did not provide store clerks to shop for customers. It was the first modern, self-service grocery store chain in the United States.41

**Residential Development**

Before the 1880s, the East Atlanta area contained scattered homes and farms, but with the arrival of the Soldier’s Home Line and J.W. McWilliams general store, both in 1883, the community began to take shape. The earliest extant residences in the district are located along Metropolitan, McPherson, and Haas Avenues. Multiple examples of Queen Anne House types, popular in Georgia from 1880 until 1900, can be found along Metropolitan (Photo #282) and Haas Avenues and these appear to be some of the oldest in the neighborhood. Smaller cottages, including 1332, 1336, and 1397 Metropolitan Avenue and the Zuber-Jarrell House appear to be part of the initial extant residential development of the District, pre-1910.

The most prominent private residence in the District is the Zuber-Jarrell House located at 810 Flat Shoals Avenue, SE. John William Zuber was born on May 10, 1867 in New York to German immigrant parents and his father, a Union veteran of the Battle of Atlanta, moved the family from New York to Atlanta in 1871. John William Zuber owned the successful J. W. Zuber Wholesale Lumber Company42 and in 1892 Zuber purchased 37 acres along Flat Shoals Road in the area that would become East Atlanta. In 1904, Zuber married Gertie Rogers and began building a large, Neoclassical house on the property he owned along Flat Shoals Road. Construction was complete by the end of 1906 and the couple reportedly moved in on January 5, 1907. Their first child, William J. Zuber, was born approximately one year later. The Zuber’s had three more children: a daughter, Jane, in 1909, and twin daughters Elizabeth and Barbara in 1917. The house was sold for the first time at some point in the 1920s and changed hands at least once more before the end of the 1930s. In the 1930s, John Jarrell, an engineer for the Southern Railroad, purchased the house and property. Jarrell married Martha Mitchell in 1954 and moved his family to the house in East Atlanta shortly thereafter. 43 This house is the only building in the East Atlanta neighborhood listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places (Photo #290). The property was sold in 2003 by the Jarrell family and purchased by the current owner, Jennifer Murray.

By 1900, this early phase of residential development included houses built primarily along McPherson and Metropolitan Avenues in the northwest section of the district. Residential development continued in this area and expanded east by 1920 along Haas, Patterson, Monument, and Eastside Avenues, and south along the east end of Glenwood (formerly Welham), May, Newton, and Van Epps Avenues. In-fill housing was built in this area through the 1930s. Residential development continued during the 1930s, moving east along Blake, Pasley, and McWilliams Avenues and Maynard Terrace.

Between 1930 and 1950 residential development continued to expand south along Moreland Avenue, Ormewood Avenue, Gracewood Avenue, Milton Place, Braeburn Drive, Clifton Road, and Jobeth Avenue.

Parcels of land within the district were subdivided in stages for residential development in the northern section of the district beginning in the 1890s. Later subdivisions were developed east and south of this original section throughout the first half of the twentieth century. The following subdivisions were created and lots within them were offered for sale between 1890 and 1941, when World War II halted most residential construction. Many area plats, if ever formally recorded, have not been found.

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The Williams Brothers Lumber Company & Builders, founded in 1922, was an important supplier of building materials, including roof trusses and concrete, in East Atlanta and throughout metropolitan Atlanta before and after World War II. While the company headquarters building, located at 934 Glenwood Avenue, SW, is outside the District boundaries, the founder, J.R. Williams, was a prominent member of the East Atlanta community. Williams, who died in 1954, owned a house that is no longer extant at 606 Flat Shoals Avenue, SE and was a member of the E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603, F&AM, and also served as president of the East Atlanta Exchange Club.

The Brownwood Park Subdivision is the largest and arguably the most important subdivision in the development of the District before World War II. It is bounded by Moreland Avenue SE to the west, Gracewood Avenue SE to the south, Stokeswood Avenue SE to the east, and Portland Glenwood Avenue to the north. Sally Street [Pendleton Avenue?], as originally platted, bisects Brownwood Park east to west in the northern section, and Ormewood Avenue bisects the area east to west in the southern section. Brownwood Park was originally part of a plantation owned by James Calhoun, who served as Mayor of Atlanta from 1862 to 1865. Calhoun sold the property to Joseph E. Brown. Brown served as the Governor of Georgia from 1857-1865, Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court from 1868-1870, and U.S. Senator from 1880-1890.

After Brown’s death in 1894, his son Julius L. Brown began development of the land holdings associated with his father’s estate. In 1906, after internal arguments among Joseph Brown’s heirs and a threat of legal action by four of Brown’s six children, a new company was created in which all heirs would have an equal say in its operation.44 The Brownwood Park Subdivision, containing 238 lots, was platted in 1922 and developed by the Joseph E. Brown Company.45 A review of the tax records for properties located within Brownwood Park whose sale was listed in the newspaper in 1921 indicate that the initial cost of lots within the subdivision ranged generally between $500 and $750. Brownwood Park was

situated parallel to the Soldier’s Home streetcar line, which ran north to south along Moreland Avenue. Brownwood Park was designed with small residential lots that surrounded and provided ready access to a 12-acre green space located in the center of the subdivision. The lots were approximately 1/8 of an acre in size with 55 and 64 feet of street frontage each (Attachment #4). Brownwood Park was annexed into the city limits of Atlanta in 1918.

The subdivision was advertised as “being only 2 ½ miles from ‘Five Points’ and a fifteen minutes’ ride to the heart of the city” with easy access to the commercial area located along East Atlanta Avenue (formerly Leggetts, now Flat Shoals Avenue) and located on approximately “100 acres of beautiful virgin forest.” Specifications for the lot usage, setbacks from the street and between lots, as well as the minimum price of homes allowable were spelled out in the advertisement. The required set-back from the street was 25 feet and minimum set-backs from side lot lines were 5, 6, or 7 feet depending on the width of the lot. The advertised minimum cost of a house built in the Brownwood Park subdivision was $1,500. These restrictions ensured a uniform streetscape within the subdivision and minimum distances between houses. No commercial or institutional construction was allowed within Brownwood Park and the minimum building cost meant that only those with a certain level of wealth would be able to purchase lots within the subdivision. Public utilities, which had recently been installed in the area and included sewer and water lines, electrical wiring and gas lines, as well as concrete sidewalks, were extended through the subdivision as its development progressed.

The land that would make up the 12-acre greenspace located in the interior of the subdivision was donated by the Brown family when the area was subdivided in 1922. This greenspace, which is made up of gently rolling, wooded terrain situated around a section of Entrenchment Creek, remains intact today. As the only park in the District, it continues to be an integral part of the community. The original park deed specified that half of this greenspace would remain in its natural, undeveloped state.

In 1937, city councilman E.A. Minor called for the city to make improvements to Brownwood Park including the erection of a pavilion “which was donated to East Atlanta a number of years ago.” He also called for residents to “join in helping make a recreation center of the park.” It does not appear that the city made many improvements to Brownwood Park over the next ten years, however. In a 1948 letter to the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, East Atlanta resident Hobson Arnold called Brownwood Park “a disgraceful place, so run down and unkempt.” Arnold called for people living close to the park to start a petition asking the city to make improvements to the park, including the addition of a swimming pool. Similar sentiments were echoed by Ormewood Park resident James W. Hamilton in a separate letter to the editor where he described Brownwood Park in 1948 as a, “far cry from a real park.”

48 Ibid.
49 Ibid.
50 Ibid.
By the early 1950s, with the population of the city growing due to many factors including an increased birth rate after World War II, the City of Atlanta began expanding park facilities across the city. Brownwood Park benefited from this expansion of park services. On May 11, 1954 a $32,000 recreation center was dedicated in Brownwood Park and opened to the public. The opening day celebration included bands from Murphy High School and Southeast Atlanta Elementary School and a parade by students from John B. Gordon Elementary School. The building, which is extant today and used by the Kids Club organization, is described in an *Atlanta Constitution* article as being red brick with one large room with a cantilevered ceiling and offices and storerooms. The first event at the center was scheduled to be a “teen night.” In addition to the recreation center building, by 1956 an *Atlanta Constitution* article indicated that “Brown” Park also had playground and picnic facilities. In the summer of 1957, free tennis lessons for white residents were advertised in the *Atlanta Constitution* at Brownwood Park, indicating that (1) tennis courts were in place by mid-1957, and (2) the park was a “whites only” park facility within the city.

Today, the southern portion of the park, which is located between Pendleton Street SE and Ormewood Avenue SE, is devoted to nature and fitness trails and is densely wooded and undeveloped. The northern portion of the park, which is located between Pendleton Street SE and Ormewood Avenue SE, includes a recreation center, sporting venues, a playground, and a pavilion, all of which date to within the Period of Significance and are considered contributing to the District.

**Schools, Churches, and Institutional Organizations**

In 1894, the first school in the District, called the East Atlanta School, was established on a triangular parcel of land located at the intersection of Haas Avenue and Stephens Place (now Metropolitan Place). The building, which is still extant at 465 Metropolitan Avenue, served as the neighborhood school until 1905 when a new school building was constructed at the intersection of Metropolitan Avenue and Patterson Place. The building was converted to a residence by the 1930s.

There were several other schools serving the East Atlanta neighborhood by the end of the 1930s. While many of these buildings are located either outside the District or are no longer extant, all served students living within the East Atlanta neighborhood during the Period of Significance.

- **John B. Gordon School** (formerly *East Atlanta Public School*), opened at 1205 Metropolitan Avenue inside the District boundaries in 1915. This building was demolished in 2014 and replaced with condominiums.
- **Peterson Elementary School** (now the *Adult Education Center*), built in 1957, is extant and located at 1757 Mary Dell Road inside the district. The building was designed by George Blau and Morris Hall, architects.

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59 Ibid.
60 Ibid, 47.
• Hugh O. Burgess Elementary School, built ca. 1952, was located at 480 Clifton Street; the school was designed by Barili & Humphreys, architects. The building was demolished in 2004 and replaced with the Burgess-Peterson Academy.

• East Atlanta High School (building now vacant, renamed Thurgood Marshall Middle School), built in 1958, is extant and located at 1920 Mary Dell Drive inside the district. The school was designed by Romulus H. Thompson of Thompson & Hancock architects.

• J.C. Murphy Junior High School (later Murphy High School) opened at 256 Clifton Street SE outside the District boundaries in ca. 1940. The school was designed by Barili & Humphreys, architects. Murphy Junior High became Murphy High School in 1948 and in 1985 merged with Bass High School. In 1988 the school was renamed Alonzo A. Crim High School, and in 2005 it was renamed Alonzo A. Crim Open Campus High School.

• Girls High School, opened at the Neal/Lyon House on the site of the present Atlanta City Hall Tower on Mitchell Street, outside of the District, in 1872. The school moved to a new building located at 745 Rosalia Street, also outside the District, in 1925. The school became a co-educational institution in 1947 and was renamed Roosevelt High School.61 The building is extant and currently in use as condominiums.

• Whitefoord Avenue School (now Whitefoord Elementary) opened at 35 Whitefoord Avenue outside the District in 1923.62 The building is extant and in use today.

• Washington High School and Howard High School served the few African American students who lived in the East Atlanta district before 1950. Both of these schools were located outside the district boundaries.

East Atlanta was growing in the first half of the twentieth century and some of that growth was illustrated in the establishment and construction of several churches in the neighborhood. The East Atlanta Methodist Church (renamed Martha Brown Memorial Methodist then Martha Brown United Methodist Church) was organized in 1892. The current building was constructed at 468 Moreland Avenue SE in 1918 (Photo #22). The lot was donated to the church in 1914 by J.F. Brown and the congregation renamed the church in memory of Brown’s deceased wife, Martha.63 The building now houses Eastside Methodist Church. The East Atlanta Baptist Church (later the Moreland Avenue Baptist Church) was established in 1902 at 542 Moreland Avenue (Photo #44), on land deeded by the estate of Governor Joseph Brown at the corner of Glenwood and Brownwood Avenues. This building is now used by the congregation of the First Iconium Baptist Church.

All-male social organizations such as the East Atlanta Exchange Club (EAEC) and the E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603, F&AM, along with their all-female ancillary organizations the East Atlanta Woman’s Club (EAWC—ancillary to the East Atlanta Exchange Club) and the Order of the Eastern Star (ancillary to the E.A. Minor Lodge) provided social opportunities, outside of school and church, for residents of East Atlanta. The EAEC was part of a national organization of exchange clubs that were chartered as a non-profit group in 1917. The first Exchange Club was founded in Detroit, Michigan in 1913, but the year the EAEC was established and the year it was dissolved is unknown. Exchange Clubs, however, are currently active around the state of Georgia. The EAEC built a clubhouse building at 1280 Portland Avenue ca. 1950 at a cost of $16,000, which was used for both EAEC and EAWC activities.64 There is

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no information on how long the building was used by the EAEC and/or the EAWC, but it is extant and is currently occupied by Nabores Cleaners. Today Exchange Clubs sponsor activities under the categories of Americanism, youth programs, and community service. The national Exchange Club indicates that it played a role in the adoption of the words “Under God” in the U.S. Pledge of Allegiance in 1954 and because the East Atlanta Exchange Club was in existence during the 1950s, it may have assisted in this effort. Exchange Clubs opened their membership to women in 1985.

The E.A. Minor Lodge No. 604, F&AM was chartered on November 2, 1911 and named in honor of East Atlanta businessman and Atlanta city alderman, E.A. Minor. At the time of the charter, Horace Grant was the Worshipful Master. The lodge met on the second floor of the Marbut & Minor grocery store at 514 Flat Shoals Avenue. In 1922, the lodge purchased property on Moreland Avenue at the intersection with Glenwood Avenue (outside the District boundaries) on which to build a new temple. The building, located at 525 Moreland Avenue, was not constructed until 1947, according to Fulton County tax records. The lodge moved from the Moreland Avenue location to Lithonia in the early 1970s and went defunct on September 1, 2015. The lodge building at 525 Moreland is extant, but located outside the District boundaries.

Sylvester Cemetery
Sylvester Cemetery, located at the intersection of Clifton Road and Braeburn Circle (Photos #289 and 302), began as the Terry Family burial plot. The earliest burial in the cemetery was in 1838. Originally the cemetery was part of a 200-acre farm, gristmill, and sawmill owned by the Terry family. The cemetery was purchased from Mary Jane Thurman Terry by the Methodist Episcopal Church-South congregation in 1873 and Mrs. Terry requested the church and cemetery be named in memory of her 15-year-old son, Sylvester Terry, who died in 1872. The church accepted the condition upon purchase of the property. Sylvester Cemetery is the final resting place for many of East Atlanta’s earliest settlers, including the Terry, Brown, and McWilliams families. There are approximately 1,400 people buried in Sylvester Cemetery, 250 of whom are buried in unmarked graves. Sixty-seven veterans are also interred in the cemetery, including fifteen Civil War veterans, two Spanish-American War veterans, and approximately fifty other veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Fiddlin’ John Carson, considered by many to be the “Father of Country and Western Music,” is the most famous resident of the cemetery. Carson was buried in Sylvester Cemetery in 1949. In 1922, Fiddlin’ John was the first country music performer to be broadcast over the radio on Atlanta’s brand-new WSB radio station. In 1923 he was the first country performer recorded for phonograph, recording two tracks: “The Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane,” and “The Old Hen Cackled and the Rooster’s going to

69 Ibid.
70 Ibid.
He was a popular performer at campaign rallies for Georgia governors Eugene Talmadge and Herman Talmadge and was inducted into the Georgia Country-Western Hall of Fame in 1984. Also interred at Sylvester Cemetery are several doctors, ministers, and at least four law enforcement officers, including Jake Hall, a former Sheriff of DeKalb County, along with his wife Annie Hall, who was the county jailer.

In early 1883, the Methodist congregation disbanded and the Missionary Baptist Church congregation purchased the property. In 1887, the congregation built a new and much larger church across the street from the cemetery on Braeburn Circle SE. According to an article in the *Atlanta Constitution* dated July 17, 1887 (Attachment #5), the church was “a wooden structure that cost $1,000, and will seat comfortably 300 persons. It is a handsome and elegant building.”

The cemetery expanded its acreage after the church building was moved in 1887, and again in the 1930s and 1940s, mainly due to land sales between the Terry and McWilliams families and road survey work. Today, the total land area of the cemetery measures just over thirteen acres, and is maintained by the Historic Sylvester Cemetery Foundation.

**Annexation by the City of Atlanta**

The entire area that would become East Atlanta is located within the boundaries of DeKalb County, Georgia, but the portion of the District presently located south and west of modern day Interstate-20 (I-20) and east of Moreland Avenue was annexed into the City of Atlanta in four phases, in 1909, 1918, 1927, and 1945 (Figure #4).

In 1909, the northernmost gridded area of the District was annexed into the City of Atlanta and the annexation became effective January 1, 1910. This annexation, within the District boundaries, was a reverse L-shaped area generally bounded by I-20, Moreland Avenue, Glenwood Avenue, Stokeswood Avenue, and Eastside Avenue. The southern-most boundary of the 1909 annexation was located along the north (rear) lot line of parcels fronting Oakfield Drive. The annexation of a portion of DeKalb County into the City of Atlanta in 1909 was not without controversy or discussion. Until this move to incorporate portions of northwestern DeKalb County, the city boundary was fully inside Fulton County. This annexation marks the first extension of the city limits of Atlanta outside the boundaries of Fulton County. The possibility of consolidating Fulton and DeKalb County was under discussion during this period, but that consolidation never occurred.

The 1918 annexation encompasses much of the land subdivided to create Brownwood Park in 1922. The 1918 annexation is bounded to the north by Glenwood Avenue, to the east by Stokeswood Avenue, to the west by Moreland Avenue, and to the south by lots on Gracewood Avenue. While this annexed parcel was also inside DeKalb County, the lack of newspaper coverage of the event likely indicates that this annexation was less controversial than the 1909 annexation.

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74 Ibid.
75 Ibid.
77 Ibid.
78 "Church Dedication" *The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945)*, July 17, 1887, 9. Attachment #5.
79 Ibid.
The 1927 annexation was much larger than the previous two, and included an amorphous section of land inside DeKalb County that roughly follows lots on Flat Shoals Avenue to the west and east, Bouldercrest Drive SE to the west, and Fayetteville Road SE to the south. This annexation’s original northern boundary has been bisected by I-20. Because of the size of this annexation overall, newspaper articles indicate that there was some political wrangling that occurred when the annexation proposal was put forth. The proposal, however, was adopted.

In 1945, the northeast corner of the District, bounded by I-20 on the north and east, Clifton Street on the west, and Braeburn Circle on the south, as annexed into the City of Atlanta. This is the last annexation into the city of any portion of the District. The issue of overlapping functions and services between Fulton and DeKalb Counties and the City of Atlanta was an issue during the debate over this annexation.81

The remaining area of the District, which is located to the south, east, and west of the current limits of the City of Atlanta, is located in unincorporated DeKalb County.82

City Services
In 1910, city water lines were laid to residences and businesses located on Moreland, McPherson and Metropolitan Avenues (Attachment #6).83 By 1911, East Atlanta also had Bell telephone service lines. This infrastructure set the stage for continued economic development and residential expansion in the neighborhood. In October, 1928, East Atlanta residents celebrated the installation of streetlights in the neighborhood (Attachment #7).84 85

Ethnic and Religious Affiliations
By the 1930s and 1940s, East Atlanta was a neighborhood of mixed incomes, including working, middle, and upper-middle families, though almost all were white. The East Atlanta News, the local newspaper, was an important outlet for community expression. A quote in an October, 1936 edition demonstrates that the East Atlanta community was invested in maintaining the white majority in the neighborhood (Attachment #8), and discouraged African Americans and non-native born immigrants from purchasing property or living there.

