

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Savannah, Georgia



Prepared for:

The City of Savannah

In coordination with the
Chatham-County Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission
and the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Association.



June 2020

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of the

CUYLER-BROWNVILLE NEIGHORHOOD
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

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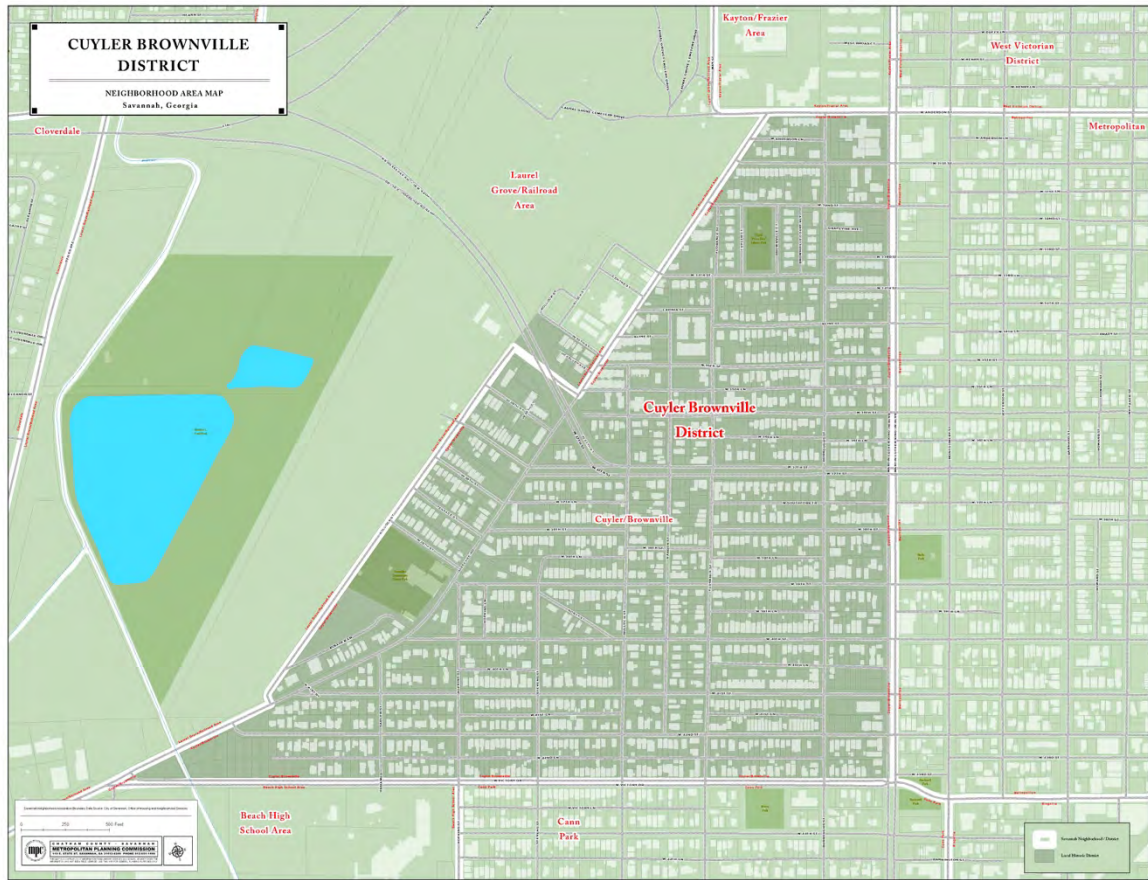


Figure 1. Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood, Savannah, Georgia.

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INTRODUCTION

Executive Summary

A reconnaissance level survey of the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood in Savannah, Georgia was performed to identify all structures 40 years of age or older within the project area (Figure 1). Initially, reconnaissance-level field work identified approximately 975 resources within the survey area. Background research, including a review of prior surveys and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) revealed that the neighborhood was surveyed in 1994. Subsequently, the Cuyler-Brownville Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1998. This district and additional properties to the west are also within a locally designated historic district. (Figure 4; Appendix A: Index; Appendix B: Survey Map).

Architectural field survey was performed from December 2018 through February 2020. The in-depth survey evaluated all structures constructed during or before 1980. This resulted in 1,027 resources (43 demolished buildings, 983 buildings, and one structure) updated or newly recorded into the Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resource Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) database.

Forty-three (43) historic properties identified in the 1994 survey and constructed within the period of significance (1867-1937) were no longer extant at the time of this survey. Two hundred twelve (212) historic buildings, constructed from 1867-1937, were newly recorded in GNAHRGIS and no record of prior survey was found. One hundred seventy-four (174) of these were located within the existing NRHP boundary and 38 were in the area immediately west.

The survey identified 295 buildings, constructed from 1938-1980, within the survey area. Of these, 150 are buildings within the existing NRHP boundaries. The remaining 145 resources are buildings immediately west of the existing district boundaries. Additionally, one historic structure, the Springfield Canal, was also identified. This resource was constructed c1830 and pre-dates the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood.

The in-depth survey evaluated all structures for architectural style, building type and methods of construction. Buildings were mostly constructed during the late New South period (1910-1919), followed by the Cold War period (1950-1980). The most common architectural style was Craftsman, followed by Colonial Revival. The Bungalow was overwhelmingly the most common building type within the district. Sixty-four (64) resources were an undefined building type. Because of the number of one-story side-hall buildings and one-story cottage rows that appear, it is recommended to define these as individual building types in the State of Georgia and the GNAHRGIS database.

This survey did not include an evaluation of NRHP-eligibility for resources as per HPD standard. Further study and evaluation of potentially NRHP-eligible resources is recommended. Considerations include updating the historic building map, extending the period of significance, expanding the boundary to the west and re-evaluating the boundary to the east.

Project Description

The Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey was conducted as part of an ongoing city-wide preservation planning initiative sponsored by the City of Savannah, and administered by the Chatham County - Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission. The survey identifies all historically significant buildings, structures, and sites within the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood and serves as an update to the 1994 historic resources survey of the neighborhood conducted by Beth Reiter – Director of Historic Preservation, Chatham County – Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission. The survey, which forms the basis for future preservation planning, was funded through a Certified Local Government (CLG) Survey and Planning Grant from the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and matched in part by the City of Savannah and the Historic Savannah Foundation. All phases of the survey were conducted jointly by Sarah Ward of Ward Architecture and Preservation and Robert A. Ciucevich of Quatrefoil Consulting, in consultation with Leah G. Michalak – Director of Historic Preservation, Chatham County – Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission.

Due to funding constraints and the amount of resources within the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood, the survey was spread out over two Historic Preservation Grant funding cycles in 2018 and 2019. The initial phase of field work, from December 2018 through July 2019, began in the southeast corner of the district and moved west and north covering the area from West Victory Drive to East Anderson Street and from Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd to Hopkins Street/Ogeechee Road (Figure 2). The second phase of field work, conducted from October 2019 through February 2020, encompassed areas to the north and west remaining within the National Register and local historic district boundaries.



Figure 2. Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey Area.

Summary of Previous Preservation Projects

Preservation efforts in the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood are an on-going pursuit driven by residents, planners, and historic preservation advocates.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History sponsored a historic survey of Cuyler-Brownville. Completed in 1986 by City and County staff, the report served as the first documentation of the neighborhood's unique architectural character and historical significance (Anderson).