“In 1935 Atlanta had a total population of 284,000; 133,000 males and 150,000 females. Of this number 94,000 are Negroes and 4,970 foreign-born. Out here in our community, we have nothing but plain old Georgia stock, practically none of the 94,000 Negroes and few if any foreign born—just good, plain middle-class people, the salt of the earth, living in peace and happiness in Atlanta’s best community. More and more people are finding this out all the time and we welcome the newcomers in our midst and invite them to join our churches, schools, and social activities.”86

Community members were also concerned by the arrival of new religious congregations to the area. An editorial in an October, 1936 edition of the *East Atlanta News* authored by Reverend W.N. Pruitt plainly expresses fears of non-Protestant sects (Attachment #9), including the “Witnesses of Jehovah.”

“My friends, we are reliably informed that there is an organization operating in our midst… who teach all members of the sect to refuse to salute the flag of the United States of America as well as other teachings that are wholly un-American in principle and should be crushed out...Remember, there is no religious question involved in this; just anti-flag and anti-country by a sect that we have no room for in our peaceful, patriotic, Christian community.”

The East Atlanta community was relatively tight-knit and bound particularly through links to schools, civic organizations, and churches. Most residents chose to shop for groceries, clothing, shoes, and other goods and services in the small commercial area located at the intersection of Flat Shoals and Glenwood Avenues. As these articles demonstrate, it appears that many felt apprehension about racially or religiously dissimilar newcomers, and many white residents of East Atlanta would react strongly to political and demographic changes after World War II.

**Post World War II (1945 - 1950)**

East Atlanta boomed in the aftermath of World War II. Immediately following the end of the war, housing for returning veterans and their families was of prime importance for federal officials in the United States. The Serviceman’s Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the G.I. Bill, was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and allowed for low interest, zero down payment home loans for returning servicemen. The loans offered favorable terms for new construction and enabled veterans and their families to leave crowded urban apartments and move to existing or newly constructed homes in the suburbs. Americans were eager to return to some semblance of normalcy after a time of crisis. Suburban environments allowed families to feel safe as the carefully crafted, uniform neighborhoods were built to offer comfort and security to a war-weary populace.

East Atlanta followed national trends in residential development after World War II. In 1946, Unit 1 of the Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision offered 33 new parcels in the area, bounded by Rockland Drive SE to the north, Clifton Road SE to the west, Flat Shoals Road SE to the south, and Marshalls Lane SE to the east. In 1947, 38 parcels were built by D.P. and G.W. Marbut, bounded by Maynard Terrace SE to the west, Van Vleck Avenue SE to the south, and Ora Avenue SE to the east. During this time, DeKalb County as a whole was transitioning from a rural, underdeveloped area to one that was largely suburbanized and included all of the conveniences found in downtown Atlanta.

The following subdivisions were created and lots within them were offered for sale between 1945, when residential construction resumed following World War II, and 1961, when new residential development in East Atlanta slowed.

- **The Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, Unit 1** (1946), developed by an unknown individual with 33 parcels (Figure #37).
- **T.H. Crowe Subdivision** (1946), developed by Thomas and Cornelia Crowe with 7 parcels (Figure #38).

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• Alexander & Tatum Subdivision (1946), developed by an unknown individual with 97 parcels (Figure #39).
• D.P. & G.W. Marbut Subdivision (1947), developed by D.P. and G.W. Marbut with 38 parcels (Figure #40).
• Bouldercrest Subdivision, Unit 1 (1947), developed by E.H. Sims with 37 parcels (Figure #41).
• Eastwood Subdivision, Unit 1 (1949), developed by an unknown individual with 192 parcels (Figure #42).
• The Lona Heights Subdivision (1949), developed in 1949 by owner Martin with 16 parcels (Figure #43).
• Eastwood Subdivision, Unit 2 (1950), developed by an unknown individual with 4 parcels (Figure #44).
• Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, Unit 2 (1951), developed by an unknown individual with 37 parcels (Figure #45).
• Moreland Estates Subdivision (1954), developed by an unknown individual and surveyed by Watts & Browning with 39 parcels (Figure #46).
• Eastwood Forest Subdivision (1961), developed by G.W. Adair with 25 parcels (Figure #47).
• East Village Flats Condominiums (1961), developed by an unknown individual with 12 parcels (Figure #48).

Numerous businesses served these new residents of East Atlanta and advertised all types of goods and services in local papers and newsletters. The East Atlanta News contained a number of advertisements for local businesses. The January 6, 1948 issue promoted made-to-order rings from A.O. Harvey, located at 1261 Glenwood Avenue SE, ice cream made fresh daily at O.K. Drug Company, located at 494 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, and dressmaking by Mrs. Mabel Gillespie at 1356 May Avenue SE (Attachment #10).89 Residents could have poultry delivered “live or dressed” by Paul Timbs Poultry Market located at 1308 Glenwood Avenue SE, purchase Venetian blinds from Excel Venetian Blind Company at 248 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, or buy fertilizer from Holt Feed & Seed Company located at 1271 Glenwood Avenue SE.90 Advertisements by automobile-related businesses underscore East Atlantans’ increasing reliance on private automobiles during this time period. The same January 6, 1948 issue of the East Atlanta News, included advertisements for Simpson Tire Company at 550 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, East Atlanta Taxicabs located at 495 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, T.R. Jaynes Auto Parts and Service located at 1129 Memorial Drive SE, and East Atlanta Garage located at 530 Flat Shoals Avenue SE.91

New neighborhood services and community resources were also opening to accommodate the growing population. In 1948, the Atlanta Public School System (APS) opened Murphy High School, located at 256 Clifton Street SE, to address overcrowding at the Boys High School, Girls High School, and Tech High School. The three latter schools have always been located outside of the District, but Murphy High School was part of the District until it was separated from the rest of East Atlanta by the construction of I-20. Boys High School and Tech High School merged in 1947 to form Henry W. Grady High School. That same year, Girls High School was renamed Roosevelt High School and began accepting both male and female students. In 1949, the 3,000-square foot East Atlanta Library branch opened at 457 Flat Shoals Avenue SE for circulation. Clement J. Ford was the architect and Central Construction Company was the builder.92 Although the Director of Atlanta Public Library System, John Settlemeyer, called for

90 Ibid.
91 Ibid.
“people from all walks of life to patronize it,” the Atlanta Public Library System was segregated and the East Atlanta Library branch only served the white residents of the community (Attachment #11). The library’s dedication was held on December 5, 1949, and it was formally accepted into the Atlanta Public Library System by the mayor of Atlanta, William B. Hartsfield. This building is still extant in the District, but is currently used for office space. One day later the West Hunter branch library, built to serve the black community, opened approximately six miles west of the District.

Construction for Unit 1 of the Eastwood Subdivision began in 1949. Planned with more than 150 parcels, this subdivision is bounded by situated by Gresham Avenue SE to the west, Greenleaf Road SE to the south, Cloverdale Drive SE to the east, and Oakfield Drive SE to the north. New development in the District in the mid-twentieth century concentrated around the East Atlanta Village, whose most prominent building was the East Atlanta Bank (Flatiron building). By the end of 1949, 500 new homes had been built in East Atlanta, all within a few blocks of the East Atlanta Bank. By this time property values in the District were 200 percent higher than they were in 1927. These new houses were built as both infill and as whole streets of new development, and, like other post-World War II suburbs, they included many American Small Houses. In addition, ten businesses opened in 1949 within one block of East Atlanta Bank. One was the A&P grocery store, which expanded to accommodate the area’s growing population, moving from 486 Flat Shoals Avenue SE to a larger building at 470 Flat Shoals Avenue SE.

By 1950, there were approximately 15,000 residents in East Atlanta. Growth of the neighborhood was reflected in the membership and expansion of Martha Brown United Methodist Church. Between 1943 and 1948, 702 members were added to the church roster (Attachment #12). To accommodate the growing congregation, in 1946 the church purchased four lots on the corner of Metropolitan and Moreland Avenues for a new parsonage; three years later, a vacant lot next to the Educational Annex was purchased, and in 1951, a new Educational Unit was built (Attachment #13).


A number of significant events occurred in the latter half of the twentieth century that dramatically altered the demographics and landscape of East Atlanta. These include the fight for Civil Rights and desegregation, the construction of I-20, white flight, and finally, gentrification.

As in the past, growth and changes in East Atlanta were reflected in her churches. Between 1949 and 1965, three Baptist churches opened within the District, two of which serve primarily black congregations and one of which is primarily white. Powell Baptist Church was constructed in 1949 and is located at 530 Clifton Street, First Mount Pleasant Baptist Church was constructed in 1958 and is located at 816 Maynard Terrace SE, and Calvary Baptist Church was constructed in 1965 and is located at 1626 Flat Shoals Road SE. The expansion of black congregations in the District was a reflection of the demographic changes that so many white East Atlantan’s had anticipated before World War II.

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93 Herman Hancock, “East Atlanta Unit Dedicated at Ceremonies,” *The Atlanta Constitution*. December 6, 1949. Attachment #11.
96 Ibid. 83.
97 Ibid. 75.
99 Ibid.
Civil Rights and Desegregation

The U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 and reaction in DeKalb County was swift. The white flight that occurred in the county as a whole and in East Atlanta specifically closely mirrored spatial and demographic transformations that reshaped metropolitan populations across the United States. Fearful of social change and the forced integration of public schools, more white families began moving out of urban areas to the suburbs. By doing so, they could enroll their children in public schools that served all white neighborhoods, or into private schools, which were not impacted by the new desegregation law.

Although white families were beginning to leave the District, builders continued to develop subdivisions in East Atlanta, and began offering more choices in house type. Construction began on Unit 2 of Eastwood Subdivision in 1950, bounded by Gresham Avenue SE to the west, Oakfield Drive SE to the south, Stokeswood Ave SE to the east, and Gracewood Avenue SE to the north. In 1951, construction began on Unit 2 of the Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, bounded by Rockland Drive SE to the south, Hillburn Drive SE to the east, and Settle Circle SE to the west and north. Construction of Moreland Estates followed three years later, which is bordered by Brownwood Avenue SE to the west, Happy Valley Trail SE to the south, and Hillwood Court SE to the east.

The commercial sector also continued to grow. The first suburban location of Sunshine Department Store opened in 1951 next to the library on Flat Shoals Avenue. Sunshine was a popular business in Atlanta and offered discounted goods for families. In 1954, Jacob’s Drugs opened an East Atlanta location at 485 Flat Shoals Avenue. The original downtown Atlanta location was famous as the first store to sell Coca-Cola. Families frequently visited the East Atlanta location to buy cherry flavored Coca-Cola and school supplies.101

In 1959, East Atlanta High School opened at 1920 Mary Dell Drive inside the District to compensate for overcrowding at Murphy High School and Roosevelt High School. The school was later renamed Thurgood Marshall Middle School, and is still extant but currently used as a storage facility for the APS. Between 1961 and 1963, although the exact date is unknown, the current U.S. Post office that serves the District was opened at 1273 Metropolitan Avenue SE. This International building clearly demonstrating a break with traditional, older building styles.

In the spring of 1961, the Atlanta Board of Education turned its attention to the question of school desegregation. Between May 1 and May 15, 1961, in compliance with a court order and after careful planning and the creation of a detailed and complex set of regulations, the Board opened the door for black students to apply to transfer to majority white schools within the district. There were 268 applications distributed to black students throughout the system during the two week period, but of those only nineteen were completed and filed with the principals per the Board regulations. Of the nineteen transfer applications submitted, only ten were approved for the 1961-62 school year. This system of applying for transfers was called the “freedom of choice” program. This program technically desegregated Atlanta’s public school system, but did little to foster real integration within the system.102

Four high schools, one in each quadrant of the city, were designated as the high schools that would accept black student transfers in each geographic area. Murphy High School was one of the four designated schools. Brown High School, Grady High School, and Northside High School were the other

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three designated schools. Two of the ten applicants were assigned to Murphy High School, both female, one a rising 11th grader and one a rising 12th grader. Detailed “security and precautionary measure” guidelines were issued to each of the four schools in advance of the first day of school. These guidelines arranged in advance transportation to and from school and the use of eating and toilet facilities during school hours. The assignment of homerooms, teachers, and class seating was also determined in advance of the beginning of the school year.

On August 30, 1961, the first day of school for the 1961-1962 school year, Murphy High School in East Atlanta was one of the first four schools in the APS to integrate (Figure 18). No cameras or radios were permitted inside any of the four schools on the first day and plain-clothes police officers were assigned to each building to enforce the Board’s regulations. Although the APS did not complete integration until a full seven years after the Brown v. Board ruling, the first day of the 1961-62 school year at these four school was noted in the national press as concluding without incident. In the months leading up to this event, planning by the Organizations Assisting Schools (OASIS), a coalition made up of four dozen community groups that organized and facilitated workshops and meetings to help anxious white parents and residents with the transition, eased the outward appearance of tensions. No violent incidents of racial hostility were reported by the press on the first day of school at Murphy High School.

In a press conference on August 30th, President John F. Kennedy congratulated city officials, parents, students, and citizens for their “responsible, law-abiding manner” at handling school desegregation, and urged other communities to “look closely at what Atlanta has done” with “courage, tolerance, and, above all, respect for the law.” However, students Martha Ann Holmes and Rosalyn Walton, the two black students transferred to Murphy, later reported that over the course of the school year they were ostracized, discouraged by school officials from participating in extra-curricular activities or attending school events, and subjected to both verbal and physical attacks by their white classmates.

The history of school desegregation in 1960s Atlanta was less violent than many other Southern cities, such as Memphis, Little Rock, and Birmingham. This was likely the result of Atlanta’s central role in the Civil Rights Movement. As Atlanta was home to many civil rights leaders, civil rights organizations maintained high visibility and the large membership rosters needed to mobilize around issues like housing, education, employment, and voting rights. Organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Citizens Committee for Better City Planning were able to successfully rally black voting power to build schools and defeat legislation that would have further disenfranchised the black community. Due to the voting power of black Atlantans, and the pressure of civil rights organizations, white moderate politicians sought ways to reconcile the desire of black citizens to improve their living conditions while calming the fears of the white populace. Prior to the mid-twentieth century, black residents used their voting power to influence white candidates rather than challenge the existing political system. However, as a result of strong organizing and state district reapportionment in the 1960s, black voters were able to gradually change the status quo through voting.

Interstate Construction and White Flight

The construction of I-20 began in earnest in 1960, four years after the passage of the 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act. The route through DeKalb County bisected the area where much of the Battle of Atlanta was fought, including Leggett’s Hill located at the present-day intersection of Moreland Avenue and I-20. Leggett’s Hill was the highest ground between Atlanta and Decatur and the most important strategic position in the battle.\(^\text{110}\) The construction of I-20 altered parts of East Atlanta and forever severed the northern portion of the neighborhood from the rest of the District.

As I-20 crosses Moreland Avenue, it closely follows the natural pattern of Sugar Creek but cuts through both Flat Shoals Road and Fayetteville Road before continuing east. After the construction of I-20, East Atlanta was bounded to the north and the east by the interstate, and was separated from Murphy High School and the area where Fayetteville Road and Flat Shoals Road intersect. While children in the District continued to attend Murphy High School, they no longer had direct street access to the school and presumably were forced to rely of buses or cars to get to and from classes every day.

Despite the disruption of the interstate, some residential construction still continued in the District. In 1961, the Eastwood Forest Subdivision began construction and offered 25 plats. This subdivision is distinct in the District, centering on the double cul-de-sac of Cedarbrook Court. American Small Houses were still being built at this time, but Ranches and Split Level types were also gaining popularity and are featured prominently in the Eastwood Forest Subdivision.

Highways and roads have been used as an instrument to segregate Atlanta for decades, typically resulting in poor outcomes for those with limited financial resources to move. At the same time, creative and exploitative zoning and planning strategies were widely utilized by those in power in the city to segregate by race, and sometimes by class. Blockbusting and redlining activities were widespread and used by real estate and banking professionals in a number of areas in Atlanta to take advantage of both white and black families, and although no evidence of formal blockbusting or redlining practices was found in the District, less formal methods were likely used by white residents, churches, and community organizations to resist black families moving into the neighborhood.

The Fair Housing Act of 1968 was established to protect buyers and renters from discrimination. As a result, many black families were assisted in purchasing homes in East Atlanta. In fact, between 1960 and 1970 the nonwhite population of DeKalb County increased by 157 percent.\(^\text{111}\) In reaction, many white families then sold their homes at record losses and relocated to homogeneous, white neighborhoods that were not impacted by blockbusting and federal policies that would negatively impact their property values.

Unsurprisingly, the construction of I-20, completed in 1962, through East Atlanta exacerbated the demographic shift in the neighborhood. With the northern portion of the neighborhood severed, and the remaining area disjointed, white flight out of East Atlanta increased. Even though desegregation in East Atlanta had been largely peaceful, white flight here followed a similar pattern to other neighborhoods. As middle-class white families moved out and middle and lower income black families moved in, the District began to experience economic decline. An illustration of the rapid pace of demographic shifts in East Atlanta in the late 1960s is found in the shift of racial make-up of East Atlanta High School between 1969 and 1971. When the 1969-70 school year began, East Atlanta High School was 70% white

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and 30% black. By the beginning of the 1970-71 school year, that racial mix had shifted to 70% black and 30% white.¹¹²

Many local businesses closed as retail sales declined and criminal activity increased. Some businesses made attempts to adapt. The Madison Theatre, located at 496 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, was a jewel to the residents of East Atlanta when it opened in 1927, but by 1970 the theatre was a mattress factory and warehouse.¹¹³ Many storefronts once occupied by pharmacies, dime stores, and other thriving businesses were converted into storefront churches. So many of these churches appeared, in fact, that a new resident inquired if East Atlanta was being planned as a religious district.¹¹⁴ However, black entrepreneurs found opportunities in the business district as white-owned businesses closed. Reverend Willis Mitchell was a baker for several years at 490 Flat Shoals Avenue SE, originally home to Olson’s Bakery. When Olson’s white owners put the property up for sale in 1969, Reverend Mitchell purchased the business and renamed it Willis’ Bakery, becoming the first black-owned business in the District.¹¹⁵

**Early Gentrification**

By 1980, East Atlanta’s population had dropped 15 percent from 1970.¹¹⁶ The decline in population and businesses left some buildings in the commercial section in disrepair (Figures #19 and 20). However, East Atlanta’s deterioration was not as severe as other in-town neighborhoods. The District maintained a higher median household income, and the housing stock remained mainly owner occupied and in good condition.¹¹⁷

In the early 1980s, residents started organizing to improve the neighborhood and investors began to see the potential of East Atlanta, which boasts a rich history and close proximity to downtown Atlanta. In 1985, Mayor Andrew Young held a press conference at the DeKalb Federal Savings & Loan Association to celebrate revitalization efforts, in conjunction with the East Atlanta Merchant Association and the East Atlanta Neighborhood Association. In that same year, the city was awarded a Community Development Block Grant for improvements in the business sector.¹¹⁸ According to long-time resident Charles Turner, gentrification in the District began in this period, and as he recalled, many of the new store owners in East Atlanta Village in the 1980s were young, white, and new to the area.

**Twenty-First Century (2000 - Present)**

Today, East Atlanta continues to experience a dramatic shift in its economic and racial makeup. Revitalized commercial areas and landscapes have drawn many new, middle-income residents to the District seeking trendy, up-and-coming urban addresses. As early as the 1990s, East Atlanta Village had become a “party Village,” according to Charles Turner. In 2007 and 2008, East Atlanta was voted ”Best Neighborhood” by readers of the Atlanta weekly newspaper *Creative Loafing*, highlighting the East Atlanta Beer Festival, the East Atlanta Village Strut, and the East Atlanta Farmers Market. All are annual neighborhood events that support local foundations and businesses.

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¹¹⁸ Ibid, Appendix: 12.
Although positive press and new residents are beneficial to the neighborhood, this change has not come without problems. Increasing gentrification often prices lower income residents and fixed-income senior citizens out of the neighborhood, which threatens the diversity of the area.

Between 1990 and 2000, the black population of East Atlanta decreased by 20 percent and the white population increased by 31 percent. In that same time frame, the median family income increased 68 percent to $34,630. In 2015, the median household income was $50,596, and the average price for a house in East Atlanta has risen steadily since the late 1990s. The City of Atlanta’s neighborhood profile describes East Atlanta as stable, with 85 percent of family and commercial parcels evaluated as in good condition. Proof of more dramatic shifts in the economic and racial makeup of East Atlanta is anticipated from the 2020 Census.

The recent history of East Atlanta reflects the trends experienced by the country as a whole: Post World War II housing boom, highway disruption, and urban decline through white flight. However, East Atlanta’s rise and reemergence as a vital neighborhood and important contributor to the Atlanta region is expected to continue into the third decade of the twenty-first century.

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SECTION 4

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register, a historic district must be more than just documented—it must be shown to have been significant in the past.

Significance for National Register eligibility is determined in four ways:

- association with events, activities, and/or developments in the past;
- association with people who were significant in the past;
- significance in architecture, engineering, planning, construction, and/or landscape architecture; or
- the potential to yield important information through archaeological investigation.

See the enclosed “National Register Criteria” for more information about the four criteria.

Using the “areas of significance” below, explain why you think the district is significant.

To be significant in a particular area, a district must have extant historic resources associated with that area. For example, most residential neighborhoods are significant in the area of architecture for the style or building type of the houses; commercial districts in the areas of architecture and commerce; entire cities may be significant in a number of areas. A district need only be significant in one area, although it may be significant in many areas. REMEMBER: You must be able to directly associate extant buildings, structures, sites, or objects to an area of significance.

A. Areas of Significance

From the list below, check the "areas of historical significance" that you believe may apply to the district. If you check "other" be sure to explain.

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B. Statements of Significance

For each "area of significance" checked above, provide a written explanation of why you believe the district is historically significant in this respect. This statement should stress the historical importance — not the history — of the district and the association of the extant historic resources to the area of significance. Indicate why you believe the district deserves to be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Be sure to place the district in its local and regional historical context; if possible, put the district in a state or national context as well.

Be sure to “make your case” as to why you think the district is significant.

NOTE: Do not confuse area of significance with historic function. Historic function relates to the use of a resource while area of significance relates to contributions to the broader patterns of history. For example, just because a church is located within a district, the district is not necessarily significant in the area of religion unless the church congregation made a significant impact or change regionally, statewide, or nationally to the larger religious organization or religious history.

The following questions should be answered for each area of significance:

- Why do you think this district is important or significant in this area?
- What event, person, or feature is most important in relation to the district?
- What physical features of the district (buildings, structures, sites, objects, landscaping, plan, etc.) are directly associated with the historic significance of the district and best illustrate or represent its significance today?

The following questions should be answered for architecture, engineering, or landscape architecture:

- Describe properties that are good examples of their style or type or represent types and styles found in the district.

The following questions should be answered for archaeology:

- What information has been or could be yielded from the site? Why do you believe this?
Statements of Significance

The East Atlanta Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development as a good example of an evolving suburb. Although the District has roots in the 1870s and 1880s, it boomed as a streetcar suburb from the 1890s through the early twentieth century, then developed into a quintessential, automobile-centric post-World War II urban neighborhood. Neighborhood plats and historic newspaper articles demonstrate that a series of individual settlements evolved into subdivisions and finally, into the neighborhood as it is today. Initially, East Atlanta began as a sparsely populated farm and dairy community, but in 1883 the creation of the “Soldier’s Home” streetcar line that traveled north to south along Moreland Avenue spurred the subdivision and sale of formerly rural properties. The District’s various development patterns are evident in sections with slightly differing lot sizes, setbacks, and street grid layouts. The earliest subdivisions were located just west and parallel to the trolley line and along the major east-west thoroughfare of Glenwood Avenue and the north-south thoroughfare of Flat Shoals Avenue.

East Atlanta’s development patterns are very similar to those of nearby Kirkwood and Grant Park. East Atlanta was conceived and marketed as a whites-only neighborhood for Atlanta’s growing middle class. A circa 1890s subdivision plat titled “The New Town of East Atlanta,” advertised by the firm of Carter and Evans, was designed to market the “New Town” and not only promised that “You will have no City taxes to pay,” but explicitly stated “We sell to only the best class of white people” (Figure #24).

The Metropolitan Street Railroad Company began construction on streetcar lines in Atlanta in 1883, providing access to the southeast Atlanta neighborhood of Grant Park. In 1891, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company began service to East Atlanta along what became known as the “Soldier’s Home” line, using horse and mule-drawn streetcars. This line branched south from the Fair Street/Arkwright Line, which followed present-day Memorial Drive, and travelled south along Moreland Avenue until it terminated at the Confederate Soldier’s Home located on East Confederate Avenue. In 1887, The Metropolitan Company began powering its lines with steam locomotives, but the Soldier’s Home line remained a steam dummy line for several more years.

Commercial and residential development grew outward from downtown Atlanta, following the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company as it extended its lines down Moreland Avenue. The first general mercantile store and post office in East Atlanta were also opened in 1883. In 1887 the Soldier’s Home line transitioned to a steam powered “dummy” streetcar line. The proximity and affordability of this transportation option provided an opportunity for those who worked in downtown Atlanta to commute from the District to their place of employment. As more and more businessmen, merchants, and their families left downtown, the attraction of developing commuter neighborhoods grew, sparking more land purchases and development in East Atlanta.

After the dummy streetcar line laid new track in 1890, the McPherson Park Company offered 103 lots for sale along the new line. The oldest homes in the District are located within this subdivision, including those along Metropolitan and Haas Avenues. Following the extension of the streetcar, Bungalows, many in the Craftsman Style, became more prevalent in the neighborhood. These were also common in other streetcar suburbs like Grant Park and Kirkwood. Examples of Craftsman-style Bungalows are abundant within the Brownwood Park development. The Brownwood plat shows a subdivision of property in 1922

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121 “New Town of East Atlanta” Advertisement Plat Map. Carter & Evans developers. circa 1890. Figure #24.
123 Ibid.
124 Ibid.
that includes four streets radiating eastward from the streetcar line on Moreland Avenue. Containing 238 lots, this subdivision surrounds the 13-acre greenspace of Brownwood Park.

After the first annexation of a section of East Atlanta by the City of Atlanta in 1909, commercial development increased in the District. One important commercial node, now called the Village, developed along either side of Flat Shoals Avenue at its intersection with Glenwood (formerly Welham) Avenue. This is where early businesses like the McWilliams Dry Goods Store (1883), Marbut & Minor General Mercantile store (1887), East Atlanta Bank (1911) and the East Atlanta Barber Shop (1913) were located, establishing this portion of the District as the main commercial node of the neighborhood.

The northwest section of the District, which includes the earliest subdivisions and the earliest commercial buildings, also reflects the District’s earliest developmental pattern. From the 1890s to the 1930s, this pattern included gridded streets and rectangular lots, with regular setbacks, sidewalks, and relatively narrow streets. While the street grid is regular, not all the corners are at right angles, reflecting the evolution of the neighborhood as separate developers bought rural properties and connected them to the grid. This pattern continued until the development boom of the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Immediately following the end of World War II, housing for returning veterans and their families was of prime importance for federal officials, and East Atlanta followed the national trends in residential development during this time period. The neighborhood expanded eastward and south from the commercial node of the Village, with new development filling in the majority of the District. New neighborhood services, community resources, and businesses opened to accommodate the growing population. The Atlanta Public School System opened Murphy High School in 1948 to address overcrowding, and in 1949, a new branch library opened at 457 Flat Shoals Avenue for circulation to the white residents of the community. One day later, a new library branch opened on Hunter Street, outside of the District, to serve the African-American community.

Some of the prominent house types that came with this post-war development boom were the American Small House, predominant throughout the neighborhood, along with the Ranch House and Split-Level, which were built during the late 1950s and into 1967, the end of the Period of Significance.

The East Atlanta Historic District is also significant in the area of commerce because its intact commercial buildings represent important phases of the District’s past. Community activity centered around businesses in the commercial nodes, where neighbors bought general merchandise, groceries, clothing, gasoline, and other commodities, and were able to interact with each other. Service-oriented businesses included pharmacists, barbers, auto repair shops and a theater.

The primary commercial node in the District, especially before the construction of I-20, was the Village (East Atlanta Village, E.A.V.), which developed at the intersection of Glenwood and Flat Shoals Avenues. Flat Shoals Avenue was, and continues to be, one of the main roads leading to East Atlanta, and followed a well-used bus line. The two buildings that established this node in the late nineteenth century were the McWilliams Dry Good Store (1883) and the Marbut & Minor General Mercantile Store (1887). By 1932, the Village had a number of important businesses, including the Piggly Wiggly, which occupied a new structure in the location of the old Marbut & Minor, the Madison Theater, Haynes Paint Store, and the East Atlanta Bank (now the Flatiron building).

What would become the commercial node located on Moreland Avenue SE began its slow transformation in 1892 with the establishment of the East Atlanta Methodist (later Martha Brown United Methodist) Church congregation in the area. The church building was built on the southeast corner of Moreland Avenue SE and Metropolitan Avenue SE in 1918. A second church, the East Atlanta Baptist (later Moreland Avenue Baptist, currently First Iconium Baptist) Church, was constructed in 1910 at 970
Moreland Avenue SE on the corner of Moreland Avenue SE and Sally Ave. Moreland Avenue SE began to evolve from a residential and church community to a commercial district in the early 1920’s with the addition of several businesses including D. P. McCorvey’s Barber Shop (435a Moreland Avenue SE), J R Bosworth Restaurant (435c Moreland Avenue), J W Turner Grocers (437 Moreland Avenue SE), and Ruby McWilliams Soft Drinks (541 Moreland Avenue SE). By the mid-1930’s there were three filling stations, two soda shops, a barber shop, a shoe repair store, a cleaners, a restaurant, and an A&P grocery store.

This commercial area on Moreland Avenue remained roughly the same size through the 1940’s with only the addition of a substation of the East Atlanta Journal (345 Moreland Ave SE) to the list of businesses. By the 1950’s this commercial area was growing with the addition of Shield and Huff Plumbing (349 Moreland Ave SE), Bob’s Radio & Appliance Co. (351-357 Moreland Avenue SE,) a Kroger Grocery Store (527 Moreland Ave), and a masonic lodge. However, the area between Flat Shoals and Metropolitan Avenues saw limited commercial growth with only a few filling stations located further south along Moreland Avenue near Ormewood Avenue. With the exception of the two churches, these buildings are not extant.

The East Atlanta Historic District is significant in the area of social history because of the dramatic changes this area underwent during the Civil Rights Movement and the desegregation of public schools from the late 1950s through the 1970s. In East Atlanta, white flight began quietly in response to the decision in Brown v. Board of Education in 1954. This exodus from the neighborhood resulted in a complete demographic shift by 1970. According to census records, in 1940 less than 1 percent of the population of East Atlanta was categorized as black, but by 1970 40 to 60 percent of the population of East Atlanta was comprised of African-Americans. This major demographic shift was likely sparked by the integration of Murphy High School in 1961, the first school to be integrated in the East Atlanta area.

The 1962 Negro Settlement Map shows that East Atlanta was considered a transitional area, meaning that it contained less than 50 percent Negro occupancy and/or more than 10 percent of properties were for sale (Figure #25). In the City of Atlanta, creative and exploitative zoning and planning strategies were utilized to segregate by race, and sometimes by class. Blockbusting and redlining activities were widespread in Atlanta and used by real estate and banking professionals to take advantage of both white and black families. There is no specific evidence, however, of blockbusting activity in the East Atlanta neighborhood as there was in nearby Kirkwood.

Under the Fair Housing Act of 1968, many black families were assisted in efforts to purchase homes in East Atlanta. Between 1960 and 1970, the non-white population of DeKalb County increased by 157 percent, and as a result, many white families sold their homes at record losses in order to relocate to homogeneous, white neighborhoods that were not impacted by redlining and other negative federal policies.

The East Atlanta Historic District is also significant in the area of architecture because of the variety of building types and styles that are represented in the District, including residential, commercial and community landmark buildings. Many of these are intact, representative examples of prevailing design and construction traditions in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1960s. East Atlanta contains various examples of architectural styles and types identified in Georgia’s Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings (1991). House types found in East Atlanta correlate to the development period of the neighborhood, and include one-story examples such as the Gabled Wing Cottage (1875-1915), Queen  

Anne Cottage (1870-1900), Bungalow (1900-1930), American Small House (1925-1955), and Ranch House (1950-1975). Typical two-story types include the Queen Anne House (1870-1900).

A few prosperous families lived in East Atlanta in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and their residences are high-style. One is the only building in the District already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Zuber-Jarrell House, located at 810 Flat Shoals Avenue SE (Photo #290). The Zuber-Jarrell House is Neoclassical Revival in style, which was popular from the 1890s to the 1930s. Almost every small town across the state has at least one example of a Neoclassical Revival house. The Zuber-Jarrell house, built in 1906, has a full height front portico with Ionic columns, a classical cornice with dentils, and a symmetrical front façade. Another Neoclassical Revival-style building in the District is the Martha Brown United Methodist Church, now known as Eastside Church, located at 468 Moreland Avenue (Photo #22). This community landmark building was constructed in 1914 and also contains a front portico with Corinthian columns, triangular pediments on the side, and a decorative cornice.

There is a single instance of the Mediterranean Revival style in the District, which only occurred in Georgia’s suburban areas during the 1920s and 1930s. This style is based on both Spanish and Italian vernacular country houses that were constructed in along the Mediterranean. The single example of this unusual style is 721 Flat Shoals Avenue (Photo #288). This house is asymmetrical with smooth stucco or masonry walls, a low-pitched roof with clay tile, and either a hipped or gabled roof.

East Atlanta is also significant for its intact examples of historic commercial architecture. Commercial buildings were constructed in the neighborhood from the late nineteenth century through the end of the Period of Significance. Two main commercial areas serve the neighborhood. One node developed along Moreland Avenue initially because of the streetcar line, though this area remained largely residential until I-20 was constructed. Once the highway opened, commercialization along Moreland Avenue increased dramatically. However, the only extant contributing resources in the Moreland Avenue commercial node are the standalone tire shop located at 503 Moreland Avenue and the Multiple Retail building next door at 1188 Glenwood Avenue, both dating from the 1950s.

The larger surviving historic commercial node is the Village. This area developed around these two main thoroughfares and the Georgia Power bus line extension that followed Flat Shoals Avenue. Buildings here date from the early 1880s to the 1960s, and exhibit a range of types and styles. The commercial types in these two nodes include the Community Store, Single Retail, Multiple Retail, Retail and Office, and the Corner Store types. The style of these buildings is primarily Stripped Classicism.

Other character-defining features of many of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings include in the District include simple rectangular forms, fronts that directly face onto the sidewalk, usually with large display windows, architectural ornament that is primarily on the facade, and parapet rooflines. Brick is the most common cladding material, and stylistic elements like brick corbelling and dentils are often added.

The District includes two International Style commercial buildings that were constructed after World War II. The United States Post Office located at 1231 Metropolitan Avenue (Photo #287) is an example of this modern style, which features a rectangular form, flat roof, large expanses of glass and lack of ornament. In many Georgia communities, the first International-style buildings were often public buildings, such as the post office, library, or school.
C. Exceptions

The National Register criteria state special conditions for listing certain kinds of properties usually excluded from the National Register including moved buildings/structures, properties less than 50 years old, birthplaces or gravesites, cemeteries, reconstructed buildings/structures, and commemorative structures (see enclosed “National Register Criteria”). If the district has a majority of resources that fit any of these exceptions, see “Additional Guidelines” number 12 on pages 28-29 and provide the information here. If the district includes any contributing resources that are less than 50 years old, be sure to describe and photograph them and explain why they should be considered “historic”.
SECTION 5

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

A. Sources of Information

The following is a checklist of sources that should be consulted to adequately research historic properties. This checklist is only a start. Please do not limit your research to these sources. Be sure to visit the local historical society, library, courthouse, and/or county archives for information.

Also refer to “WRITING THE HISTORY OF YOUR COMMUNITY” (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.); "DOCUMENTING A STRUCTURE IN GEORGIA" (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.); and "DOCUMENTING A STRUCTURE IN ATLANTA" (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.); available at www.georgiashpo.org for further guidance on the location of records, research techniques, sources, and interpretation of data.

INCLUDE A COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CONSULTED SOURCES (use HPD’s "How to Cite Sources of Information" guide sheet or the Chicago Manual of Style for format). 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)

_____ Census Records (Indicate the years of census records consulted)
   _____ Agricultural
   _____ Manufacturing
   _X_ Population

_X_ City and/or Telephone Directories

_____ City Records at City Hall
   _____ Building Permits
   _____ City Tax Records
   _____ City Council Minutes

_X_ County Historian (unpublished works, interviews)

_X_ County Histories/City Histories

_____ County Records at County Courthouse or on microfilm at the Georgia Department of Archives and History
   _____ Deeds
   _____ Estate Records
   _____ Tax Digests

_____ Gazetteers
___ Insurance Records

___ X __ Interviews (who, when, where, by whom)

___ X ___ * Maps and Plats (historic) - particularly useful are land ownership maps, bird's eye views, railroad maps, privately-owned maps such as plats and give location of the original

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

___ X ___ * Historic Photographs and Postcards—send photocopies and include date and location of the original

___ Personal/Family Papers (letters, diaries, recollections, business papers, and stationary)

___ X ___ Periodicals/Magazines (professional business, popular) - particularly useful are architectural magazines such as Southern Architect and Building News (since 1889); Industrial Index (since 1912); and the Manufacturers Record (since 1882)

___ Place Name Data (explain the origins of any place names associated with property)

___ X ___ * Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (located at local insurance offices; University of Georgia Map Library and at Georgia State University on microfilm)

___ Tax Digests (many located at Georgia Department of Archives and History or sometimes available at the County Courthouse)

___ X ___ Unpublished sources (thesis, dissertations, and/or family-owned papers)

NOTE: Do not overlook Internet sources of information. Entering names or keywords into an Internet search engine may access useful on-line sources of information. If Internet sources are used, please cite the web page or URL and the date accessed.

B. Photographs

At a minimum, photographs of the district must include:

1. At least one image of each discussed representative historic building (styles and types), structures, sites, and objects;
2. At least one image of all community landmark buildings (government buildings, churches, schools etc.);
3. Images of representative landscaping, streetscapes, and groups of properties showing relationships among buildings;
4. Images of representative noncontributing buildings and structures;
5. Images of the edges and surrounding area of the historic district;
6. Images of any contributing properties less than 50 years old.
7. Images of designated open spaces, such as parks.
Photographic Standards

- High resolution digital photographs are required and MUST be Tagged Image File (TIF) format (TIF). To achieve the necessary level of quality, photos should be taken using a recent generation digital camera (SLR or point-and-shoot) that has a RAW setting menu option. Photos should be taken using the RAW setting and then converted to TIF format files using a computer conversion process. TIFF size should be a minimum of 2000 x 3000 pixels and 360 pixels per inch (ppi). If the digital photos are not of sufficient quality, HPD will require them to be resubmitted. Please submit all photos on a CD or DVD. The digital photos must be numbered sequentially to match a printed set of photos and a photo key, which will be a map of the district (see below).