An architectural survey was undertaken by the Historic Preservation staff of the Chatham-County Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission in 1994 to help document the existing conditions and historic structures in the neighborhood. In 1997, the Savannah City Council adopted an Urban Redevelopment Plan to help stimulate public and private investment in Cuyler-Brownville (Department).

Recommendations from this plan involved a multi-pronged approach to combat blight, provide affordable housing, deter gentrification, and preserve historic resources. Recommendations for preservation efforts included the pursuit of zoning regulations to protect the historic character of the neighborhood and designation of the neighborhood in the National Register of Historic Places. The following year, using the 1994 survey, the majority of the neighborhood, from West Anderson Street to West Victory Drive and from Montgomery Street to Hopkins Street and Ogeechee Road, was designated as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 (NRHP #98000028; Figure 3). The eastern boundary was considered an error by local planners and was intended to be Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. However, evidence of this correction is not in the National Register database.

In 1999, the City of Savannah with the Chatham County-Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission established a local historic district. They developed design standards that reflected the character of historic properties in the district to help preserve the existing buildings and provide for compatible new construction (Figure 4). The City of Savannah Housing Department developed residential prototypes for new construction that would meet all of the new zoning regulations and made them available to those hoping to develop new affordable housing units on vacant lots within the neighborhood. They were provided for a very nominal fee and would allow for expedited review periods because the overall designs were pre-approved. Many of the resulting structures are recognizable in the district today as one-story Neo-Craftsman cottages on wider lots.

The economic recession from 2009-2013 effected preservation efforts in Cuyler-Brownville as well. Development came to a halt and maintenance of existing buildings suffered. The City of Savannah ramped up efforts to address resident's concerns for blight and many historic buildings were demolished as a result of their unsafe and unoccupied condition.

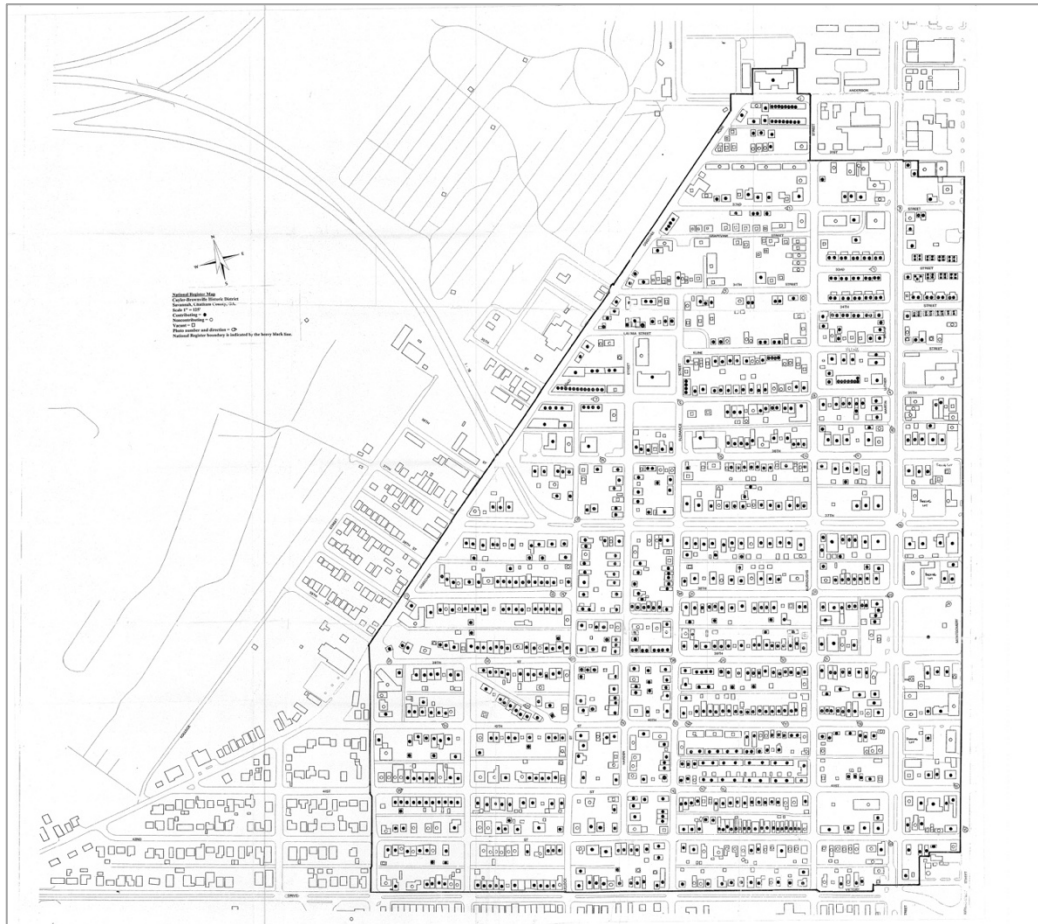


Figure 3. Cuyler-Brownville National Register of Historic Places Building Map, 1998.

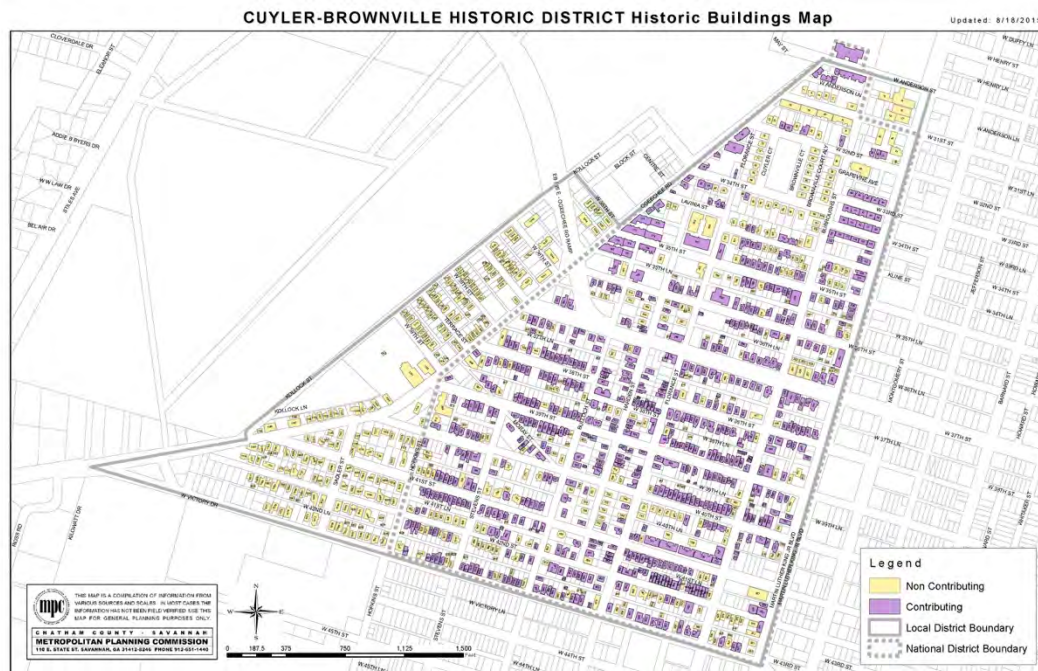
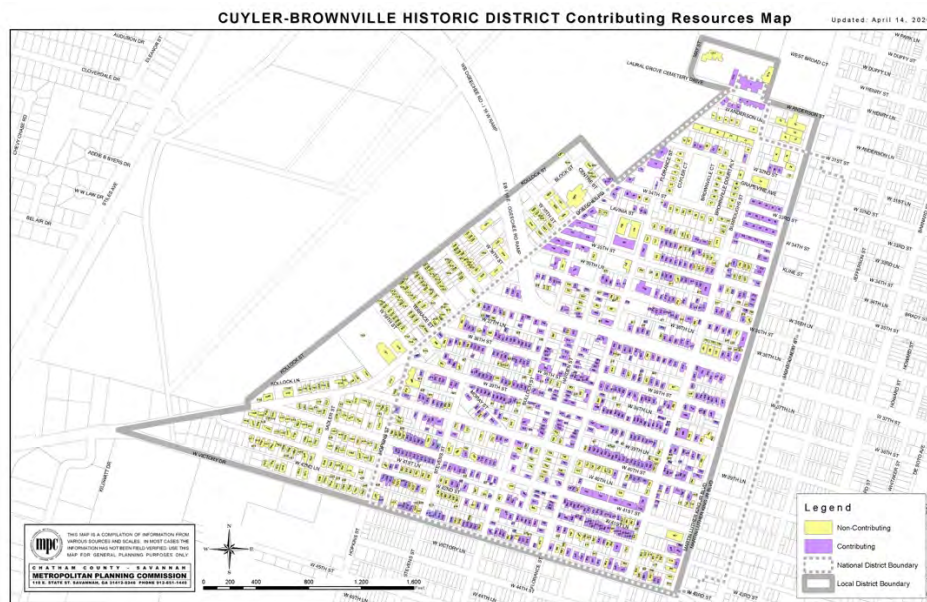