- In addition to the CD/DVD, please submit a 4x6 copy of each photograph on photo paper (not “regular” printer paper.)

- Photographs must be identified and dated. Please number photographs sequentially so that we can take a “virtual tour” of the district.
  - For printed photographs: label each photograph on the back with the photo number and street address or street name. Photographs may be submitted with the HDIF in an envelope or held together by a rubber band. Please do not mount the photographs.
  - For digital photographs: Create an MS Word document that includes the date the photos were taken and the photographer’s name. List all photographs sequentially by number using this format:
    
    Photo 1 of 30: 252 Broad Street; photographer facing west

- Photographs should be cross-referenced by number to one copy of the district map to create a photo key (see page 20 for example).

NOTE: There is no required overall number of photographs for larger districts—provide enough to give a good representation of the district (but remember: photographs are worth a thousand words!). In smaller districts of 50 properties or less, one photograph of each property (contributing and noncontributing) should be included and identified by street address. Thoroughly photographing the district will expedite the processing of the nomination. Photographs are non-returnable.

C. Historic Photographs

Provide photocopies or high-resolution scanned JPEG images of historic photographs of the district and indicate the date (approximate), location, and source of the photograph. Newspapers, scrapbooks, wedding albums, historic postcards, books, and advertisements are a few good sources for finding historic views of a historic property or district. Historic photographs help determine if the district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If historic photographs are not available, please explain the efforts made to locate them (HPD may be able to suggest additional sources).
D. Maps and Geographical Information

1. Location Map

Provide a location map to show where the district is located. Please use: www.bing.com/maps/. Be sure the map is sufficiently detailed, accurately scaled, and clearly printed. Please mark the boundary.

2. District Map

Provide two copies of the district map(s). The map(s) must be at the scale of 1” = 200’ and identify legal boundaries and/or natural or other physical features to properly indicate the boundary of the district. The maps must be easily reproducible (preferably black and white). Based on the size of your district, this map may need to be printed on oversized paper.

Computer-generated maps/GIS-generated tax maps (available from the county courthouse in the tax assessor’s office in the county where the district is located, and some regional or local planning departments) are recommended. They must indicate parcels/tracts, street names, street addresses, and building footprints.

If you are submitting a GIS map, provide a buffer zone of at least two (2) blocks or an equivalent distance surrounding the proposed district (see example of district map on page 20).

One of the district map(s) must be marked with the proposed district boundaries, contributing and noncontributing resources, and locations of photographs. Indicate the proposed boundary with a heavy line.

The second map should be unmarked for HPD use. This map should not include boundary lines, dates of construction, or photo numbers. The map should include street names, addresses, and building footprints.

Marked set of maps should include:
- The title of the map;
- The type or identification number and source of the map;
- Scale and/or dimensions;
- North arrow;
- The name of district, county, and date prepared;
- The name of the person or agency that prepared the map;
- The location of the photographs;
- The district boundaries;
- Contributing and noncontributing properties marked; and
- Date of construction of all buildings. This is especially important for mid-20th century resources. This can be done on a separate map if needed.

Contributing properties are buildings, structures, sites, and objects over 50 old that retain their historic integrity (i.e. look pretty much the same today as they did in the past). Noncontributing properties are those that are less than 50 years old or are historic properties that have been so altered that it does not resemble the way it did in the past.

Use one of these two methods to mark contributing and noncontributing properties:
Method 1
Mark contributing properties with a “C”
Mark noncontributing properties with an “X”
Mark historically vacant properties with a “V”
Mark currently vacant properties that have lost historic buildings/structures within the last 50 years with a “VX”

Method 2
Mark contributing properties with a green highlighter marker
Mark noncontributing properties with a pink highlighter marker
Mark historically vacant properties with a green highlighter marker and the letter “V”
Mark currently vacant properties that have lost historic buildings/structures within the last 50 years with a yellow highlighter marker

SEE EXAMPLE OF DISTRICT MAP PAGE 20

3. Sanborn Maps

Provide photocopies of the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of the district, if available. See enclosed “Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps” for information on how to obtain the maps.
SAMPLE DISTRICT MAP

Winnona Park Historic District
Decatur, DeKalb County, Georgia
Sketch Map

National Register boundary
Contributing property
Noncontributing property
Vacant property

Photo number and direction of view
Scale: 1" = 400'

North ↑
5. CHECKLIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Before submitting your Historic District Information Form, make sure that you have enclosed the following information. Use this as a checklist and check (with an X) the items that you have included. If you are unable to enclose an item, explain why on a separate page.

Sources of Bibliographical Information

- Bibliography
- Checklist of sources
- Supplemental research information (clear photocopies not originals)

Photographs (labeled and cross-referenced to district map(s))

- Representative buildings, structures, objects, and/or sites
- Streetscapes and landscapes
- Surrounding areas, edges of the district, and boundaries
- Photocopies of historic photographs
- CD/DVD of photographs
- Photo log

Maps

- Location map (www.bing.com/maps/)
- District map(s) with photographs, contributing/noncontributing properties, street names/addresses, building footprints, and boundary marked at a scale of 1” = 200’
- District map(s) unmarked for HPD use
- Photocopy of Sanborn Map(s) (if available)

Text

- Completed Historic District Information Form (hard copy and CD)
- Completed National Register of Historic Places Form (hard copy and CD)

Bibliography

*Atlanta Constitution.* “$90,000 in Sales Announced Friday.” June 18, 1921.


*Atlanta Constitution.* “Annexation Proposal to Be Heard Tuesday.” June 9, 1927.

*Atlanta Constitution.* “Atlanta’s Growing Suburbs.” April 19, 1885.


*Atlanta Constitution.* “Blow Your Own Horn,” says Carroll, as Editor of Marbut & Minor Magazine.” June 6, 1915.


*Atlanta Constitution.* "Church Dedication" July 17, 1887. Attachment #5.


Atlanta Constitution. “East Atlanta is a Busy Section in DeKalb County.” November 21, 1937. Attachment #2.

Atlanta Constitution. “For County Union Committee Pleads.” (March 27, 1909.

Atlanta Constitution. “Mammoth Piggly Wiggly Store Opens Today.” April 9, 1932

Atlanta Constitution. “Martha Brown Memorial Church to be Dedicated.” October 23, 1922.

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Atlanta Journal-Constitution. Figure 19 East Atlanta Hardware – AJC – no date – Citation. Atlanta Journal-Constitution Photographic Archives. Special Collections and Archives, Georgia State University Library, accessed April, 2017, http://digitalcollections.library.gsu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/atlphotos/id/7423.


City of Atlanta, Department of Community Development, Bureau of Planning, “East Atlanta: Commercial Revitalization Project,” Atlanta, 1985, 13.


Ecke, Melvin W. From Ivy Street to Kennedy Center: A Centennial History of Atlanta Public School System. Atlanta Board of Education. 1972.


Herman Hancock, “East Atlanta Unit Dedicated at Ceremonies,” The Atlanta Journal, December 6, 1949. Attachment #11.


Lane Brothers. Figure 16 East Atlanta Bank – 06/06/1956. Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, 1920-1976. Photographic Collection, Special Collections and Archives, Georgia State University Library, accessed April 2017, http://digitalcollections.library.gsu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/lane/id/4389.


Lane Brothers. Figure 17 Piggly Wiggly, ca. 1940s. Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, 1920-1976. Photographic Collection, Special Collections and Archives, Georgia State University Library, accessed April 2017, http://digitalcollections.library.gsu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/lane/id/14434.


New South Associates. Historic Streetcar System in Georgia. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation.


Vanishing Georgia. Figure 14 Loading the delivery wagon of Marbut & Minor Grocery, 1911. University System of Georgia.http://vault.georgiaarchives.org/cdm/ref/collection/vg2/id/4754


I have enclosed the above documentation with my Historic District Information Form/National Register form for the East Atlanta 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  04/25/2017
ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

The following additional guidelines should be taken into account in writing the history of the district, as appropriate. Do not answer the questions on these pages of the form; incorporate the answers into the history in Section 3.

1. **For each significant person associated with the district, provide a concise, factual biographical sketch which answers the following questions:**
   - When and where was the person born? When and where did the person die?
   - When did the person acquire or become associated with the district? For how long a period was the person associated with it?
   - What did the person do while associated with the district?
   - What was the person's occupation, profession, trade, or craft? (What did they do for a living?)
   - What were the person's avocational interests? (What did they do with their "free time"?)
   - What was the person's family situation?
   - What were the person's social, political, or cultural activities, or achievements, if other than their job?

   How does this person's activities and achievements compare to others of the time? in the area? How does this person's life "fit" into the larger scheme of local, state, regional, or national history?

**NOTE:** Copies of published biographies or obituaries may suffice for the biographical sketch. Be sure to include the full citation of the source of any copies of biographical sketches that are included.

Complete and fully documented biographical information is essential if you wish your district to be significant in terms of National Register Criterion B, "associations with important persons."

**PRECAUTIONARY NOTE:** It is difficult to qualify for National Register listing on the basis of association with an important person. You must be able to not only document the person's life but also show that history was significantly different in the community, the area, the state, or the nation because of what this individual did. Therefore, you must be able to put the person's life into the context of the larger history of the community, the region, the state, or the nation. Simply reciting the biographical facts about a person is not enough.

For example, the house of a mayor is probably not significant under Criterion B. However, the house of the founder of a town may be significant under Criterion B.
2. For each significant event associated with the district, provide concise, factual answers to the following questions:
   - What was the event?
   - When did it take place?
   - Who was associated with it?
   - How did this happen?
   - What occurred as a result of this event? How was history different because of it?
   - What physical features of the district today (buildings, structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, etc.) are directly related to the historic event?

Examples of significant events: the signing of a treaty, the founding of the community, the invention of something, the making of an important decision, significant alteration of a town’s plan, etc.

3. For all significant activities and developments associated with the district, provide concise, factual answers to the following questions:
   - What were the activities or developments associated with the district?
   - When did these activities or developments take place? For what period of time?
   - Who was associated with them?
   - How did they first occur?
   - What happened as a result of these activities or developments? How was history different because of them?
   - What physical features of the district today (buildings, structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, etc.) are directly related to the historic activities or developments?

Examples of significant activities and developments: the arrival of the railroad or major road, agriculture, milling, manufacturing, education, government, etc.

4. In the history, be sure to say something about the history of the district for each of the following major chronological periods in Georgia’s history, unless some other periodization is more appropriate for the district.
   - Prehistoric
   - Colonial (1733-1776)
   - Antebellum (1776-1860)
   - Civil War (1860-1865)
   - Reconstruction (1865-1870s)
   - New South (1880s-1910s)
   - Boll Weevil and Depression (1920s-1930s)
   - New Deal/WPA (1933-1941)
   - World War II (1941-1945)
   - Modern (after 1945)

Give the most attention to the period when the district was the most important and from which extant buildings, structures, sites, and objects date.

For each period, be sure to discuss who was associated with the district, what events or activities may have taken place there, and what buildings and structures were built.
NOTE: Be sure to concentrate on the period that begins the district’s significant history to the present. For example: if a residential neighborhood was developed between in 1920 and 1940, you do not need to begin with the prehistoric period.

Also, discuss the planning and development of the district:

Was the development of the district planned (streets, lots, set-asides for parks or other public uses, services, land use or ownership restrictions/covenants), or did the district just develop in an unplanned manner over time?

Did the district develop all at once in a relatively short time, or did its development take place incrementally over a longer period of time?

If development was planned:
- What was the original plan? Does the original paper plan (or map or plat) exist?
- When was it planned?
- Who planned the district (individual landowner, developer, other company [e.g., railroad or industry], public agency)?
- How well did the subsequent development of the district conform to the original plan? If different, in what respects, and why?
- How evident is the original plan for the district today? What physical features represent the plan?

Does the plan conform to a known type of historic planned development in Georgia (e.g., county seat with courthouse square, railroad town, crossroads community, suburb)?

What were the key or distinctive physical planning features of the district (e.g., gridiron or curvilinear street plan, rectangular or irregular-shaped lots, land set aside for parks or schools or churches, relationship to railroads or highways) and are these physical features still extant/evident today?

5. If you are documenting a district with agricultural resources, be sure to answer the following questions:
- What types of agricultural-related resources exist in the district and what are their approximate date(s) of construction?
- Who established it?
- Who were the subsequent owners?
- How long did it operate? How did its operations change over time?
- What crops were grown? What animals were raised? What agricultural products were produced? (And what are your sources for this information?)
- What was the economic impact of the agricultural production on the community? How did it compare to other in the area?

6. If you are documenting a district with industrial or manufacturing resources, be sure to answer the following questions:
- What types of industrial- or manufacturing-related resources exist in the district and what are their approximate date(s) of construction?
- Who established it?
- Who were the subsequent owners?
- How long did it operate? How did its operations change over time?
- What products were produced? (And what are your sources for this information?)
• What was the economic impact of the production on the community? How did it compare to other in the area?

7. **If you are documenting a district with commercial resources, be sure to answer the following questions:**
   - How large an area, geographically, did the commercial resources serve?
   - What types of businesses were historically located in the commercial area?

8. **If you are documenting a district with a mill or factory, be sure to answer the following questions:**
   - Who established the mill or factory?
   - When was it established?
   - How long did it operate? Did its operations change over time?
   - What was processed, produced, or manufactured? How did the manufacturing process work? How is the historic manufacturing process represented or illustrated by the existing buildings and structures? Is there historic machinery left?
   - What was the source of power for the machinery? How was power distributed throughout the mill/factory complex, and what physical features are left to show this?
   - How many people were employed? Was the employee force integrated? Were women employed?
   - Where did the employees live?
   - To whom were the products sold? Where and how were the products transported and/or sold?

9. **If you are documenting a district with institutions like churches, schools, or clubhouses, be sure to answer the following questions about each institution:**

   NOTE: Make sure you distinguish between the people belonging to the institution and the existing building, and focus on the history of the existing building. For example, if a church congregation was started in 1850 but the building was constructed in 1920, focus on the history of the church congregation when it was housed in the extant building.
   - When was it founded?
   - What was the size, enrollment, or service area of the institution?
   - What were its major historical activities? Who benefited or was affected by them?
   - How does this particular building fit into the overall history of the institution? Is it the only building associated with it? The most recent in a series? One of a complex?
   - Was the institution integrated (and when)? Is there an association with the institution and the Civil Rights Movement?

10. **If you are documenting a district with a cemetery, be sure to include the following:**
    - Describe the layout, landscaping, and funerary architecture and sculpture of the cemetery.
    - Dates when the cemetery was used.
    - In general, who is buried there (e.g. people of the town, people of a certain congregation, etc.)
    - Are there separate sections of the cemetery (e.g. white, African-American, Jewish, paupers, etc.)?
    - Are there graves associated with people of transcendent historical importance?

11. **If you are documenting a district with landscape features, be sure to include the following:**
    - Describe or document the historic as well as the current form or appearance of the landscape features.
    - Indicate when the landscape feature was created or established.
• Document who was responsible for creating or establishing the landscape feature (e.g. individual property owners, local club, philanthropist, government agency).
• Explain what purpose(s) the landscape feature served historically. Was it primarily aesthetic or related to the appearance of the district? Was it recreational or commemorative in nature? Or did it serve some other function such as conservation?
• Describe what has happened to the landscape feature over time: How much has it changed? How much of the original landscape feature has survived?

DO NOT OVERLOOK:
• Street trees in residential neighborhoods or downtown business districts.
• Sidewalks, curbs, and planting strips.
• Street pavements (stone, brick, concrete, dirt)
• Streetlights.
• Courthouse squares.
• Small public parks.
• “Unbuildable” land set aside formally or informally as parkland.
• Traditional recreational places such as swimming holes or fishing spots.
• Railroad or highway corridors or roadbeds.
• Unusual or distinctive natural features (springs, steep hills, ravines, rock outcrops).

12. Exceptions

If the district contains a majority of resources that meet one of the following special conditions, provide the relevant information below in Section 4, part c:

NOTE: The National Register does not list complexes of unrelated moved buildings that create a “museum setting” or a “false sense of history.”
• Buildings or structures that were moved from its original location;
• Buildings or structures that are less than 50 years old;
• Reconstructed buildings or structures; or
• Commemorative structures

12 a. Buildings or structures were moved from their original locations; explain:
• Reason for moving the building/structure. Was the building/structure moved as a last resort to save it? From what? What efforts were made to preserve the building/structure at its original location?
• Date when the building/structure was moved.
• Distance the building/structure was moved.
• Method of moving the building/structure. Was the building/structure moved in such a way as to minimize damage to its historic construction and materials?
• Discuss what was left behind or not moved to the new location (foundations, chimneys, porches, outbuildings, additions).
• Compare the current location to the original location in terms of geography, landscaping, vegetation, surroundings, etc.
• Provide a description of the character and appearance of the original location, its setting, and its surroundings.
• Include a map showing the former location of the building/structure and photographs of the former site of the building/structure showing where the building(s)/structure(s) were located, its
setting, and the surroundings of the property. Also, include one or more historic photographs of the building/structure at its original location.

12 b. For buildings/structures less than 50 years old or which has achieved its significance in the last 50 years, explain:
   - Why is the architecture, engineering, construction material, or construction technique of outstanding significance in modern history?
   - Why is the person, event, or activity associated with the building/structure of exceptional historical importance in the modern period?

12 c. For reconstructed buildings/structures, explain:
   - How has the building or structure been reconstructed? On what basis of authenticity was the reconstruction based?
   - Is the surrounding environment suitable to the understanding and interpretation of the reconstructed building?
   - Is there no other building or structure with the same historical associations or significance?

12 d. For commemorative structures, explain:
   - Is the commemorative structure itself as well as the person or event it commemorates at least 50 years old?
   - Is the significance of the person or event being commemorated well documented?
   - Does the commemorative structure have artistic or architectural significance?
   - Is it related to other commemorative structures or to a larger commemorative movement?
Ms. Stephanie Cherry-Farmer  
National Register and Survey Program Manager  
Georgia Historic Preservation Division  
2610 Georgia Highway 155, SW  
Stockbridge, Georgia 30281

Dear Ms. Cherry-Farmer:

As president of the East Atlanta Community Association, I am writing to relay our communities support for the drafting of a National Register nomination as demonstrated by a unanimous vote at the May 2016 community meeting. To further demonstrate our commitment EACA is sponsoring this exploratory effort to sufficiently document the community to determine the further ability and desire for the neighborhood to proceed with a formal nomination to National Register.

Georgia State University graduate students, under the direction of Professor Richard Laub, will be researching and writing the nomination this spring semester. As part of this process Professor Laub, along with yourself, have attended and educated the East Atlanta community at various functions to include both community association meetings and EACA Executive Committee meetings as well as East Atlanta History Night, which allowed residents to share stories, photos and artifacts of East Atlanta’s history. These multiple connections have allowed for both for an increased understanding of the process and a sense of inclusion from local citizens.

We appreciate any additional assistance you and your office can give our neighborhood toward this endeavor. Please let me know if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

Lewis Cartee  
President  
East Atlanta Community Association
| Figure 1 | Location full map               |
| Figure 2 | Location map north half         |
| Figure 3 | Location map south half         |
| Figure 4 | Annexation map                  |
| Figure 5 | Color year built map            |
| Figure 6 | Year location map               |
| Figure 7 | Contributing properties north half |
| Figure 8 | Contributing properties south half |
| Figure 9 | North half plat                 |
| Figure 10| South half plat                 |
| Figure 11| East Atlanta Village            |
| Figure 12| Photo Key                       |
| Figure 13| JW McWilliams Store - exterior  |
| Figure 14| Marbut & Minor Store - interior |
| Figure 15| East Atlanta Bank (Flat Iron building) under construction c.1911 |
| Figure 16| East Atlanta Bank (former Piggly Wiggly; former Marbut & Minor store) c.1956 |
| Figure 17| Piggly Wiggly (former Marbut & Minor store) c. 1940 |
| Figure 18| First Day of School Integration – Murphy High School |
| Figure 19| East Atlanta Hardware Store AJC no date |
| Figure 20| East Atlanta businesses with no cars AJC |
| Figure 21| Historic Martha Brown United Methodist Church 1949 GSU Library |
| Figure 22| Aerial of downtown connector, Atlanta, 1964, Historic Context Interstate Highway Systems of Georgia |
| Figure 23| Metro Plan Comm_Crsstwn bypass exprwy_1959_Hist Context Intstte Hwy GA |
| Figure 24| New Town of East Atlanta Plat Advertisement |
| Figure 25| 1962 Negro Settlement Map       |
| Figure 26| 1902 Atlanta, Georgia Streetcar Map |
| Figure 27| McPherson Park Subdivision (1890) Plat |
| Figure 28| G.W. Marbut Subdivision (1911) Plat |
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| Figure 30| J.W. McWilliams Tract (1915) Plat |
| Figure 31| Brownwood Park Subdivision (1922) Plat |
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| Figure 34| The Cloverlands Subdivision (1939) Plat |
| Figure 35| G.W. Marbut Subdivision (1941) Plat |
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| Figure 37| The Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, Unit 1 (1946) Plat |
| Figure 38| T.H. Crowe Subdivision (1946) Plat |
| Figure 39| Alexander & Tatum Subdivision (1946) Plat |
| Figure 40| D.P. & G.W. Marbut Subdivision (1947) Plat |
| Figure 41| Bouldercrest Subdivision, Unit 1 (1947) Plat |
| Figure 42| Eastwood Subdivision, Unit 1 (1949) Plat |
| Figure 43| The Lona Heights Subdivision (1949) Plat |
| Figure 44| Eastwood Subdivision, Unit 2 (1950) Plat |
| Figure 45| Flat Shoals Heights Subdivision, Unit 2 (1951) Plat |
| Figure 46| Moreland Estates Subdivision (1954) Plat |
| Figure 47| Eastwood Forest Subdivision (1961) Plat |
| Figure 48| East Village Flats Condominiums (1961) Plat |
Appendix 3: Photograph Log

Photos taken Spring Semester, 2017
By students of Class History 8700

Photo 1 of 307: 1226 Portland Avenue
Photo 2 of 307: 1233 McPherson Avenue
Photo 3 of 307: 1276 Oak Grove
Photo 4 of 307: 1281 Oak Grove
Photo 5 of 307: 1291 Metropolitan
Photo 6 of 307: 1292 Oak Grove
Photo 7 of 307: 1299/1295 McPherson
Photo 8 of 307: 1309 Metropolitan
Photo 9 of 307: 1294 McPherson
Photo 10 of 307: 1314 McPherson
Photo 11 of 307: 1317 McPherson
Photo 12 of 307: 1334/1338 Newton Avenue
Photo 13 of 307: 1348/1356 Ormewood
Photo 14 of 307: 1351/1357 Milton Place
Photo 15 of 307: 1380 Newton Avenue
Photo 16 of 307: 1382 Milton Place
Photo 17 of 307: 1406 May Avenue
Photo 18 of 307: 1424/1418 Van Epps
Photo 19 of 307: 1426 May Avenue
Photo 20A of 307: 453/441 Haas Avenue
Photo 20B of 307: 453 Haas Avenue
Photo 21 of 307: 463 Metropolitan Place
Photo 22 of 307: 468 Moreland
Photo 23 of 307: 570 Moreland
Photo 24 of 307: 582 Brownwood
Photo 25 of 307: 584 Moreland
Photo 26 of 307: 587 Stokeswood
Photo 27 of 307: 588 Brownwood
Photo 28 of 307: 592 Flat Shoals Avenue
Photo 29 of 307: 599 Blake Avenue
Photo 30 of 307: 614 Flat Shoals Avenue
Photo 31 of 307: 616 Brownwood
Photo 32 of 307: 624 Moreland
Photo 33 of 307: 628 Moreland
Photo 34 of 307: 653 Gresham
Photo 35 of 307: 657 Gresham
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Photo 39 of 307: 708 Flat Shoals Avenue
Photo 40 of 307: 711 Brownwood
Photo 41 of 307: 723 Flat Shoals Avenue
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Photo 45 of 307: 1257 Glenwood
Photo 145 of 307: Braeburn Drive street view
Photo 146 of 307: 1580 Braeburn
Photo 147 of 307: 1630 Braeburn
Photo 148 of 307: 1636 Braeburn
Photo 149 of 307: Clifton road street view
Photo 150 of 307: Clifton road street view
Photo 151 of 307: 612 Clifton road
Photo 152 of 307: 623 Clifton
Photo 153 of 307: 623 Clifton
Photo 154 of 307: 623 Clifton
Photo 155 of 307: 624 Clifton
Photo 156 of 307: 630 Clifton
Photo 157 of 307: Ora Avenue street view
Photo 158 of 307: Ora Avenue street view
Photo 159 of 307: 649 Ora
Photo 160 of 307: 652 Ora
Photo 161 of 307: Clifton way street view
Photo 162 of 307: Clifton way street view
Photo 163 of 307: Clifton way street view
Photo 164 of 307: Clifton way street view
Photo 165 of 307: 1191 beech view Drive
Photo 166 of 307: 1205 Hillwood
Photo 167 of 307: 1206 Stonybrook Drive
Photo 168 of 307: 1211 Beechview Drive
Photo 169 of 307: 1213 Gracewood Avenue
Photo 170 of 307: 1235 Beechview Drive
Photo 171 of 307: 750 Gresham Avenue
Photo 172 of 307: 752 Moreland
Photo 173 of 307: 752 Moreland
Photo 174 of 307: 752 Moreland
Photo 175 of 307: 757 Stokeswood
Photo 176 of 307: 792 Stokeswood
Photo 177 of 307: 798 Stokeswood
Photo 178 of 307: 856 Moreland
Photo 179 of 307: 936 Moreland
Photo 180 of 307: intersection of Brownwood and Gracewood
Photo 181 of 307: intersection of Brownwood and Hillwood
Photo 182 of 307: intersection of Brownwood and Ormewood
Photo 183 of 307: intersection of Moreland and Lyndale
Photo 184 of 307: intersection of Moreland and Stonybrook
Photo 185 of 307: intersection of Ormewood and Gresham
Photo 186 of 307: streetscape Beechview and Lyndale
Photo 187 of 307: streetscape Beechview and Lyndale
Photo 188 of 307: streetscape Beechview and Lyndale
Photo 189 of 307: intersection of Gresham and Gracewood
Photo 190 of 307: streetscape of Moreland Avenue
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Photo 192 of 307: 2236 Cloverdale
Photo 193 of 307: 2160 Cloverdale
Photo 194 of 307: Oblique of 2142 Cloverdale
Photo 195 of 307: 2088 Cloverdale
Photo 196 of 307: 2062 Cloverdale
Photo 197 of 307: looking to 2049 and 2055 Cloverdale
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Photo 199 of 307: looking to 2140 and 2134 Edgemore Drive
Photo 200 of 307: 2165 Edgemore Drive
Photo 201 of 307: View of sidewalk on east side of Edgemore Drive
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Photo 203 of 307: 969 and 965 Stokeswood Avenue
Photo 204 of 307: 1090 and 1096 Oakfield Drive
Photo 205 of 307: 780 Shadowridge Drive
Photo 206 of 307: 1317/1311/1327 Ormewood Drive
Photo 207 of 307: 718 East Side Avenue
Photo 208 of 307: 726 Pasley Avenue SE
Photo 209 of 307: 780 Flat Shoals Avenue
Photo 210 of 307: 1185 Oakfield Drive SE
Photo 211 of 307: 1194 and 1200 Oakfield Drive
Photo 212 of 307: 2077 Edgemore Drive SE
Photo 213 of 307: 2230 and 2224 Cedarbrook Court SE
Photo 214 of 307: 2182 and 2190 Cedarbrook Court SE
Photo 215 of 307: 1311 Lochland Road SE
Photo 216 of 307: 2118 and 2110 Stockbridge Drive SE
Photo 217 of 307: 2188 Stockbridge Drive SE
Photo 218 of 307: 2172 Stockbridge Drive SE
Photo 219 of 307: 891, 895, 897, and 899 Flat Shoals Avenue SE
Photo 220 of 307: 845 Flat Shoals Avenue SE
Photo 221 of 307: 835 Flat Shoals Avenue SE
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Photo 225 of 307: 738 Maynard
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Photo 227 of 307: 801 Maynard
Photo 228 of 307: 825 Clifton Road
Photo 229 of 307: 843 Clifton Road
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Photo 232 of 307: 907 Paoli Avenue
Photo 233 of 307: 908 Bouldercrest
Photo 234 of 307: 908 Winfield
Photo 235 of 307: 912 Winfield
Photo 236 of 307: 923 Paoli Avenue
Photo 237 of 307: 968 Stallings Avenue
Photo 238 of 307: 1350 Willow Place
Photo 239 of 307: 1361 Willow Place
Photo 240 of 307: 1660 Cecile Avenue
Photo 241 of 307: 1674 Flat Shoals Road
Photo 242 of 307: 1683 Flat Shoals Road
Photo 243 of 307: 1701 Cecile Avenue
Photo 244 of 307: 1715 Cecile Avenue
Photo 245 of 307: 1711 Braeburn
Photo 246 of 307: 1721 Braeburn

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Photo 247 of 307: 1744 piper
Photo 248 of 307: 1782 Piper Circle
Photo 249 of 307: 1788 Piper Circle
Photo 250 of 307: 709 Clifton Road
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Photo 252 of 307: 1030 Hillburn
Photo 253 of 307: 1055 Leah
Photo 254 of 307: 1101 Fayetteville Road
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Photo 261 of 307: 1522 Wainwright
Photo 262 of 307: 1555 Wainwright
Photo 263 of 307: 1571 Wainwright
Photo 264 of 307: 1587 Wainwright
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Photo 269 of 307: Elmhurst streetscape
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Photo 271 of 307: 1215 Fayetteville Road
Photo 272 of 307: 1232 Bouldercrest
Photo 273 of 307: 1246 Bouldercrest
Photo 274 of 307: 1619 Wainwright
Photo 275 of 307: 1373 Orange blossom
Photo 276 of 307: 1245 Bouldercrest
Photo 277 of 307: 1118 Fayetteville
Photo 278 of 307: 1282 McPherson
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Photo 283 of 307: 1310 Metropolitan
Photo 284 of 307: 1328 Metropolitan
Photo 285 of 307: 1340 Metropolitan
Photo 286 of 307: 1340 Metropolitan
Photo 287 of 307: US Post Office Metropolitan Avenue
Photo 288 of 307: 721 Flat Shoals Avenue
Photo 289 of 307: Sylvester Cemetery
Photo 290 of 307: Zuber-Jarell House
Photo 291 of 307: Brownwood park marker photo
Photo 292 of 307: 1820 Mary Dell Drive
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Photo 294 of 307: I-20 wall on McPherson
Photo 295 of 307: Moreland Avenue
Photo 296 of 307: demolished Skyhaven Elementary School
Photo 297 of 307: non-contributing residences opposite Skyhaven Elementary
Photo 298 of 307: 1283 & 1295 Elmhurst Circle
Photo 299 of 307: 1308 Sargent Avenue and adjacent properties
Photo 300 of 307: 2142 and 2134 Marshalls Lane
Photo 301 of 307: 1874 Flat Shoals Road
Photo 302 of 307: Historic Sylvester Cemetery
Photo 303 of 307: new construction and future development projects
Photo 304 of 307: 1960 and 1964 Nash Avenue
Photo 307 of 307: 417 and 411 Clifton Street
Photo 306 of 307: 564 Gresham Avenue
Photo 307 of 307: 1592 Van Vleck
Appendix 4: Attachment List


Attachment 2: Atlanta Constitution. “East Atlanta is a Busy Section in DeKalb County.” November 21, 1937


Attachment 5: Atlanta Constitution. "Church Dedication" July 17, 1887.


Attachment 11: Herman Hancock, “East Atlanta Unit Dedicated at Ceremonies,” The Atlanta Journal, December 6, 1949.


Attachment 16: Atlanta Constitution. “$90,000 in Sales Announced Friday.” June 18, 1921.


Attachment 21: *Atlanta Constitution*. “For County Union Committee Pleads.” (March 27, 1909.

The Dates of Our Story

- **1876 – May** – Church organized in a little house that was used as a rest house during the Civil War days.

- **1876 – May** – A Sunday School and Prayer Meeting group under the leadership of our first pastor, Rev. Sam Stinson, formed our first church fellowship.

- **1920** – The church house was destroyed by fire.

- **1923** – Rev. T.T. Gholston purchased a site at 119 Mayson Avenue.

- **1923** – A new house of worship was erected under the leadership of Rev. J.W. Tate at 119 Mayson Avenue.

- **1957 – October** – Rev. H. F. Shepherd was called to service as Pastor and led his first worship service on October 27, 1957.

- **1973 – December 2** – The church moved to 2589 Tilson Road.

- **1996 – September 26** – The church moved to 2600 H. F. Shepherd Dr. (formally Whites Mill East)

- **2003 – November 9** – E. Dewey Smith, Jr. was elected as the 22nd Pastor of The Greater Travelers Rest Baptist Church.

- **2009 – August 26** – The church moved to 4650 Flat Shoals Parkway.


The Pastors of Our Story

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev. Sam Stinson</th>
<th>1876 - 1877</th>
<th>Rev. B. J. Johnson</th>
<th>1917 - 1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Martin Scruggs</td>
<td>1877 - 1878</td>
<td>Rev. Clifford Holt</td>
<td>1918 - 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Peter James Bryant</td>
<td>1878 - 1879</td>
<td>Rev. Eddie Barber</td>
<td>1919 - 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Frank Evans</td>
<td>1880 - 1881</td>
<td>Rev. M. L. King, Sr.</td>
<td>1924 - 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Anderson Smith</td>
<td>1882 - 1883</td>
<td>Rev. J. W. Tate</td>
<td>1933 - 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Zimmerman</td>
<td>1884 - 1886</td>
<td>Rev. O. J. Moore</td>
<td>1940 - 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Paul Scruggs</td>
<td>1916 - 1919</td>
<td>Dr. E. Dewey Smith, Jr.</td>
<td>2003 - Present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
East Atlanta is a Busy Section in Dekalb County

View of some of the Handsome Homes Built Along Flat Shoals Avenue

Former Crosstown

The Atlanta Constitution (1881-1945) Nov 2 1937

East Atlanta is a Busy Section in Dekalb County: East Atlanta was...
There are four reasons why United States Tires will cut down your tire expense...

1. Because they are the product of one of the best equipped tire factories in the world...

2. Because they are the result of a thorough planning in the United States Tire Company, so as to produce a tire of the best possible qualities that will save you an immense amount of money, as well as the best quality of rubber... endless tires will be incorporated in tire...

3. Because, in addition to its excellent facilities, it is a fact that the United States Tire Company has the power to produce the tire, which is the very best, at a much more moderate price than its equals...

4. Because it is a fact that our tire is the tire to which all other brands are compared, and that it is the tire which you know to be the only tire...

UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY

WASHABLES FOR BOYS

The subject is seasonal. In a few days—when Spring has done with disappointments—Summer will be here—just as suddenly as ever, and you will say this is reasonable.

Our second floor, where Boys are taken care of, is the place for the Boys to go. The weather is just right for the Boys to go.

These are the regulation small boy styles: Russian blouses suits, sailor blouse suits, sailor Russian and Middy suits.

For Boys of a few more years, here are the linen or white deck suits, double-breasted or Norfolk styles—all of the new Spring fashion.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.
"BROWWOOD PARK"

SUB-DIVISION

LOTS IN THIS BEAUTIFUL PARK NOW READY FOR SALE

"BROWWOOD" consists of one hundred acres of beautiful virgin forest. The land is a high plateau lying on a splendidly situated and screened location being only 25 miles from "Five Points," a 45 minute ride to the heart of the city.

This sub-division lies on a beautiful north and south of the chief road, along South Market Avenue, & cleared.

"BRAVONWOOD PARK" is between Brownwood and East Amana, East Amana being the most active business and residential section while Brownwood is a strictly residential district. Owing to the restrictions that have been placed upon it, "BROWWOOD PARK" will always be exclusively a first-class residential section.

To reach this sub-division, take the Soldiers' Home car at "Five Points" and get off directly in front of the property at any of the streets shown on the plan.

These lots are beautifully located, every one of them being a choice and desirable site, and most of them are shaded by handsome forest trees, as illustrated herein above. The plans shown, were taken, after the leaves were off the trees, in order that a house and house view might be obtained of the lay of the land. Note how level the land is. Nearly all of the lots have a FRONTAGE of from 100 to 125 feet, the plat showing the exact dimensions of each lot. All lots have sufficient depth to allow ample space for a nice garden, poultry run, or other use.

THE PURCHASE OF TWO ADJOINING LOTS WOULD GIVE THE OWNER ABOUT HALF AN ACRE OF GROUND.

THE ENTIRE SUBDIVISION IS INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS, therefore an integral part of the city. This means that you and the children can enjoy every advantage of the city. This property is only two blocks from the elegant, sanitary school building that will be erected on Metropolitan Avenue, the entire length of the sub-division, and water mains have been installed on Greenwood Avenue across the entire northern portion of the tract, so that all cross-streets can be quickly connected up. Conveyance deeds will be made to the front of the property, and gas has been piped to the eastern section of this tract and will extend through the tract as it is built up. Electric wiring also extends to, and in front of this property, ready for house connection.

By reason of the building and other restrictions which have been placed upon this property, it will cause this subdivision to be BY FAR THE MOST DESIRABLE ONE ON THE

SHOWING FOREST GROWTH AND LAY OF THE LAND
Two trains daily between Altlanta and Columbus via A.

Per. No. $3.70.
Dr. Lyon’s PERIOD TOOTH POWDER

Tooth Powder
Any disease, poisons, and their effect on the teeth, gums, and general health of the body.

Chattanooga Program Has Novel Features

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND MILITARY DRILLS DURING WEEK’S SESSION.

Mrs. Toney Testifies

Says He Was Fired on By Young Telephone Operator While He Slept.

Eczema All Over Child’s Body

Half a Box of Cuticura Curved Her Perfectly.

Diseases of Men

Here’s a Real Offer

The Value Complete and also a guarantee for the price of the daily edition.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Dr. Lyon’s PERIOD TOOTH POWDER

Tooth Powder
Any disease, poisons, and their effect on the teeth, gums, and general health of the body.

Chattanooga Program Has Novel Features

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND MILITARY DRILLS DURING WEEK’S SESSION.

Mrs. Toney Testifies

Says He Was Fired on By Young Telephone Operator While He Slept.

Eczema All Over Child’s Body

Half a Box of Cuticura Curved Her Perfectly.

Diseases of Men

Here’s a Real Offer

The Value Complete and also a guarantee for the price of the daily edition.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Dr. Lyon’s PERIOD TOOTH POWDER

Tooth Powder
Any disease, poisons, and their effect on the teeth, gums, and general health of the body.

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READ THIS CAREFULLY.
That same year marked an important moment for the neighborhood. On October 12, 1928, East Atlanta marked its thirty years of progress by celebrating the arrival of streetlights in the business district (see figure 7). The realization of this project was attributed to the efforts of Councilman George B. Lyle. As Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Lyle began the evening celebration with the lighting of

Figure 7: Advertisement appearing in The Atlanta Georgian newspaper, circa 1928.
WIT AND WISDOM
By H. G. L.