Figure 4. Cuyler-Brownville Local Historic District Map and Survey Area Map (Chatham County-Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission, graphic updated 2015).

The Historic Savannah Foundation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the U.S Green Building Council, local architects and universities worked from 2012-2014 to complete a new construction project with a compatible yet contemporary in-fill design that was intended to help spark redevelopment in the neighborhood. The design they developed and resulting building was small-scale and compatible with the neighborhood. They were able to secure a site at 802 West 42nd Street from the City of Savannah and provide it to Habitat for Humanity to serve as a model for new construction in the historic district, and provide affordable housing using sustainable building practices.

In 2017, new designs for the Police Precinct were finalized and a portion of Meldrim Row, east of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard was demolished for the project. Historic Savannah Foundation was able to save the two-story caretaker’s house from demolition.

In 2019, City Council adopted a new zoning ordinance for the City of Savannah. The new regulations sought to reduce the number of zoning districts throughout the city, simplify the standards and develop new standards that better reflected the physical character of neighborhoods. The zoning overlay districts for historic neighborhoods, including Cuyler-Brownville, were retained and updated. The local district boundary map was redrawn to include additional properties on the northwest side of the neighborhood providing design standards for any new redevelopment (Figure 5).



Developmental History

The Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood was originally developed in the mid-19th century for freed slaves and survives as one of the most intact and continuously occupied African-American neighborhoods in Savannah. The majority of the neighborhood was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1998. The nomination provides an early history of the development of the area and excerpts are provided here within.

Following the Civil War, the economy and living conditions in Chatham County were in a state of depression much like the rest of the south. The period that followed, known as Reconstruction, witnessed some growth and rebuilding as residents struggled to recover from the impacts of war. Residential neighborhoods developed immediately adjacent to the downtown area on former garden lots and farm lots to accommodate this growth. The black population almost doubled in size as freed slaves from nearby areas settled within the City. Many of these migrants, along with the existing black population, settled the Brownville and Dillontown developments north and west of the city in former farm lots. This area was immediately east of Laurel Grove Cemetery, established more than a decade earlier in 1853. The southern portion of the cemetery was designated for the burial of African-Americans, and many prominent Savannah residents are buried here (Brown 2018).

Brownville, consisting of approximately twenty acres, was laid out in 1867 between Dillontown and Laurel Grove Cemetery by Dr. Louis A Falligant. Brownville is readily distinguishable on historic plans by the shape of its lots which are oriented to the north-south streets of Bulloch, Harden, and Florance [Figure 6]. This was a departure from the usual orientation of the lots to front the east-west streets. Center Street (now W. 38th Street) and Church Alley (now Moray Street) were the only two east-west streets (Church Street is actually on the diagonal) that did not line up with streets to the east. They also intersected the Ogeechee Road through undeveloped lands at an angle. Dillontown was an one-hundred acre tract purchased and laid out in 1868 by David R. Dillon. It is also readily distinguishable on maps prior to the 1880s by a series of squares. Its street pattern was a conventional grid pattern. The 1875 Platen Map shows both the Dillontown and Brownville developments [Figure 7]. In 1883, the city limits were extended from Anderson to Estill Avenue (Victory Drive). By 1886 new wards were created and Dillontown was absorbed, its squares subdivided, and streets renamed. Brownville was annexed intact and has retained its original gridiron pattern (NRHP Nomination #98000028).

Although African-Americans were freed from slavery, they did not share the same rights and privileges awarded to white and European immigrants. Prevailing attitudes toward African-Americans lead to increased racism and separatist policies throughout Savannah. As a result, African-American residents established their own clubs, churches, schools, medical facilities, financial institutions, businesses, and neighborhoods. By the 1880s, there were 193 such facilities within the city (NRHP Nomination #98000028).