One of our civic leaders has asked us to urge all merchant and shop-keepers in East Atlanta to keep sidewalks swept clean. If this is done, it will be seen that the City will keep our streets cleaner than in the past, and most of us remember what they look like most of the time. The City will not clean the walks, but will keep our streets clean. Start tomorrow and have YOUR walk swept.

Last of the Knock Knock:
"Knock, Knock."
"Who's there?"
"Amsterdam."
"Amsterdam who?"
"Amsterdam tired of these knock knock jokes that I'm sick of the next guy that pulls one."

Dickly: "My dad is an Elk, Lion, Moose, and an Eagle."
Micky: "Yeah, I saw him at the Fair last week."

The Golden Tornado of Georgia Tech last Saturday served notice to future opponents just what they may expect. Tech has a good fast line and a set of versatile backs who can do most anything with the old pigskin and it is possible that they may go through the season unbeaten. "Dutch" Koeneman (Old Koon) is one of the outstanding backs of the South and grows better every game.

In 1905 Atlanta had a total population of 284,000; 123,930 males and 160,070 females. Of this number 94,660 are negroes and 4,970 foreign born. Out here in our community we have nothing but plain old Georgia stock, practically none of the 24,000 negroes and few if any foreign born—just good, plain, middle class people, the salt of the earth, living in peace and happiness in Atlanta's best community. More and more people are finding this out all the time and we welcome the newcomers in our midst and invite them to join our church, schools and social activities.

George Waggoner, the Kingfish down at Ellenwood, who formerly lived in East Atlanta, says that he has to buy more groceries now than he did before he went to the farm, and showed us the list to prove it. He says he has one chicken and plenty of sweet potatoes but little else. He says that last week one of those college experts stopped by his place and, after looking about remarked that his method of farming, etc., were very obsolete, and pointing to a tree said, "Now I would be surprised if you got even one b'ushel of apples off that tree."
"So would I," remarked George. "That's a pear tree."

思 for the week: There are no easy terms when it comes to paying the piper.

WARD INFORMATION
For the remainder of the year residents of the old Eleventh Ward may apply for information on sewers, drainage and improvements, lights, etc., as follows:
- Sewers, Claim and Litigation Committee, Alderman Chan Murphy
- Streets, Parks, and Parks Committee, Alderman George Lyle

In order to get prompt action, these matters should be taken up directly with the proper committee. After the first of the year, naturally, new committees will be named, but until that time the above will be in effect.

PERSONAL MENTION
Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Indeck and Lucian, Jr., have moved to Macon to reside.

Mrs. S. C. Roby entertained with a theater party Thursday evening in compliment to Mrs. J. C. Low- ard, of Columbus, who is visiting Mrs. Wilmor Anderson at her home in West End.

Circles No. 1 and No. 5 of Martha Brown Memorial Church W.M.S. will sponsor a chicken dinner at Sterling's tea room Wednesday, from 11 to 1:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles Hubbard entertained the members of the Idle Hour Club recently at her home on Florida avenue. Prizes were won by Mrs. Glen Wilson, Mrs. L. W. Medcalf, low score, Mrs. Lillian Hock, honorary member, won hearts prize. Visiting guests present were: Mrs. H. W. Thompson, Mrs. J. S. Davies, and Mrs. Fred Jackson. Mrs. Emery Moore will entertain the club at the next meeting.

Mrs. A. S. Crumley will entertain the members of the Merry Needles Club today at her home on Beulah avenue, Sylvan Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam L. Crutchfield, Betty Jane Crutchfield and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sharp spent the week-end at Hartsfield.

Mrs. Pat Powell entertained the members of the East Atlanta Twelve Club recently at her home on Woodland avenue.

Odell Peasley, injured recently in a fall, is at Georgia Baptist Hospital.
A WARNING TO EVERYONE

By

Rev. W. N. Pratt, Pastor
East Side Tabernacle

My friends, we are reliably informed that there is an organization operating in our midst known as Witnesses of Jehovah, who teach all members of the sect to refuse to salute the flag of the United States of America as well as other teachings that are wholly un-American in principle and should be crushed out.

Since the act of saluting the flag involves no religious principle whatsoever, but is purely an act of patriotism to flag and country, it is no idolatrous act as the part of anyone, and only those not friendly to our great country would refuse. So beware, of whom you entertain at your door with harmless looking literature, posing under a cloak of religion, but really trying to undermine our entire social structure. Remember, there is no religious question involved in this; just anti-flag and anti-country by a sect that we have no room for in our peaceful, patriotic, Christian community.

SPECIAL NEWS FROM GORDON HIGH TWO

The High Two class at John B. Gordon School are selling coat hangers. They have asked all the children in other grades to help them by bringing coat hangers to school.

Miss Fields' First Grade has helped them more than any other class so far.

If any homes in East Atlanta have extra coat hangers, the High Two Class would appreciate it if you would send them to the school.
LUNCHEON

The Young Men's Class of the Meridian Avenue Baptist Church are sponsoring a luncheon at Storch's Tea Room on Thursday, October 23rd, from 2:00 P. M. to 3:00 P. M.

They promise to make this a luncheon that will be remembered with pleasure. The main course will be chicken, with all its accessories, and the price will be only thirty cents.

Let's all be there!

WHITEFOORD CLUB
FLOWER SHOW

The Whiteford Garden Club met recently with the president, Mrs. Owen Phillips. The club will sponsor a flower show October 22, with Mrs. J. H. Hendricks as chairman.

Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. Holen McArthur were presented vases for most beautiful exhibits during the summer months. Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. W. B. Carneal won the ribbons this month.

Two flower contests were enjoyed. Mrs. A. Cumming was welcomed as a new member, and Mr. J. T. Barnfield was a visitor. Misses Peggy and Edith Phillips, daughters of the hostess, and their friends, Diet Buxton, served refreshments.

NEW YUM YUM SHOP

The popular lunchette at 503 Flat Shoals, next door to Bart Maynard's place and formerly known as Frank's, has been taken over by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Peavy, and Mrs. and Mrs. E. M. Fenderburg, well known and prominent East Atlantans, who will operate this busy little cafe under the name of The Yum Yum Shop. They will continue to serve sandwiches, drinks, ice cream, etc., and invite friends to call in and see them.

Miss Annette McEwan, who has been ill for several days at her home on Metropolitan Avenue, is recuperating.

- Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Golden have moved into their new home on Boulevard Drive.
SUNSHINE BUTTER BINGS
3 1-lb. packages 39c
No. 21/2 can Monarch Apricots and 1 lb. Sun-
shine Devils Food Cakes—both for 44c

CHARLIE EVERITT
1455 Glenwood Ave.
Phones JA, 2848, 2849

LOG CABIN LAKE
Boulder Crest Drive
Open for Winter
Dancing - Eats - Beer
Wine - Soft Drinks - Smokes
Dine, Dance and Drink
Good Order Maintained

R. E. ARGO
Service Station
Cor. Fair & Moreland

Woco-Pep Gas
Tire and Battery Service
Washing and Greasing
Jackson 9408

MARBUT'S SANDWICH SHOP
1267 Glenwood Ave.
Sandwiches - Chili - Soups
Stews - Weiners - Beer
Cold Drinks - Smokes
Hamburgers - Curb Service

YUM YUM
SANDWICH SHOPPE
502 1/2 Flat Shoals Ave.
All Kinds of Sandwiches
Brunswick Stew - Weiners
Cigarettes - Hamburgers
and Ice Cream

BEDTIME STORY
By E. A. Miner

With my two brothers, I was going through the forest when we spied a big grizzly bear climbing a big pine tree, which had broken off about thirty feet above the ground. We decided the old grizzly must have baby cubs in the hollow of the old tree and waited. In a little while the old mamma bear came out at the top of the old pine tree, shook herself and, looking about, came down the tree backwards.

"We kept very quiet for a little while after she had scamped off into the big swamp, and then decided that while she was out hunting food, one of us would climb the big pine and go down in the hollow tree backwards, just as the old grizzly had done.

So I went up the tree to the top and waited a moment, while the wind whipped my shirt about my body, then down in the old hollow. When I went backwards I had told my two brothers to watch, and if they saw the old bear coming back, to yell to me in time for me to get out. About the time I hit the bottom of the hollow I heard them yell that the old bear was coming, and before I could start up, I heard her climbing the tree. I had found two tiny cubs in a bed in the tree and they were as scared of me as I was of the old bear. Down came the old bear backwards until she reached me, all crumpled down with a cub under each arm.

Finally she backed right down on top of my head, and, not knowing what else to do, I started yelling and caught her by the tail. This scared her so bad that she scammed right up to the top, pulling me and the cubs behind her, and then right down the tree, leaving me at the top with two cubs. I finally got down with them and ran home with my two new pets.

UNION MADE
FOR SALE BY
Betty's Place
326 Moreland, S. E.
Harry's Sandwich Shop
1272 Glenwood Ave., S. E.
Mac's Lunch Room
487 Flat Shoals Ave., S. E.
Log Cabin Lake
Boulder Crest Dr.
Two Point Soda Co.
327 Moreland, S. E.
JA 6708
Marbut's Sandwich Shoppe
1267 Glenwood Ave., S. E.
For the Best

COAL

Full of radiant glowing heat

CALL

J A. 3161

R. I. Thompson, Mgr.

Atlantic Ice & Coal Co.

Ambulance Service
Night and Day

WEST SIDE
FUNERAL HOME
Cor. Bankhead Ave. & Ashby St.
FIRST CLASS FUNERALS
REASONABLY PRICED

Memorials 300-2-3
With that care and service as necessary
in the honored we devote
our service.

J. Woodrow Fruit

HAZEL’S

BEAUTY SHOPPE
490 Flat Shoals Ave. WA. 51976
Reduced Rates On All
Permanent Waves—$1 to $8
Manicures 25c and 50c

ORMEWOOD GARAGE
GUS DeLoach, Manager
728 Moreland Ave. J A. 8496
Quick Repairs On Any Make Car
Moderate Prices
Acetylene Welding

PERSONAL MENTION

Circles No. 1 and No. 5 of Martha
Brown Memorial Church, W. M. S.,
sponsored a chicken dinner, at
Storch’s Wednesday from 11 to
1:30 o’clock.

Mrs. C. W. Hix will be hostess
to the Busy Bee Club Thursday at
her home on Metropolitan avenue.

Miss Dodgee G. Ganger entertained
the D. D. D. Club Tuesday even-
ing. The occasion also honored
Mrs. C. W. Hix, a recent in’t
present were Misses Daisy McCall,
Cora Lou Brown, Irene Terrell,
Evelyn Mccall, Isora Maynard and
Janice Jarrett and Meadames
Carl Evans, Homer Hatch, Charles
Parr and Charles Cox.
Prizes were won by Miss Evelyn
McCall, Mrs. Carl Evans and Miss
Daisy McCall.

Mrs. Charles Hubbard entertain-
ed the Idle Hour Club Thursday.
Prizes were won by Mrs. Glen
Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Medcalf and Mrs.
Lillian Bell. Visiting guests were
Mrs. H. W. Thomason, Mrs. J. E.
Davies and Mrs. Fred Jackson.
Mrs. Emory Moore will entertain
the club next.

The Church Builders’ Club will
meet Monday evening at 7:30
O’clock in the Educational Building
of Martha Brown Memorial Church.
Mrs. Fred Coolidge, Jr., will en-
tertain the group.

Mrs. A. S. Crumley will enten-
tain the Merry Needful Club Tues-
day at her home on Belmont Aven-
ue, Sylvan Hills.

—Mrs. and Mr. Sam L. Crutchfield,
Betty Jane Crutchfield and Mr. and
Mrs. B. A. Sharp spent the weekend
in Hazlehurst.

Mrs. Pat Powell entertained the
Atlanta Twelve Club Tuesday.

Mrs. R. E. Burnham, of Charleston,
was guest last week of Mrs.
R. G. Powell.

Full Line
HALLOWEEN
NOVELTIES

ARCHERS
Prescription Druggist
496 Flat Shoals Ave.
Jackson 2347-2862
We Deliver

TWO POINT SODA
Beer—Wine—Sandwiches
Drug Sundries
Patent Medicines
CALL

J A. 6708
For Quick, Free Delivery

W. W. ST. JOHN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Announce to his East Atlanta
friends that he is located at
140 Peachtree Arcade
(On Balcony)
Bring in your work for same
prompt, courteous attention.

CALL

Williams Coal Co.
WA. 3522
For the best coal at no
higher price than cheaper
grades.

920 Kirkwood Ave., S. E.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hufsa have re-
turned after visiting relatives in
Michigan and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Paul announce
the birth of a son, September
26, at Crawford W. Long Hos-
pital.
Cherokee Cleaners and Dyers

Appreciate your patronage and desire to keep you a satisfied customer by our high class of work. If you find anything not to your expectations, tell us—if satisfactory, tell others.

Cash and Carry
3 Plain Garments @ 1 Garment 40c
1 Garment 50c
(Three Day Service)
Call For and Deliver
3 Plain Garments $1.25
1 Garment 50c
1369 Glenwood Ave. MA. 6122

It Pays to Look Well
Four Barbers - No Long Waits
Shower Baths
COMMUNITY Barber SHOP
506 Flat Shoals Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nabors and Miss Virginia Moore have returned from St. Petersburg and Tampa.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Park and son
spend last week with his sister,
Mrs. Clarence Rowe.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Park and son
and Mrs. Kite Peck have moved
into their new home on Panthersville road.

B. H. Little Garage
General Repairs—Any Car
Acetylene Welding
1175 Memorial Drive, S. E.
Phones: Day JA. 8699
Night MA. 1382

DON'T DRIVE TO TOWN
To Buy
Chickens - Eggs - Produce
We sell just as cheap and invite
you to come by here first.

R. J. Evans Produce Co.
Country Butter, Milk, Cora Meal
454 Flat Shoals Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Garner, of
Stone Mountain, and Mr. and Mrs.
Joe Jason, of Lithonia, are occupying
their new home on Metropolitan Place.

PUBLIC COMMENT

East Atlanta News,
City,
Gentlemen:
I cannot help but write and tell you how much any advertising in your paper has helped my business. We had people come in from all parts of this section that had never before been in our shop. Both our assistants, C. C. Evans and Frank Mitchell, have remarked at the good results obtained. We thought you would be interested in knowing this.

Very truly yours,
J. P. Daniel's Garage,
224 Flat Shoals Ave.

Thank you! We are interested in knowing this and hope that you continue to keep your advertising before our readers.

Mr. H. G. Longford, Editor,
East Atlanta News,
City.

Dear Mr. Longford:
A copy of your October 2nd issue of the "East Atlanta News" was given me last week. I cannot tell you just how much value a page of this sort can be to our community. We have always been fortunate in having the true community spirit, but sometimes it has not been articulate. I believe your paper will furnish the leadership which will enable us to improve the community from a civic, spiritual and educational standpoint. Please put us on your distribution list as we are anxious to have a copy each week.

Very truly yours,
H. O. Burgess, Principal,
J. C. Murphy Jr. High School.

Many thanks, Professor. We hope that we may attain the goal you have set for us. Our columns are at the disposal of any and every movement for the betterment or improvement of Atlanta's great East Side. Your own communications on any subject will always be welcome.—Editor.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IN THE NEWS

FREE ESTIMATE
on Roof Repairs

All kinds of roofing, painting and guttering. General Repair Work.
Easy Terms

L. R. STARLING
CONTRACTOR
107 Gibson St, S. E.
WA. 4907.

Caldwell Radio Shop
532 Flat Shoals MAIn 4154
Authorized Dealer in
RCA, Philco and Zenith Radios
Good Used Radios
Service on All Makes at
Reasonable Rates
RCA and Silvania Tubes
Sewing Machines $5 Up

KEEP OUT THAT
COLD AIR

Use ARTLEY WEATHERSTRIPE
Patented Materials
Lifetime Guarantee.
They Eliminate All Air and
Water Leaks
Free Estimates

FLOYD BROS. CO.
353 Flat Shoals JA. 2366

East Atlanta Shoe Shop
Your Progressive Neighborhood Shop.
Work Called For and Delivered.
JA. 9904
1267 Glenwood Ave., S. E.

BART MAYNARD
Dry Cleaning—Shoe Repairing
The Oldest
Intact Business House
In This Section
3 Plain Garments
Dry Cleaned $1.00
504 Flat Shoals Ave.
WANT ADS

RATES
2c Per Word; Minimum Ad 25c
Phone Main 5573 and ad will be sent for.

Read THE CONSTITUTION; de-
divered at your door early every
morning, 50c per week. Get all the
news—with your breakfast. Call—
A. C. MALCOM
Main 3368

WANTED—Rooms or Apartment
In or near East Atlanta. Phone
MA. 6873.

FOR SALE—Late '31 Ford Coupe,
good condition; can be seen at 546
Moreland, S. E.—Belle Service
Station—$150.00.

FOR SALE—Old established gro-
cery and market business in East
Atlanta at a real bargain. Owner
retiring. Box 12, East Atlanta
Station.

WHEN IN NEED of a Practical
Nurse, call Mrs. T. H. Johnson,
JA. 7055-B.

Plumbing Repairs
Promptly and Properly Made
Reasonable Prices
Day and Night Service
JENKINS PLUMBING CO.
775 Lake Avenue  JA. 1838

Mrs. Owen Phillips was hostess
Thursday to the Whiteford Gar-
den Club.
Mr. and Mrs. Ole Garner have
occupied their new home on Clevel-
and avenue.

TRANSFER
LOCAL AND LONG
DISTANCE
Phone Main 5816
T. R. MICHAEL
1110 Fair St., S. E.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES:
MARSHA BROWN MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH
Rev. W. T. HUNNIGCUTT, Pastor
Church School (Sunday) 11:30 A.M.
Praying Each Sunday 11:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.
Young People Meet Sunday 7:00 P.M.

MORRILL AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. T. T. DAVIS, Pastor
Sunday School 10:30 A.M.
Praying Each Sunday 11:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.
Young People Meet Sunday 7:00 P.M.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 10:30 A.M.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
125 Moreland Ave., S. E.
Rev. A. M. WELLS, Pastor
Morning Worship, Sunday 10:45 A.M.
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Young People's Society 7:30 P.M.
Prayer Meeting and People's Service, Thursday 7:30 P.M.

EAST ATLANTA CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Rev. Raymond Black, Pastor
Sunday School 11:00 A.M.
Praying Each Sunday 11:00 A.M.
Evening Worship 7:30 P.M.

COME
EAST SIDE BAPTIST TABERNACLE
137 Flat Shoals Avenue
W. N. FRUIT, Pastor
Sunday School 11:00 A.M.
Praying Each Sunday 11:00 A.M.
Evening Worship 7:30 P.M.

CHOIR PRACTICE, FRIDAY
MORRILL AVENUE CHURCH OF CHRIST
Praying by Rev. W. D. McPherson
Bible Classes for All Grades 9:45 A.M.
Morning Worship 11:00 A.M.
Evening Worship 7:30 P.M.

ELectric Light Bulbs
15, 20 and 60-Watt—15c
Westinghouse Mazda Bulbs 15, 40 and 60-Watt—15c
Carton of 5—90c

EAST ATLANTA
PHARMACY
A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE
We Deliver  Jackson 1261

THAT WAS SOME MEAL!
Hat Lunches  Hamburgers
Wieners  Ice Cold Drinks
Cigars  Cigarettes
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Mac's Lunch Room
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Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Thompson and family, former residents of Virginia circle, N. E., have taken possession of their new home on Flat Shoals avenue in East Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were honored with a surprise house-warming recently and showered with gifts from friends. Present were Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, of Decatur; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Howard, D. P. Martin, William B. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Townley, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Trimble, Dr. and Mrs. Bennett Ward, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Holton, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Everett, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Win, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Clem, Miss Mamie Holton, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Corin, Mr. and Mrs. Coria Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Lyle, Mrs. E. F. Conner, Mrs. C. C. Crabb, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Shurly, Dr. and Mrs. Roy Y. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Minor, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cravey, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lendonkirk, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Cole, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Elderidge, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gafflin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Howington, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mrs. W. P. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Striplin, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mathews, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Geimer.