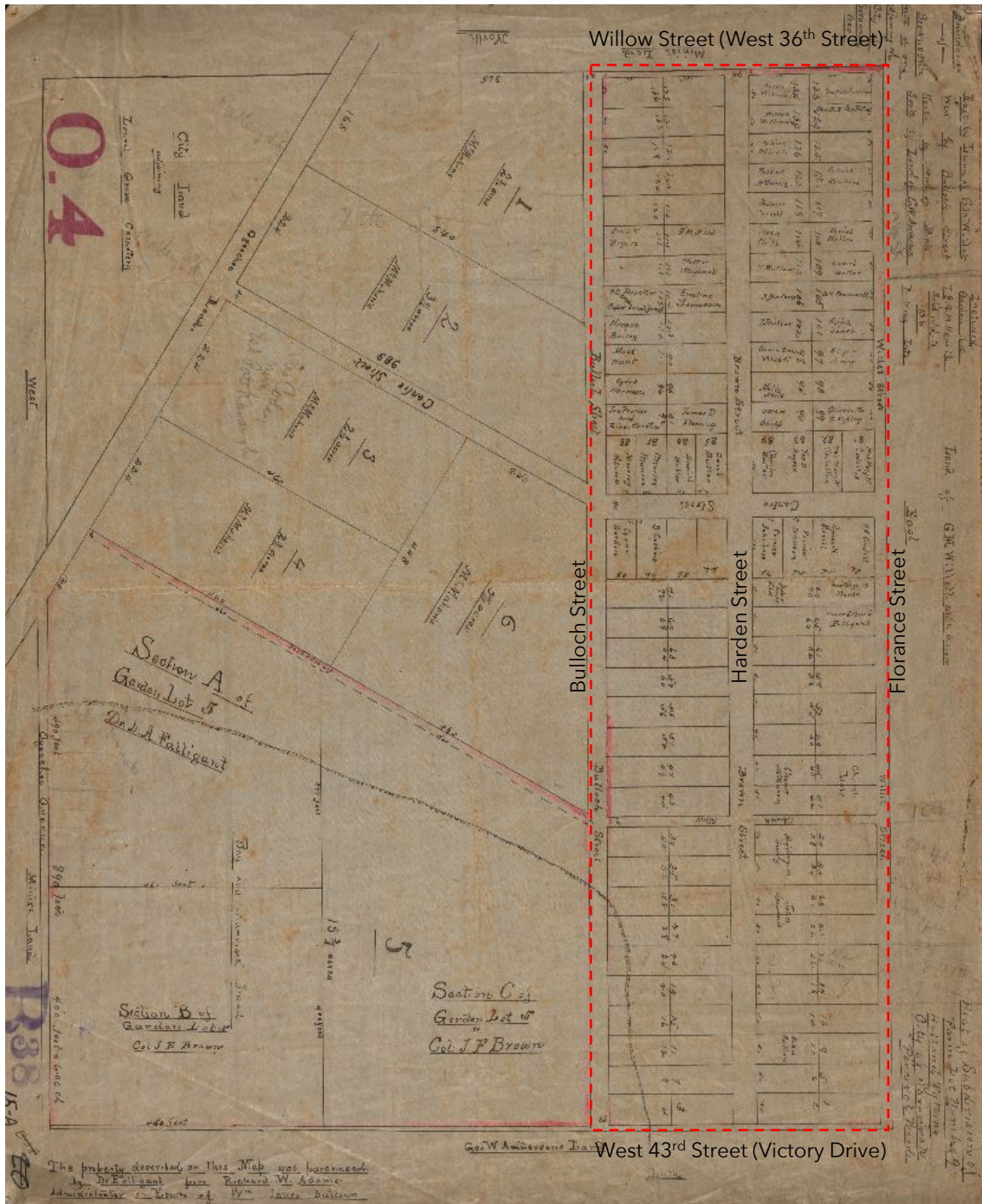


Figure 6. 1870 Original Map of Brownville, south of the City of Savannah, Geo. (Falligant 1867). Boundary lines for Brownville on original map are highlighted in red dashed line. Street names do not correspond to current street names with the exception of Bulloch Street which forms the western (left) boundary. Current street names are on the map to provide general location of historic Brownville.

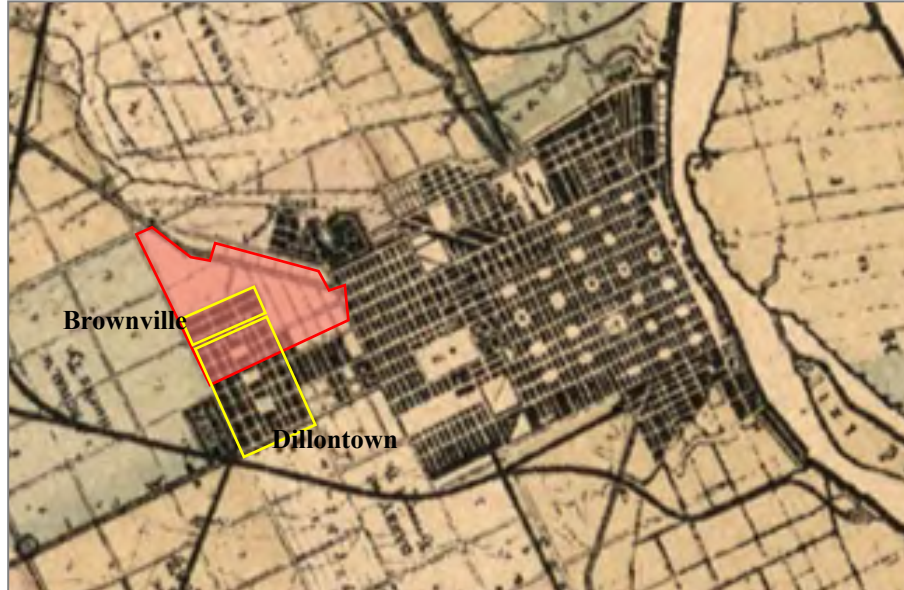


Figure 7. Detail of Savannah and vicinity from 1875 Platen Map of Chatham County (Platen 1875). The approximate survey area where Cuyler-Brownville developed is outlined in red. Brownville and Dillontown are outlined in yellow. Brownville is the linear development to the west (top) and Dillontown is the larger area to the east (bottom) with squares similar to downtown Savannah.

One such facility included the Haven Home School. The school was originally started by the Women’s Home Missionary Society of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church to provide educational services for African-American girls. The group purchased the lot at Henry and Burroughs (at the northern tip of the survey area) in 1885 and constructed a two-story brick building which provided a boarding and day school for African-American girls and also maintained a green house on the site for a short time. (Figure 8; Johnson 2016 35-36).

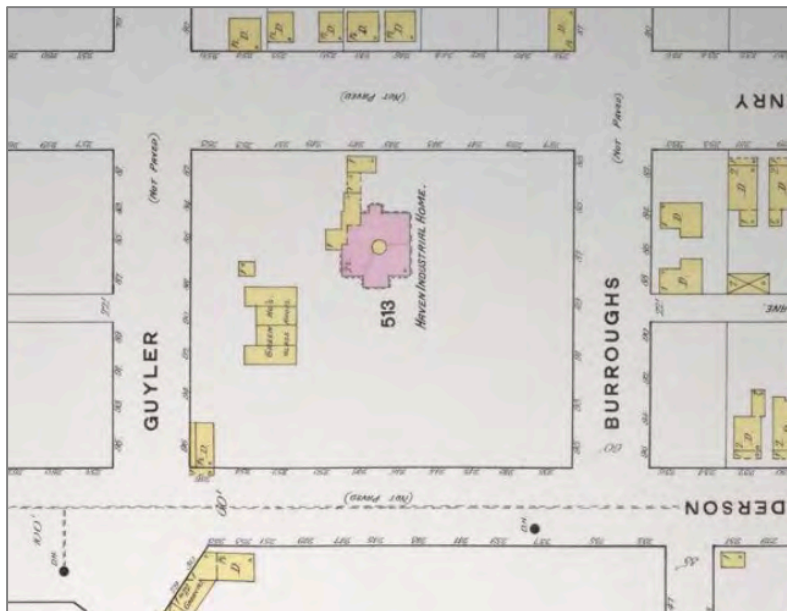


Figure 8. Detail of 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (north at top) showing the “Haven Industrial Home,” and its accessory structures (Sanborn Map Company 1888: 27). Cuyler Street is incorrectly spelled “Guyler” on the map. This property is currently the site of the Cuyler Street School.

Around this time, Peter Wiltberger Meldrim established a small development along West 33rd and 34th Streets, between Montgomery and Burroughs Streets (Figure 8). Coined Meldrim Row, the row of one-story cottages were constructed to provide new and modern affordable housing options for Savannah’s African-American residents. Meldrim was an attorney, judge, politician (Senator and Mayor of Savannah), and philanthropist known for his efforts to further the education and living opportunities for African-Americans in Georgia. Similar one- and two-story wood frame row houses were constructed following this development in the north end of the district. Shortly after the turn of the 20th century, the northern area was completely built-out with residential buildings for African-Americans (NRHP Nomination #98000028; Brown no date).

The 1891 Bird’s Eye View of Savannah, by Augustus Koch, illustrates the development in the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood just before the turn of the 19th century (Figure 9). Buildings are largely clustered within the northern section of the district (later identified as Cuyler) and within the Brownville and Meldrim developments. Additional structures line the Ogeechee Road corridor and the northern part of the neighborhood. Dillontown has been redesigned and sparse development is starting to occur where it was previously laid out. Laurel Grove Cemetery is depicted in the foreground (bottom right) with curvilinear paths at the entrance and a tree buffer at the rear.



Figure 9. Detail of Cuyler-Brownville from 1891 Bird’s Eye View of Savannah; north is at the bottom (Koch). The approximate location of Meldrim Row is outlined in yellow and the larger area where the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood developed is outlined in red. The right edge of the map cuts off the western section of the neighborhood.

According to the National Register nomination, residents were mostly African-American middle-class home owners and renters from the working-class, and included community leaders and professionals. Research indicates that the neighborhood was more diverse at the turn of the 19th century as white residents constructed homes along the eastern and southern perimeters of the neighborhood. This included most of the homes on West Broad Street (now Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard), West 43rd Street (now West Victory Drive) and West 42nd Streets (Polk 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915; Brown 2019).

Mrs. Lessie Urquhart, who lived at 816 W. 37th Street in the 1930s, commented; "You had teachers, preachers, and principals in this area. It was a nice place to live, you were living among very polished people." The African-American men in Cuyler-Brownville worked in occupations ranging from porters, railroad workers, tradesmen, and postal workers to teachers, doctors, lawyers, and ministers. Women's occupations included seamstresses, laundresses, teachers, nurses, and homemakers. (National Register of Historic Places #98000028).

Cuyler-Brownville was a neighborhood that incorporated physical characteristics similar to surrounding white neighborhoods to the east like Thomas Square-Metropolitan, Eastside-Collins-Meadowview, and Mid-Town. Buildings featured architectural detailing and ornamentation, and in the blocks closest to West Broad Street (now Martin Luther King Jr., Boulevard), streets were partially paved and lined with granite curbs. Neighborhoods were connected to downtown and to community-servicing businesses mainly by streetcar or pedestrian travel. A series of streetcars surrounded the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood providing access to the new homes constructed here from jobs and entertainment downtown. This is illustrated in Goette's Map of the City of Savannah where streetcar lines are shown along Ogeechee Road, Anderson Street and Montgomery Street (Sugden; Figure 10).



Figure 10. Goette's Map of the City of Savannah 1906, detail of Cuyler-Brownville showing streetcar lines and road configuration in the early 20th century (Sugden). The approximate location of the survey area boundary is shown in red.

Institutional buildings were constructed in the neighborhood to serve African-Americans throughout the area, establishing Cuyler-Brownville as the primary location for important school, church, and medical services. The McKane Hospital for Women and Children, established in 1893, constructed a new building on West 36th Street in 1896. This became Charity Hospital and Training School for Nurses in 1901, which it is still referred to today (GNAHRGIS #8460). It is described in the Cuyler-Brownville National Register Nomination,

It was a facility founded, administered, and staffed by African-Americans. The training school for nurses was the first of its kind in the state, and the hospital was the only one in Savannah open to African-American physicians. Free care was given to the needy while more affluent patients paid for services. By 1931, the doors of a new two-story brick building were opened on W. 36th Street. A major fund raising drive supported by the African-American and white communities of Savannah raised money for construction of the new hospital. Although the Training School for Nurses closed in 1937, Charity continued to serve Savannah's African-American community until 1964 (NRHP Nomination #98000028).

The turn of the 19th century marked a period of major growth within the City of Savannah. The streetcar lines extended southward creating access to former farmlands that were previously undeveloped. In some areas, streets and lots were reconfigured to allow for new development along new transportation routes. Seventh Street, which had a large right-of-way, was transformed into a wide boulevard divided with a landscaped median to connect four neighborhoods (Cuyler-Brownville, Thomas Square/Metropolitan, Mid-Town, and Live Oak) from Ogeechee Road on the west to Bee Road on the east (Figures 11 and 12). Within the City, East-West streets starting immediately south of the Savannah Victorian District were named First, Second, Third, through Twelfth Streets. At the turn of the century, they were renumbered to correspond to their placement starting from the Savannah River to the north. Thus, First Street was renamed Thirty-First Street (or 31st Street). The new boulevard on Seventh Street was renamed Thirty-Seventh Street (or 37th Street). The western most segment of the new Thirty-Seventh Street corridor was blocked by the north-south streets that comprised the Brownville development (Figure 11). To extend the road westward and connect Thirty-Seventh Street to Ogeechee Road, the divided boulevard was cut through Brownville, and the buildings and lots that previously existed were demolished, relocated, and reconfigured (Figure 12; Sanborn Map Company 1898, 68 and 1916, 134-135).

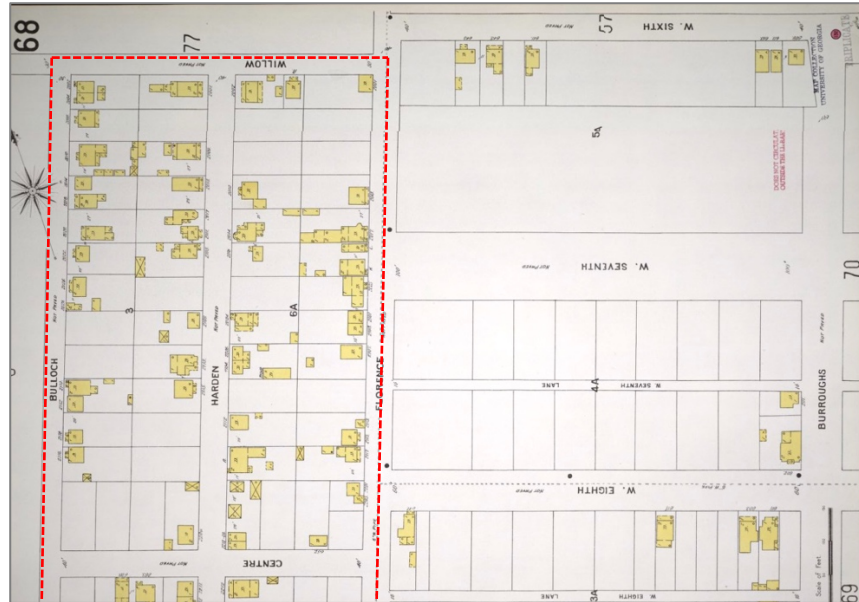


Figure 11. 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, detail showing Brownville development (outlined in red) on the left with north-south street configuration and West Seventh Street on the right where intersects with Florence Street (north is at the top; Sanborn Map Co. 1898, 68).