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Let me know if you need more prints of this 1936 edition, and the '48 and '54 last edition.
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From The Easy Chair

By H. G. B.

Old Gov. Stassen of points West thinks we can skip the next fifty years without a war.

No guarantees, you see. But he figures we can keep the wolf from raising a family in the vestibule.

You can stick your neck out further if you wish; but if he's to be that far away, his hat? A scrap of a page, he said, would fix 20 years history for the next thousand years. The last we heard of him was the last we heard of him. We're not quite so optimistic as Gov. Stassen. This history of corrosive agitation shows that we must lose an international season once every twenty-five years.

A stick foreign policy is something we have. We are usually fresher out of Europe, and now we can count on a diet and do the furnishing of the transportation.

Not even Gov. Stassen can write a ticket for the next fifty years. His prediction merely validates my statement that a man thinks what he hopes.

Back in 1929 I called the exact time of the second world war. So when Gov. Stassen starts throwing stinkers with the crystal ball he's muscling my caper. However, I won't go into the select circle of prognosticators, but I warn him that the secret of success is to predict nothing but flood, disaster, war, and a thirsty bit of famine. All but dreams eventually come true. When you are dreaming it is merely a preview.

I'll split Gov. Stassen's claim that I am a man who knows the next war. The reason is that peace is too numinous to be popular.

The Krauts still have some secret gadgets they would like to whisper into civilization's shell-like ear. Those boys are really genious to a fault provided it is their own.

So, Gov., I've discounted your fifty years of peace down to twenty-five. Although I never ran for office, I am psychic in all other things.

Now, how is the only way we can settle this thing between us. I'll make 1970 on the calendar and you draw a ring around it. If I get there first I'll rub it out.

POTPOURRI

Overheard: "I'm too heavy for tight work and too light for heavy work."

"That's the difference."

Mama: "Tell me, Senator Taft, what's the difference between Democrats, Republicans, and Americans, outside of the fact that one's in and the other's out?" Senator Goochland: "That's the difference."

Lose-sick fellow, about his girl: "When she sneezes, it makes Chopin sound like a hound; when she burps, Beethoven has to move over, and when she snores, it's like Westminster chimes."

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Old Tag Away
Don't throw away your old
1948 license tag. Save it for
the Boy Scouts. They hope to
collect at least a carload of
tags to raise funds for advan-
cement of Scouting, also to
return aluminum scrap back to
industry.
Give your tag to some of
the scouts in your neighborhood.

The Navy Thursday an-announced a new reserve officer training program that is
expected to attract 2,500 draft-
exempt college students in '49.
It applies largely to students
who are veterans or who are
members of an organized re-
serve unit prior to June 24, 1948.
Under the new program these
students may qualify for re-
serve officer commissions upon
graduation if they successfully
go through a two expense-
paid summer training program
and attend organized reserve
unit drills weekly during the
Vocational Courses
The Smith-Hughes vocational
school will start January
12. On January 10 a class in
baby care for expectant mo-th-
ers. Also, a hair-styling course
will begin Jan 12th.
Veterans who want to own a
farm still have an opportuni-
ty to pioneer in developing
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has opened thousands of acres
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East Atlanta Library Unit
Dedicated at Ceremonies

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Residents of Southeast Atlanta last night were in a festive mood as the first project from the $11,000,000 bond issue for library improvements voted in 1936—the East Atlanta Library Unit—was formally dedicated.

Mayor Hankins, Miss Forrester, Miss F. A. M. Miller, retired librarian who is now city administrator, and several other community leaders joined in the ceremonies honoring the community. Among those present were Miss F. A. M. Miller, who was the librarian for 30 years, and Mr. Marvin, who was the city administrator for 10 years.

The dedication ceremony was held at the new library building, which was formally opened to the public after several months of construction. The building is modern, with plenty of natural light and ample space for the community's needs.

The dedication ceremony included speeches from community leaders, including Mayor Hankins and Miss Forrester. The ceremony also featured the unveiling of a plaque dedicating the building to the community.

The new library is expected to serve as a hub for the community, providing a place for residents to read, study, and engage in cultural activities.

The East Atlanta Library Unit is one of several new libraries being built in the city, and the dedication ceremony marked the official opening of the new facility.

The new library is located at [address], and it is open to the public daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. The library offers a variety of resources, including books, newspapers, and electronic resources.

The dedication ceremony was attended by hundreds of residents, who gathered to celebrate the opening of the new library and the continued growth of the community.
Know Your Church

Martha Brown Memorial H., E., Church South.

Reviews: H. C. Embry

(Pastor)

(Information Compiled by Leslie Bradford)

Atlanta, Georgia, February 1st, 1933

Foreword

I think that the Church membership is interested in knowing who are its officers and leaders for 1933. In fact I feel that it is essential to the well-being of the Church that they know these things. I wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Lyle, Mrs. Kenney and Mrs. West for much of the information contained herein.

Leslie Bradford.

Greetings from Our New Pastor:

Mr. Dear Friends:

I am happy to greet you as your pastor. We shall work together this year for the growth and extension of Our Master's Kingdom.

In order to be at our best at all times, our watchword must be "Co-operation".

I am here as your minister. When I can in any way be of service to your spiritual welfare, please feel free to call upon me. Let us each give the best we have to the highest we see, and go forward in the Savior's Name.

Faithfully yours,

H. C. Embry.

A Brief History of Our Church:

The East Atlanta Methodist Church was organized in 1893 by Rev. N. D. Shea with 17 members: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harbut, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gregory, Bessie Gregory, Haud Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, L. P. Gibson and I. F. Bowden. The early meetings were held at the present home of M. L. Minor on Flat Shoals Avenue.

From 1894 to 1898 the church held its meetings in the old school academy located at the junction of Hans Av. and Metropolitan Place. In 1898 the first church was finished and dedicated, with 57 members. Rev. R. A. Scal was the pastor. It was located at the present home of Mr. Rivers, Corner Metropolitan Av. and Metropolitan Place.

(Continued on Page 2)

"True Happiness, (if understood)
Consists alone in doing good."

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B6TDWncm9FG2UHgGbV13XzA?ccc
CHURCH HISTORY

The history of Martha Brown United Methodist Church is filled with interesting facts, notable achievements, sacrificial service and dedicated commitment to God. Truly, we have a great and inspiring heritage.

Our roots go back to 1892 when East Atlanta was a little community of about 250 people. Atlanta, at that time, was a growing young city of 65,000. In the spring of 1892, a group of spiritual minded people in the East Atlanta area who had been meeting together for Sunday School had a series of revival services under the leadership of Rev. W. B. Shea. Truly the decision was made to organize a church to be known as the East Holy Spirit must have been present at those meetings for the decision was made to organize a church to be known as the East Metropolitan Place. Services were held monthly in the school house for four years before a church building could be constructed.

In 1894, Mr. J.T. Wellham donated a lot on the corner of Metropolitan Avenue and Metropolitan Place for a new church. Construction of the church could not be started until 1898 and it was 1898 before the church was completed. There were 60 members on roll at this time, Sunday School was held every Sunday but church services were held monthly until 1902 when the church became a full time church with preaching every Sunday.

In 1904, the Parsonage Aid Society was organized with 18 members. Minutes from these early meetings reveal the faithfulness, the vision and Christian concern and love which these women felt for God and their neighbors.

In April, 1909, the dream of a parsonage became a reality and Rev. Olin King and his family moved into the comfortable two-story frame house located on Metropolitan Avenue next door to where the Post Office now stands.

The next eight years was a period of real growth in membership, spiritual maturity and in the development of a well-rounded church program. Mrs. L.V. Keslerly organized the Wesley Sunday School Class for young adults, and a Young Men's Class and a Men's Bible Class were started.

Interest in the missionary program was increased through the Woman's Missionary Society and a children's Missionary Society which was organized by Mrs. Paul West.

As the church grew, it became evident that a larger building would soon be necessary. In 1914, a lot was donated by Mr. J.F. Brown on the corner of Metropolitan and Moreland Avenue and plans were made for a beautiful new brick sanctuary. However, these were war years and times were hard. It took a lot of planning, barbecues, ice cream suppers and prayer to finally finish the building. The first meeting was held in the new building in April, 1918, with Rev. J.O. Brand, Pastor in charge. At the suggestion of Dr. E.F. Fincher, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the name of the church was changed to Martha Brown Memorial in honor of the deceased wife of Mr. Brown.

During the next seven years, Martha Brown Church took its place as a leader unafraid to speak out for the right in a fast growing community. An Epworth League was organized and became one of the largest and most active groups in the city.

In 1926 the church indebtedness was paid off but the tremendous growth of the Sunday School presented a need for more classrooms. In 1928 a new one-story $25,000.00 Sunday School annex was completed next to the church on Moreland Avenue and in 1929 the second story was built at a cost of $20,000. The church continued to grow but there was a continuous struggle during these depression years to pay for this building. Though money was scarce, Christian courage, faithfulness to duty and trust in God was much in evidence. The mortgage was finally burned in 1943, under the pastorate of Rev. Horace Smith.

The years from 1943 to 1952 were years of expansion. In 1946, three lots across from the church on the corner of Metropolitan and Moreland Avenue were bought for a new parsonage. A fourth lot was given by Mr. and Mrs. Harland Dobson in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Beldingfield and Mr. and Mrs. Dobson. The parsonage was designed and built under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. Earle W. Hancock and was completed in January, 1947. At the completion of the work, the entire cost of the house had been met. Rev. Hancock served at Martha Brown for nine years - longer than any other minister. 702 members were added to the church from 1943 to 1946.

In 1949, the church purchased a vacant lot and a dwelling next door to the Educational Annex. The house was moved to the vacant lot, painted, reconditioned, redecorated and leased to a Kindergarten nursery.

In 1951, a new educational building was built under the personal supervision of Mr. John T. Butler, one of our members.
Rev. Gordon Thompson inaugurated the Loyalty Dinners for making our pledges and our budget increased $64,000 over a period of three years. We gave 25% of our budget to World Service, leading all Methodism in the percentage of its budget giving for this cause. In 1955 we gave our Scout hut and property on Eastland Road to help start a new congregation. Many of our members in the Eastland Road vicinity transferred from Martha Brown to help in the new church. One of our own boys, Rev. Bill Floyd, was the first minister.

Mary Katherine Thompson, youngest daughter of the Gordon Thompsons, was the first baby to be born to a pastor while serving our church.

During the pastorate of Rev. Dumas Shelnut, the church continued to grow and prosper. A pledge of $25,000.00 was made and paid to Georgia Methodist Colleges, financial support was given Hoyt Oliver, short term Missionary to Kona, the church and educational building were air-conditioned, contract for a 3-manual Reuter Organ was let and a new parsonage on Greenleaf Road was purchased. John Lassiter became the first full-time Director of Religious Education. Our Golden Age Club, which is one of the largest and most active in the Conference, was organized during this period.

During the ministry of Dr. J. Walker Childsey, the Church Districts were changed and we were transferred from the Atlanta East District to the Atlanta-Decatur-Oxford District. Also, our neighborhood began to change and new ways of reaching and ministering to the community had to be tried. We were tops in members of the District $10.00 Club which helped new churches in our District get started.

Our 75th Anniversary year was celebrated throughout 1967-68 with many special events under the leadership of our pastor, Rev. Marion Shearrell. The year ended with the presentation of a pageant and the dedication of our church plant which was completely free from all indebtedness. The value of the building, equipment and land was estimated at $665,641.00, the parsonage and furniture, $30,250.00, and cash and other properties and bonds $31,617.00. The Church Library was officially opened and a new study for the Pastor was completed and furnished. A new choir room was completed with risers, cabinets for robes, files for music and a new piano.

1970 brought many changes to the neighborhood surrounding Martha Brown Church and many families moved out of the suburbs. This caused a decline in membership and attendance but also offered new challenges for ministry. Under the leadership of our Pastor, Rev. Norton Campbell, and the help of our Associate Ministers Dr. J.W. Vest and Rev. Ralph Hawkins, many new opportunities for service and spiritual growth were started. A church bus was purchased, a tutoring program offered, Faith Action week-end held and a recreation program carried on for children in the community. Realizing the need for housing for the elderly in the neighborhood, Rev. Campbell helped to bring about the construction of Branam Towers, a high-rise apartment built by Wesley Homes Association. The twelve story building consisting of 178 units and ample parking spaces provides homes for many of our members as well as elderly from other sections of the city. It also presents Martha Brown with a new ministry and new opportunities for service. Many residents of the Towers have become valuable members of our Church family.

Under the leadership of Rev. Andrew J. Peters, Minister, and Rev. B.W. Hancock, Associate Minister, the church is constantly trying to capture the vision of what our mission is in a community which changes from day to day. A very meaningful ministry to the elderly is carried on and Martha Brown continues to be a loving, caring fellowship with active members from all sections of the city. In 1977, we were transferred to the Atlanta-Chamblee District where we have been a leader in giving to Wesley Homes, Methodist Children's Home and the $10.00 Club. Our members also give many hours of volunteer service at Branam Towers.

A new telephone prayer ministry was started in 1977. Our "Moment with God" program offers prayers and encouragement to all who call.

We are grateful for the faith and sacrifice of those who have walked before us and we pray that God will help us to accept the challenge that is ours today as we strive to witness and serve in our changing world.
North Georgia Conference Has Good Session

Rev. N. P. Manning, assigned to Dalton District, Dr. Will W. Jones to the Rome District.

The 34th session of the North Georgia Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Church was held at Atlanta July 1-8. Due to the illness of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, who is in charge of the Alabama Episcopal Area, the conference was presided over by Bishop John H. Hazel of the Birmingham Episcopal Area. Bishop Moore was president with Bishop John C. Smith of Houston, Texas, as the assistant presiding officers.

The opening business meeting of the conference on Monday, July 1, was opened by the opening of the connectional prayer meeting by the district superintendents. The meeting was followed by a paper by Rev. J. W. Baker, senior secretary of the Connectional Board, on the subject of the connectional and local church work.

The conference wasThen, attention was turned to the financial reports, which were presented by the treasurer, Dr. W. E. Pope. The reports showed that the church had made a substantial increase in its financial resources, and the conference voted to distribute a sizable portion of these funds to the local churches.

The conference also voted to invite Bishop Moore to return to the conference at a later date to discuss certain matters of vital importance to the church.

The conference adjourned on Friday, July 5, after completing its business.

The report of the conference was then sent to the General Conference for consideration.

Martha Brown Church Builds New Parsonage

The membership of Martha Brown Memorial Church in Atlanta has realized the need of a new parsonage for several years, and, in accordance with conditions over which the church had no control, it was decided that funds were needed to build a new parsonage.

The church has been engaged in a campaign for the last year and a half, and the campaign has been successful. The church has already raised over $10,000, and the remaining funds will be raised in the near future.

The new parsonage will be located on Peachtree Street, and will consist of two stories, with a basement. It will be built in accordance with the specifications of the architect, and will be a suitable home for the pastor and his family.

The church is grateful to all who have contributed to the campaign, and the parishioners are looking forward to the completion of the parsonage.

Boxley Votes Against The Sale of Beer

On July 2, the people of Boxley, held an election to determine whether beer and wine should continue to be sold in the town. The vote was 154 for sale, 148 against sale.

The town is a dry town, and the vote was taken to determine whether the town should continue to be dry. The vote was close, but the people voted against the sale of beer.

The results of the election were announced by the county clerk, who said that the vote was valid and that the town is a dry town.

The vote was taken to determine whether the town should continue to be dry, and the people voted against the sale of beer.

The town is a dry town, and the vote was taken to determine whether the town should continue to be dry. The vote was close, but the people voted against the sale of beer.

The results of the election were announced by the county clerk, who said that the vote was valid and that the town is a dry town.
Youth at Camp Viola
July 28-August 1

Rev. W. A. Pilgrim announces
that the Annual Youth Camp
will be held at Camp Viola July 28 to August 1. All interested, please
attend.

Mr. Pilgrim has sponsored
the camp for many years and
hopes that this year will be
successful.

Among the Adult workers,
addition to Mr. and Mrs. Pilgrim,
will be Mrs. Henry Crowell,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill, life
guards and swimming instructors.

Mrs. Milton Dunn, Miss Caldwell,
Mrs. Laura Powler, and several
others will work with the camp.

MARTHA BROWN
(Continued from Page 1)

very definite way

of doing all the things

we used to do together,
like, not doing anything else.

and I'm glad you're here.

and I'm glad you're here.

and I'm glad you're here.
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Wesleyan Christian advocate.

July 16, 1947

Martha Brown Church Builds New Parsonage.

1 and 9

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Special Sections:

Wesleyan Christian advocate.

July 16, 1947

Martha Brown Church Builds New Parsonage.

1 and 9

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H. G. Lanford, Editor of News Dies Dec. 7

Funeral services for Horace G. Lanford, beloved 66-year-old editor and publisher of the East Atlanta News, were held Thursday afternoon at Trinity Chapel, Decatur and burial was at Melwood Cemetery with the Rev. Raymond W. Smith officiating.

Pallbearers were J. W. Smith, J. H. Hill, J. P. Tinsley, J. H. Rogers, J. A. Marx, M. C. Everett, and J. J. Shorter.

Mr. Lanford was survived by his wife, Mrs. Alice Lanford, Mrs. George Bray and two sons, Robert and Harry, both of Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Lanford was a native of Atlanta, was associated with the East Atlanta News since 1914, after working on the Atlanta Constitution.

An associate newspaperman, Mr. Lanford was well known in East Atlanta where many advertisers have been serviced by the News since it was established.

He made the East Atlanta News an important part in the lives of thousands of citizens in

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Mrs. Maudie Bracken, Hostess

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JACK ROBERTS, Minister
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Evening Worship 7:00 P.M.
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East Atlanta's newest Church extends you a cordial invitation. Come and worship with us.

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Helen Vance, Joyce Hollis, Maddyn Clark, Mae Hollis
We now have the NIAGARA HEALTH CHAIR added to our shop.
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Dial: 1444

Camp Fire News
The Camp Fire Girls of the DeKalb area have busy Christmas preparations ahead, with the termination of their mistletoe sale this week. On Saturday, December 11, is their annual doll breakfast at the University of Georgia Extension building. Their admission is 50 cents, that they have dressed for the Salvation Army. A city-wide leaders and sponsors meet is to be held Monday, December 13.

The Camp Fire Girls of the DeKalb need to be given a Boosting Party on December 14 from 3:00 to 5:30 at the Roller Rink Theatre by the leaders and sponsors of this area.

LANFORD: From page 1
the community. A newspaper, with a current circulation of 1,500, is delivered free.
- He has been a member of a number of civic clubs and benevolent organizations, including the East Atlanta Exchange Club, East Atlanta Businessmen's Association, and the Christmas Tree Association.

The passing of Mr. Lanford marks the end of a colorful career of a newspaperman, who had the distinction of owning and operating Atlanta's oldest weekly newspaper. Throughout his 20 years with the East Atlanta News, Mr. Lanford endeavored to give the community a newspaper of local news—neighborhood news that was available in no other area. He was known for his neighborhood news items that would become lost in the shuffle of national, international and state news on a big city newspaper. Mr. Lanford provided his readers with the inside information that could not be found in the mass media. The neighborhood news was a valuable part of the East Atlanta News and was a beloved part of the community.