Figure 12. 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, detail showing West 37th Street corridor with a landscaped median cutting through the north-south streets of Brownville which is outlined in red (north is at the top; Sanborn Map Co. 1916, 134-135).

To provide religious and educational services to the growing neighborhood, institutional buildings were constructed during this period, which became landmarks for the community. The earliest surviving school building in the neighborhood is associated with the Catholic Church. The Most Pure Heart of Mary Roman Catholic Church was established in 1907 at 902 West 36th Street (GNAHRGIS #8150). The school was constructed shortly after in 1909 next to the church. The School of the Immaculate Heart of Mary was open to all denominations and operated through 1977. The Catholic Diocese sold all of this property to the St. Joseph’s Candler Health System in 2014 and Trinity Baptist Church in 2015.

Two large public schools were constructed for African-American children in the early 20th century. The Chatham County Board of Education located the new facilities in the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood. The Haven Home School sold their property to the Cuyler School Board in 1912 who began plans for the African-American public school building in Savannah. In 1914, the Cuyler Street School was opened for enrollment on the north side of Anderson Street at Cuyler Street (GNAHRGIS #268060). The large two-story brick school building served all ages of African-American children from elementary school through high school and included an adult school as well (Figure 13). In 1930, due to continued growth in the community and high demand for additional space for African-American students, the Florance Street School was opened (GNAHRGIS #8143). This new school was established to serve African-American elementary school children, allowing the Cuyler School to serve junior and senior high students (NRHP Nomination #98000028; Brown 2019; Smith 24-44; Johnson 36).

As with many schools in Savannah at the time, the Cuyler Street School was named for its location on Cuyler Street. Although the building actually faced Anderson Street, there was already an Anderson Street School on Savannah’s east side. Cuyler Street was a north-south street extending from Gwinnett Street to Anderson Street, just north of the row houses in the north end of the neighborhood (Figure 14). Originally serving elementary through adult age groups, Cuyler Street School was the only public high school for African-American students in Savannah until 1950, when Alfred E. Beach High School opened for enrollment (NRHP Nomination #98000028). The Cuyler Street School became a landmark to the surrounding community, which eventually took on the same name. The Cuyler community included institutional structures and larger residential buildings surrounding the Cuyler Street School, including the Florance Street School and Charity Hospital. Although Cuyler Street right-of-way was removed for a public housing development, the school building and the community to the south retain its namesake. (NRHP Nomination #98000028; Johnson 41).



Figure 13. 1937 Photograph of the Cuyler Street School as viewed from West Anderson Street. Photo courtesy of the Foltz Photography Collection at the Georgia Historical Society (Foltz Photography Studio).

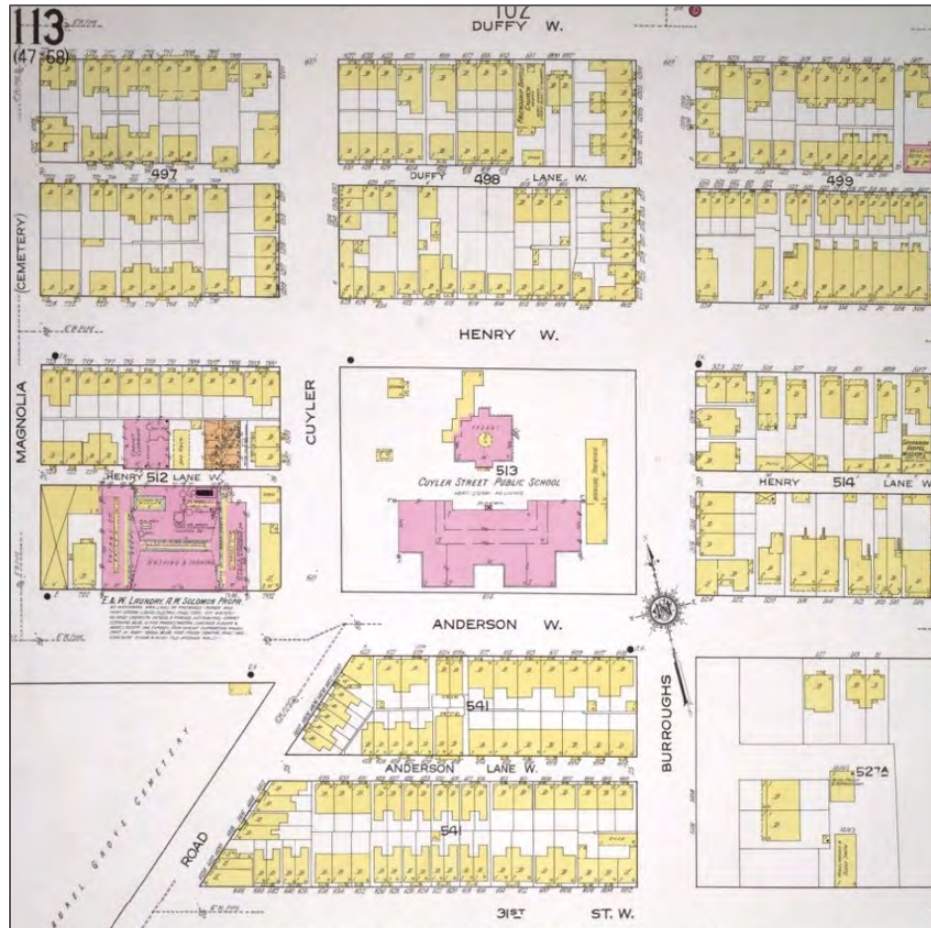


Figure 14. 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, detail of Cuyler Street School at Cuyler and Anderson Streets at the north end of the current Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood (Sanborn Map Company 1916, 113). The former Haven Home School is present at the rear of the new school building and was used for ancillary services until the 1940s when it was demolished (Johnson).

The Florance Street School was similarly named for the street on which it was located. According to historian and long-time resident, Vaughnette Goode-Walker, the original floor plans were generically titled, “The Negro School.” Percy Sugden was the architect for the Florance Street School building and what would later become the Ralph Mark Gilbert Civil Rights Museum, further north of the neighborhood along Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (Goode-Walker).

Throughout the country, development patterns of the early 20th century shifted to better accommodate the automobile. Accessibility of the automobile and a rising middle class who were able to travel created a demand for a network of roads within communities and for travel and leisure between cities. Streets were paved and connectivity to places via car increased substantially. Highways that connected cities and states were created from long-time routes or trails, recently installed paths and lands adjacent to train corridors.

The 1910s and 1920s marked an era of increased development in the neighborhood. The return of soldiers following World War I and the rise of the automobile into

American culture resulted in changes to residential development throughout the country and in Savannah. Garages, driveways and streetscapes were a primary consideration in new subdivisions like Ardsley Park and Chatham Crescent, the first auto-centric residential neighborhoods in Savannah (NRHP Nomination #85001787). Development along the newly created segment of West 37th Street featured wider lots and new buildings erected were similar to bungalows and two-story center hall homes with garages being constructed in the new automobile subdivisions.

Like previous development in Cuyler-Brownville, new homes constructed during this period within the more established sections of the neighborhood were situated on semi-urban lots close together with shallow front yards and deep back yards that featured a service lane at the rear. Where possible, driveways were installed to the side of the house. These were typically accessed from a curb cut into the street and featured two concrete or dirt ribbon strips leading to garages situated at the rear of the main house. During this time, pattern books were a readily available source of building materials and designs to the residents. Because of the anonymity of those placing orders, buyers were not subject to racist or separatist policies allowing African-Americans to incorporate new designs and materials into their buildings. These combined forces resulted in numerous one-story Cottages and Bungalows in areas previously vacant.

Lands west of Ogeechee Road to Laurel Grove Cemetery were developed and new homes appeared. The cottages at 1009-1011 McKelvey Street (GNAHRGIS #268080) were built around 1920 by Mr. Kelvey with the help of Wesley Wallace Law, a long-time neighborhood resident, Civil Rights leader, preservationist, and historian. The narrow dirt road behind the one-story duplex was named for Mr. McKelvey, who is credited with building a number of bungalows in the neighborhood at this time (Scarborough).

During this period, major vehicular transportation corridors were installed within the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood. Forty-Third Street, which forms the southern boundary of Cuyler-Brownville, was renamed and became a part of “Victory Drive,” a memorial boulevard to honor the soldiers and allied victory in World War I (1914-1918). This road is also part of U.S. Highway 80, connecting Augusta to Tybee Island. The renaming of the road was undertaken in segments starting with the Dale Avenue segment to the east in Thunderbolt in 1922. By the mid 1930s, the entire length of the corridor, from Thunderbolt to Ogeechee Road and U.S. Highway 17, was renamed Victory Drive. This effort combined segments to the east of Cuyler-Brownville which were named King Street, Estill Street, and Dale Avenue with 43rd Street to form a continuous boulevard divided with a landscaped median lined with palm trees (Lim 4-11).

Fueled by the rising middle class and the automobile, the tourism and auto-related industries thrived within the U.S. during the mid-1920s. U.S. Highways installed during this period provided direct access on newly paved roads to areas only previously accessible by train. U.S. Highway 17, also known as the Atlantic Coastal Highway, incorporated existing roads where possible and filled in gaps where needed to create a north-south corridor connecting states along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine. This new and improved corridor created a demand for tourist and auto-related

businesses. Competition led to new architectural building types which provided cover for automobiles, lodging and bathrooms for travelers, and restaurants with contemporary eye-catching designs and large signs. U.S. Highway 17 was constructed through Savannah in 1924 and Ogeechee Road, within the western end of Cuyler-Brownville, was incorporated into the network (Federal Writers' Project 41). To meet the demand of travelers and tourists, road-side motels, cottages, and restaurants were constructed along U.S. Highway 17. Auto-related businesses that more easily fit within the existing urban setting were installed along the segment of U.S. Highway 17 or Ogeechee Road, within the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood north of Victory Drive. These included a Shell Service Station (GNAHRGIS #8255) owned by Mr. Williams and Milton Cab Company (GNAHRGIS #263578; Goode-Walker).

In 1929, following a devastating stock market crash, the United States entered an economic downturn. The affects were so devastating that economies around the world were impacted and millions of people lost their savings, employment and homes. With the onset of what became known as the Great Depression, development slowed. African-American neighborhoods in Savannah did not have much financial support for maintenance during the depressed economy. They became overcrowded and often did not have running water (NRHP Nomination #100003340). Where possible, families turned to each other to provide support and Cuyler-Brownville survived as a stable, intact neighborhood following this period, whereas the physical buildings of Yamacraw and Frogtown neighborhoods never fully recovered.

In an effort to stabilize the economy and provide work for the unemployed, the federal government, under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, enacted a series of regulations and programs from 1933 to 1936 referred to as the New Deal. One of these programs was the establishment of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) who employed professional writers, artists, architects, archaeologists, musicians, actors and those in similar or related fields along with builders, engineers and those who could help build new infrastructure in cities across the country. The Federal Writers' Project, under the WPA, was created in 1935 to employ writers, teachers, historians and the like to publish a series of guide books documenting the conditions and history of places to be known as the "American Guide Series." These efforts created a "Savannah Unit" and employed African-Americans to write about slavery in the Savannah area (Federal Writers' Project). The Public Works Administration required African-American workers to be employed in the construction force of the new Savannah High School on Washington Avenue as part of the federal funding agreement (Smith 63). These programs also provided after school activities for African-American school children, adult education at the Cuyler Street School, and helped to sustain the community and city during the Depression (Foltz; Figure 15).



Figure 15. Adult classes at the Cuyler Street School under the Works Progress Administration, 1937 (Foltz Photography Studio).

The Fair Housing Act was established in 1938 to provide equitable housing for minority communities. Through this effort, opportunities for financial support of housing was made available and new housing projects were developed in Savannah. The lands south of West Victory Drive (immediately south of Cuyler-Brownville) were opened up and African-American residents began purchasing lots and building new homes, many in the American Small House type. Yamacraw Village was constructed immediately west of the city center in 1940 replacing older homes and structures that were determined to be in poor condition by the government. Residents within the City seeking a more affordable and modern home close to downtown moved to Yamacraw Village during this period and a family-oriented community was established. Some moved to Yamacraw Village from Cuyler-Brownville and others would move to Cuyler-Brownville from Yamacraw Village within the decades that followed (Brown 2018; Brown 2019).

Many large homes on or near the 37th Street corridor were converted into tourist homes during this period to meet the tourism demand along the major coastal transportation routes and provide additional income for families. They provided affordable short-term rentals to travelers passing through from nearby U.S. Highway 17 or on route to the beaches. The Rest-A-While Inn Motel, the Poinsetta, Sundown Lodge, Wayside Inn, and the Roamers Retreat Tourist Accommodations were a few of the large family homes along West 37th Streets converted into tourist lodgings to meet the demand and provide financial support for the owners (Figures 16, 17, and 18).



Figure 16. Circa 1930s postcard of the Rest-A-While Inn at 502 West 37th Street (GNAHRGIS #8185). This building continues to serve as a short-term rooming house today.



Figure 17. Circa 1940s postcard of the Poinsettia (tourist home) at 616 West 37th Street. This building was demolished for a more modern tourist court (c1945) of the same name (GNAHRGIS #266687).



Figure 18. The Wayside Inn at 629 West 37th Street in 1937 (GNAHRGIS #8498; Foltz Photography Studio).

Similarly, traditional homes were modified to accommodate more family members. The American Foursquare house at 611 West 36th Street (GNAHRGIS #8478) became the parsonage for the First African Baptist Church featuring 10 rooms. Eloria S. Gilbert and her husband Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert, the pastor of the Church, lived in the residence during the 1940s and 1950s. It became a gathering place for African-American community leaders and the Alpha Phi Alpha sorority (Gilbert).

The United States arrived on the world stage in 1941 when it officially entered World War II in response to Japan’s bombing of Pearl Harbor. U.S. forces fought Japan and worked with allied armies in the West in the fight to preserve France and England from German Nazis. Citizens of all colors and genders participated in this effort in some fashion. Women took on working roles outside of the home as men enlisted in the military or were drafted into combat. Young black men were amongst the soldiers, many without any military training or schooling. They travelled abroad to fight for the freedom of all but were subjected to a strictly segregated military mirroring many of the policies that existed in the U.S. Camaraderie was high amongst these men who continued to work together when they left the military at the end of the war in 1945 (Brown 2019).