The passing of Mr. Lanford leaves behind a legacy of dedication to journalism and community service. He will be missed by his family, friends, and the community he served.

NEW FELLOWSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH
345 Morland Ave., S.E.
Morning Worship, 11:00 A.M.
Evening Worship 7:00 P.M.
Mid-week Prayer Service Thursday, 8:00 P.M.
Cordially invite you to attend these services.

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Santa Claus Will Be At Forrest's
ALL DAY SATURDAY, DEC. 11
Last Years Tricycles - HALF PRICE
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Ten Choirs To Sing Here December 17

The East Atlanta Business Men's Association will sponsor the choir at the East Atlanta churches Friday, Dec. 17 at 7:30 p.m. in the Texaco Service Station in the heart of East Atlanta. Everybody is invited to attend.

It's A Boy ...

Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Rogers, 12th Memorial Dr., announce the birth of a son, Robert Edwin, on Dec. 5 at the Georgia Baptist Hospital. Mrs. Rogers is the former Miss Martha Thompson.

A fried chicken dinner will be the feature attraction at St. O. Burgess School Friday, Dec. 18, from 5:00 to 7:00. The public is invited to attend. Adult plates $1.00 and children plates 50c.

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Christmas Flower Sale

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We send Christmas FLOWERS AT HOME

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Oranges 29c doz.
Apples 25c 3 lbs.
Grapefruit 5c each
Pecans 55c lb.
Walnuts 39c lb.
Cokes 89c case
GA. GRADE A MEDIUM EGGS 49¢ doz.
CAROLYN JOHNSON <cjohnson@glofga.org>
Reply-To: cjohnson@glofga.org
To: srieke89@gmail.com

Fri, Aug 25, 2017 at 1:16 PM

Mr. Rieke:

In reference to your e-mail received on July 20, 2017, our records show
the Lodge was chartered on November 2, 1911. At the time of the charter,
Horace Grant was the Worshipful Master.

According to the Georgia List of Lodges, E.A. Minor Lodge was located in
Lithonia, GA.

On August 31, 1948 there were 969 members and on August 31, 1949 there
were 1,039 members.

This is all that I have as far as history.

E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603 went defunct on September 1, 2015.

You would probably have to speak to someone who was a former member to get
any other history.

Sincerely,
Carolyn
Grand Lodge Office
cjohnson@glofga.org
Stacy Rieke <srieke89@gmail.com>  
To: jtaylor@glofga.org  
Thu, Jul 20, 2017 at 1:56 PM

Ms. Taylor,

I am a graduate student in the Heritage Preservation Program at Georgia State University in Atlanta. I am currently working on a project with the staff at the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office to nominate the East Atlanta neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places. As part of that research I’m looking into the basic history of the E.A. Minor Lodge No. 603. I know they are currently located in Lithonia, having moved there in the early 1970s, but I can’t locate any contact information for them. Do you have that? Or might you know where I could obtain it?

If your organization has any records that could help me answer any of the following questions, that would be very helpful, as well:

- When was the EA Minor Lodge No. 603 founded?
- Who was the first president (is that the correct terminology)?
- Was there a female organization associated with the lodge? If so, when was it founded and who was its first president?
- When did the lodge move from the 2nd floor of Marbut & Minor grocery in the EA Village to the lodge building on Moreland Avenue? I think 1947, but I’ve found a newspaper article that says the land on Moreland was purchased in the early 1920s.
- Exactly when in the 1970s did it move out to Lithonia?
- I’ve heard that at it's peak membership, there were around 1,700 members (1940s - 1950s maybe). How can I confirm this?

Thank you, in advance, for any assistance or direction you can provide me in this research. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Stacy Rieke

---

Stacy Rieke  
770-715-1394 (cell)  
srieke89@gmail.com
$90,000 IN SALES ANNOUNCED FRIDAY

Real estate sales totaling more than $90,000 were reported Friday by the realty firm of Brown-Besley company. This, together with announced figures showing that Atlanta led all southern cities for new building in May, were outstanding developments in local realty and building circles Friday.

Beginning with April, the value of new buildings began to soar in Atlanta, and each day since has added to the boom. The greatest activity has been in home-building, and it in this fact that is viewed with the most satisfaction. May saw a total of 1,166 residences built or started. June is going along at a faster pace than May.

Home-buying is on the increase, as well as home-building, which the sales report of the Brown-Besley company evidenced Friday. A dozen residences were involved in the deals.

Atlanta In Brief

Atlanta distanced her nearest competitor, New Orleans, by approximately 28 per cent in May building, showing permits for the month aggregating $1,663,885.

Following are figures showing value of new buildings in leading southern cities for May, 1931 and 1932:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>May 1931</th>
<th>May 1932</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>$1,166,163</td>
<td>$1,310,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>144,603</td>
<td>212,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>114,799</td>
<td>250,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>66,350</td>
<td>234,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattanooga</td>
<td>83,378</td>
<td>191,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville</td>
<td>263,311</td>
<td>161,616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the building authorized in May were three public structures—an addition to the Cecil hotel, costing $100,000; the Helene Institute, a negro school, costing $60,000, and the Atlanta Woman's Club addition, $75,000.

Others were 145 frame dwellings, costing $101,073; four brick dwellings, $12,038; eight apartment houses, $28,404; two churches, $156,056; six frame business houses, $7,928; eight brick business buildings, $176,769, and 24 miscellaneous buildings, $1,889. Alterations and repairs costing $112,927 were authorized by 72 permits.

Sales In Atlanta

The sales by the Brown-Besley company are as follows:

Mrs. J. H. Gilbert to Tesenbein, Cohen & Kleinman, a four-family apartment house on the corner of Richard and Pulaski streets, $14,000. Jones, Jones & Fleming to Dr. T. M. McLeish, of Thomasville, Ga., a garage building at the corner of Whitehall and McDaniels streets, this property bought for an investment, $12,000; I. H. Sanders to C. C. Harrell, a residence at 21 Mathewson place, $9,000; Mrs. P. J. Winter to Harris & Hutcheson, residence 125 Park street, $7,200; Joseph B. Brown company to E. T. Mize, residence 33 Howell Mill road, $12,000; W. A. Owen to J. W. Ford, residence 127 Hallowell street, $8,000; Mrs. Mary A. Williams to H. S. Hales, residence 327 East Georgia avenue, $3,500; Hooper & Hedges to R. A. Burtlett, residence 608 Bishop avenue, $4,000.

Mrs. O. C. Greenfield to J. L. Moreland, and investment of several houses corner McDaniel and Hyde streets, $3,500; Mrs. Richard Battle to Mrs. W. B. Medows, investment 102 Lee street, $2,000; Mrs. L. Y. Baker and D. E. Now, investment 74-76 Leonard street, $2,700; Franklin Investment Company to Henry Neely, investment 41 Travis street, $800; Joseph B. Brown company to A. R. Baxta, vacant lot Marietta street, $3,000; Mrs. N. M. Wilson to W. B. Bliss, vacant lot Nogers avenue, $1,000; Joseph B. Brown company to W. H. Hews, lot 1, block 52, Brownwood, $690; Joseph B. Brown company to H. H. Hews, lot 2, block 55, Brownwood, $650; Joseph B. Brown company to H. H. Hews, lot 1, block 55, Brownwood, $750.
ANNEXATION PROPOSAL TO BE HEARD TUESDAY

Public hearing by the charter revision committee of city council will be held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when both sides of the proposal of Council John A. White, of the fourth ward, to annex Druid Hills, Peachtree Heights and the Buckhead section of Peachtree road to the city of Atlanta, will be heard.

This proposal precipitated a councilmanic fight last Monday and after the charter revision committee had brought in an adverse report, Mr. White put up such a fight for his proposal that it was referred back to the committee.

Councilman A. J. Orme, eighth ward, opposed the proposal on the grounds that the sections in question contained a lot of farm lands. Mr. White defended the annexation by showing that a highly-developed section was obtaining all the benefits of being within the Atlanta city limits and not contributing anything to the city in the form of taxes.

Councilman C. J. Vaughan, chairman of the charter revision committee, called the Tuesday meeting.
Odds of a Hundred Million to One

in your favor on Atlanta's Street Cars

"A street railroad must have the good will of the public..." - P.S. Ackwright

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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

A CITIZEN WHEREVER WE SERVE.
The councilman plans to request the council to launch a program for Browwood Park's beautification and improvement.

BEAUTIFICATION BEGUN IN BROWWOOD PARK
BROWN ESTATE, OUT OF COURT

Litigation Settled Between Heirs of Joseph E. Brown.

Six Heirs Agree to Form Stock Company WithRights as Sole and Equal Stockholders—Settle
ment Amicably and Satisfactorily Made.

The suit of four of the heirs against two, who were executors, of the estate of Joseph E. Brown has been withdrawn and the disagreement has been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted by the six heirs deciding to form a corporation for the management of the estate.

The superior court will be applied to for a charter for the company, with the six heirs as the sole incorporators and stockholders, with shares and shares alike.

Each heir is to become a one-sixth stockholder and each is to have an equal voice in the affairs of the estate.

The settlement was reached by a consent of the heirs and their attorneys, Arnold & Arnold represented Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown, the two executors, and Rosen & Brandon the other four heirs.

The case was brought in the superior court yesterday morning and the attorneys on both sides asked for the case to be passed for the present. Attorneys Rosen and Heilman Arnold were in the office of the former, where the papers necessary for the settlement were drawn up.

Serious Charges Are Made.

The six heirs to the estate of Joseph E. Brown are: Julius L. Brown, Joseph M. Brown, George M. Brown, William Brown, William A. Brown and Mrs. Mary V. Connelly. Under the will Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown were made executors. A few months ago William George, and Mrs. Stella Brown and Mrs. Connelly filed a bill praying for the removal of Julius and Joseph Brown as executors, and the charge was made that the executors had grossly mishandled the estate and caused the property to depreciate and the income to diminish. It was also charged that Julius Brown was dissipated.

To this bill there was filed an answer by Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown in which they denied the statements made by the complainants.

The affair appeared to be highly sensational, and it looked as if there was to be a serious family rupture which would have to be finally settled in the courts.

Stock Company Agreed On.

It was expected that the investigation in the superior court would be destined interesting. The settlement, however, has stopped all further litigation, and it is said, the executors and the other heirs have remained friendly relations, no ill feeling whatever remaining as an after effect of the suit.

The estate of Joseph E. Brown is valued at between $450,000 and $500,000. The property in Atlanta, consisting of store, houses and dwellings, is worth about $400,000, and there are lands in Texas valued at $100,000.

When asked yesterday who would be president of the stock company, two of the heirs said that they did not know, as that was a matter which would have to be settled after the company was chartered.

Very little importance is attached to the decision of others, however, as each of the heirs, under the agreement, will have an equal voice in the management of the estate in the future.
GREAT CAUSE THREATENED WITH DISASTER

Terror of the South

For the past few years, a terror has been spreading across the Southern States, threatening the very existence of the Confederacy. This terror is the result of the Southern Cotton Association's campaign to suppress the political influence of the North and to strengthen their own position. The Southern Cotton Association, under the leadership of Colonel P. B. S. Pinckney, has been working hard to Stifle the political power of the North, and their efforts have been successful in many parts of the South.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION

The Southern Cotton Association is an organization of cotton growers in the Southern states. It was founded in 1861 to promote the interests of the cotton industry and to ensure the continued success of the Southern economy. The association has been successful in achieving its goals through lobbying and political influence, and it continues to be a powerful force in Southern politics.

ELECTIONS AND THE SOUTH

The elections in the South are often influenced by the Southern Cotton Association. The association has been known to use its influence to ensure the success of its candidates, and it has been successful in many elections. The association has also been known to use its influence to discourage votes for candidates who do not support the interests of the Southern cotton growers.

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CROWDS THRONG MADISON THEATER ON OPENING NIGHT

Proving a valuable addition to the business and community life of St. Albans, the new Madison Theater, 400 St. Albans avenue, formally opened Saturday night with the personal appearance of Miss Ethylene Clair. Miss Clair, holding a major role on the initial program.

The new theater, erected at an approximate cost of $100,000, is the last word in small theater construction. It has a beauty and a spaciousness that would do justice to a large downtown theater.

Two balconies, constructed in Florentine style, give the front of the theater a unique and unusual appearance. A large vertical sign towering over the marquee completes the impression of a first-rate theater.

Furnishings and the exterior of the theater represent the ideal of comfort, beauty and convenience. The seats in the new Madison are of the best type, and a refrigerating system makes the interior cool and refreshing, even in the hottest weather.

Another feature which drew praise from opening-day visitors was the new pipe organ, which is on a par in tone and volume with the finest in the city. An expert organist has charge of the console.

The opening evening program consisted of Buck Gibson's thrilling western, "The Buckskin Kid," which was acclaimed by Saturday night's audiences. In addition, a "Snickers" come-

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FOR COUNTY UNION COMMITTEE PLEADS

Declare Three-Fourths of DeKalb Favor the Movement.

After having been suppressed, it is alleged, for some time by the DeKalb county grand jury, now in session, the report of the committee appointed by the September grand jury to take steps looking to the annexation of DeKalb by Fulton county, has been made public. In this report, the committee not only expresses itself as being strongly in favor of the proposed annexation, but gives the opinion that fully three-fourths and possibly nine-tenths of the residents of DeKalb favor the plan.

The committee reports that a thorough investigation of the matter has been made and the following facts ascertained:

The law provides that such an annexation of one county by an adjoining county may be made on the two-thirds vote of the county to be annexed. In the election at which this vote is cast, only residents of the county which it is proposed to dissolve may participate. Residents of the other county affected being barred. The two-thirds vote is reckoned from the number of votes cast in the election and not from the number of qualified voters of the county.

The law providing for the holding of such an election to determine whether or not a county is to be merged is to be found on the statute books. The committee recommends that a bill providing for the holding of such an election be introduced by DeKalb's representatives at the next session of the legislature.

The members of the committee caused to be circulated among the qualified voters of DeKalb county petitions asking that the county's representatives prepare and have passed by the legislature such bills as are necessary for submitting to the voters of the county the question of dissolution and merger. These petitions were circulated in a casual manner through only a portion of the county. However, the names of more than 1,700 qualified voters were secured. Residents of East-Atlanta and Edgewood were not allowed to sign these petitions, as it was believed that these towns would have been taken into Fulton county before the question of annexation could be settled.

The committee offers as a reason for their failure to make a systematic canvass of the county with the petition the fact that this would require considerable time and cannot be done without adequate remuneration to the parties doing the work. A fund for this purpose is now being raised.

As a result of the canvass already made and the observation of members of the committee, it is the belief of that body that fully three-fourths of the qualified voters of the county favor the annexation.

As to the committee itself, it most heartily endorses the annexation movement, believing that the best interests of both counties will be served by the consolidation. Conditions demand the dissolution and merger, according to the committee. The interest of the residents are identical and the territory should be under one county government.

Finding that the question is one which DeKalb county must settle alone, the committee has not conferred with Fulton county officials as recommended by the grand jury. However, the committee expresses a desire for the cooperation of not only the Fulton county officials, but residents as well.
Spring Suits for Men

Choicest Styles from Rogers, Peet & Co. and Hart, Schaffner & Marx
America's two greatest makers of Men's Clothes have sent us the cream of their productions in Spring Suits.
You'll be delighted with the handsome styles, the fine all-wool fabrics, and surprised at the very moderate prices.
Come in today and choose while stocks are complete and before best things are sold out.

Men's Spring Suits--$15 to $40
New Manhattan and Daniel Ties

Op on Saturday Night Until 11 O'Clock
Daniel Brothers Co.
L. J. DANIEL, President
45-47-49 Peachtree Street
Mail Orders

FOR COUNTY UNION COMMITTEEPLEADS

Declare Three-Fourths of DeKalb for the Movement.

After another night of shutdown, it is agreed, for the time being, by the DeKalb County Committee on the Movement for Negro Suffrage, that it will declare three-fourths of DeKalb County for the movement.

MINOR GUNNEAR REFUGEE AND DAUGHTER FLED

A Negro man and a Negro woman who were studying in Atlanta for the Georgia School for Negro Teachers, John D. Clothing was published on Saturday morning, March 21, 1923.

MORTUARY

Mrs. Mary Eady Milledge, widow of Mr. W. E. Milledge, died on Friday, March 20, 1923.

ERNIE JAMES SHARED

By Unknown Parties

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE WORLD

A cablegram was received from the late Mr. W. H. Washam, expressing regret at the death of Mr. W. H. Washam.

IN FOLDS OF HER SHROUD

DEATH SECRET LIES HID

Council Committee Makes Final and Favorable Report on Petition.

The petition in the case of the Washington Watch Co. vs. the Southern Railway Co. was finally disposed of, and the Council Committee has made a favorable report.

PIEDMONT POWER CO. SECURES FRANCHISE

The petition in the case of the Piedmont Power Co. vs. the Southern Railway Co. was finally disposed of, and the Council Committee has made a favorable report.

IN FOLDS OF HER SHROUD

DEATH SECRET LIES HID

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IN FOLDS OF HER SHROUD

DEATH SECRET LIES HID

Ask Your Neighbors

So many people scattered all over the American Continent have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Aid that there's scarcely a village where some of these grateful people are not to be easily found—ever ready to say a good word for the medicines which have cured their families. Dr. Pierce's medicines are now recognized by the Government as the most efficient in the world. His medicines have been prescribed by thousands of doctors. Ask your neighbors about them and you will find them ready to tell you of their own great benefits.

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY"

IS PAR EXCELLENCE THE REMEDY NEEDED

TREATS WOMEN STRONG, WOMEN WEAK.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

IT MAKES STRONG WOMEN STRONG, WEAK WOMEN WEAK.

To use the Pierce's Pioneers Medical Aid is to receive the benefit of the experience of thousands of physicians. Visit the Pierce's Pioneers Medical Aid, and you will find a book of 1,000 pages, which treats of diseases and ailments of all kinds, and is the most complete guide to health. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from. It is the only book that you can study and learn from.

Read the Suits of the Oral

The Secret of the Screenshot

By W. L. HARRISON

The Secret of Blaggs's

By JOHN HARRISON

The Men's Suits at Blaggs's

For April, Price, Five Cents

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TOWNLEY TO HEAD E. A. MINOR LODGE; TEMPLE PLANNED

John C. Townley was elected worshipful master of E. A. Minor lodge of Masons at its meeting Friday night. He succeeds C. S. Burks, who was presented with a gold watch and chain in token of the lodge's appreciation of his services. A. D. Pace and H. C. Blake presented the gift.

Plans are now under way for a $40,000 temple for the lodge to be built on the corner of South Moreland and Glennwood avenues where a lot was purchased recently.

Other officers elected are J. C. Stubbs, senior warden; W. P. Jackson, junior warden; J. S. McWilliams, treasurer; George B. Tyle, secretary; A. D. Pace, chaplain; J. R. Ray, senior deacon; W. B. Whitten.
Proposed East Atlanta National Register District
DeKalb County, GA

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission
with Survey Information Provided by
Georgia State University Department of History/Heritage Preservation Program
Figure 13—JW McWilliams Store – exterior

Figure 14—Marbut & Minor Store – interior
Figure 15—East Atlanta Bank (Flat Iron building) under construction – c. 1911

Figure 16—East Atlanta Bank (former Marbut & Minor store) c. 1956
Figure 17—Piggly Wiggly (former Marbut & Minor store) c. 1940

Figure 18—First Day of School Integration – Murphy High School
Figure 21—Historic Martha Brown United Methodist Church 1949 GSU Library

Figure 22—Aerial of downtown connector, Atlanta, 1964, Historic Context Interstate Highway Systems of Georgia