Resources within the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood were used to provide services through the United Services Organizations, Inc. (USO) to African-American U.S. Army members. The USO coordinated with local NAACP leader Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert to find entertainment locations for soldiers who were stationed at nearby Camp Stewart. The lunchroom at St. Mary’s Catholic School, which had a large meeting room and was often used for such purposes, became known as the “Canteen” as a result (Goode-Walker).

By the end of World War II, development within Cuyler-Brownville slowed significantly as residents and those returning from the war witnessed new subdivisions outside of the city. Existing structures lacked modern amenities and/or were already occupied. To meet the population demand, new developments south of the City were established. Few, however, were open to African-Americans, and lenders and insurance policies restricted where these residents could purchase property. Carver Village was established west of the city in 1948 under the Fair Housing Act to provide African-American residents a new modern American Small House or Ranch home. This area was very appealing to those returning from the war and looking to move out of their family home. Many younger returning veterans who grew up closer to the city and within Cuyler-Brownville sought homes in this area (NRHP Nomination #100003340; Brown 2019).

Development in Cuyler-Brownville in the 1940s centered on in-fill housing and commercial buildings. Travel and tourism continued to flourish and with two major transportation routes running through the southern end of the district, infill construction appeared near Victory Drive and West 37th Street. Concrete block bungalows, American Small Houses, and commercial development appeared in the latter half of the decade including a new tourist court on West 37th Street.

By the 1950s, new modern automobile subdivisions made up of single-family Ranch homes designed in Colonial, Plain and Contemporary Styles, were developing all around the more traditional neighborhoods closer to downtown Savannah. Locations along a streetcar or in close proximity to the city center were no longer desired or necessary. Automobile transportation allowed residents to live outside of the crowded urban areas. Communities specifically designed with the car in mind, provided wide curvilinear streets and driveways. Sidewalks and pedestrian transport were not present in these new developments. For white residents, these neighborhoods included affluent subdivisions like Kensington Park-Groveland (1950-1968; NRHP Nomination #14000533), Fairway Oaks-Groveland (1950-1957; NRHP Nomination #09000184), and Windsor Forest (1950s) to the south; Magnolia Park and Blueberry Hill (1950s) to the east. Like the white population, African-American residents were also seeking a more modern life-style further from the City, and the Cloverdale (1959-1965), Liberty City (1949-1975), Southland, and Richland Subdivisions (late 1950s) to the West of Savannah were established (Brown 2019; Goode-Walker; McDonough 53).

Improvements were made to existing buildings in the Cuyler-Brownville neighborhood consistent with new designs for commercial and residential development happening in the areas to the south and west. Where vacant lots existed, new homes were constructed to reflect the modern aesthetic while still being sited within the more traditional existing grid pattern of the neighborhood. Thus, these homes were built with the long axis to the side of the lot instead of the front. This is easily seen on corner lots where many of these buildings were constructed. Entrances on these structures face both the east-west streets and the longer side fronting along the north-south streets resembling textbook Ranch building types. They typically featured similar materials to the new Ranch homes being constructed in the southern suburbs, with brick veneer along the bottom half of the concrete block building and

topped with hip roofs reinforcing a strong horizontal composition identified with the Ranch building type.

Lands previously undeveloped immediately west of Hopkins Street in the southern part of the district became ideal for this new building type. Here, slightly larger lots could accommodate a ranch house more contemporary with its suburban counterpart, though still shaped and adapted to fit the established development pattern. Tompkins Gym was constructed in the western section of the neighborhood along Ogeechee Road in 1961. It provided recreation facilities in a new concrete block structure with a public swimming pool (GNAHRGIS #271737; Goode-Walker).

Residents who remained worked together to support the neighborhood and each other. Deborah Holmes Tolbert purchased the house at 628 West 36th Street in 1952 (GNAHRGIS #8461). She described the neighborhood in the 1950s as “a beautiful community...like a beautiful family especially 36th, 35th and 37th you know we all had beautiful times together. Everybody was our parent and it was like a village...we lived together in a loving way” (Tolbert).

Commercial businesses within the neighborhood provided products and services to nearby residents. Within the center of the neighborhood, businesses were mostly located in a scattering of corner stores and purpose-built commercial structures along the periphery streets such as Montgomery Street, West Broad Street and Ogeechee Road. Long-time residents identified some of the businesses popular within the community during this time to include: Mr. Ryal’s Store on 36th Street and Ogeechee Road, Mr. Abie Futch’s Laundromat and Store on West Broad and 36th Streets, Madison’s Restaurant, Al’s Cleaners, Hayes Confectionary on Florance and 36th Streets, Nurse Flowers who worked at Charity Hospital and operated a nursing home in the first floor of her home on 36th Street, Mr. Oliver’s Barber Shop, Priester’s (auto repair), Ben Spot, an outdoor “walk-in” movie theatre, Harry’s Cut Rate Drugs, and Mickey’s Package Shop, which was just outside of the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood across Victory Drive (Goode-Walker; Tolbert; Scarborough).

Many changes to the neighborhood occurred during this period as homeowners and renters moved out of the neighborhood to new suburban residential developments. Charity Hospital closed in 1964. The culmination of continued inequality of standards between white and African-American schools resulted in the Civil Rights Act in 1964. The act eliminated funding to school districts that practiced discrimination and federal courts began forcing desegregation of schools. Schools that were previously only available to the white population opened up to African-American residents who wanted to integrate. Larger schools were constructed to consolidate the growing population, replacing older facilities. Those who wanted to integrate were encouraged by the community to attend schools outside of the neighborhood like Savannah High School (Tolbert). Cuyler Street School closed in 1975, followed by the Florance Street School in the mid-1980s (Cuyler-Brownville National Register Nomination). Beach High School, south of Victory Drive, and Hodge Elementary School on Hopkins Street south of Victory Drive, became the primary neighborhood public schools for Cuyler-Brownville residents. St. Mary’s School continued to be a private school serving the elementary school children through 1977. Many of these students went on to St. Pius X High

School, Benedictine Military School or St. Vincent's Academy for secondary school (Goode-Walker; Miller; McDonough 174).

As older residents passed away, their descendants inherited properties and shifts in occupancy occurred. Changes in community leadership also affected the neighborhood. In 1970, Bowles C. Ford was elected to the City Council. The first African-American alderman, Ford served two consecutive terms from 1970 to 1978. His efforts led to the paving of roads within Cuyler-Brownville which, until that time, had been a patchwork of surfaces and, in some cases, dirt. Through his example, other African-American residents were inspired to consider leadership roles within the community (Brown 2019).

As the population continued to shift, the neighborhood began to decline. Buildings maintained low rents, and vacancy rates increased. Long-time residents and African-American organizations grew concerned about these changes and sought to establish a record of their community. The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History sponsored a historic survey of Cuyler-Brownville. Completed in 1986 by City of Savannah and Chatham County staff, the report served as the first documentation of the neighborhood's unique architectural character and historical significance (Anderson).

The 1990s witnessed intentional efforts by residents and government leaders to improve the neighborhood. By 1990, West Broad Street was renamed in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr. Although efforts to plan for revitalization of the area commenced, by the mid 1990s many homes and businesses were already in great distress and in need of repair. Vacant buildings throughout the district were boarded. An architectural survey was undertaken by the Historic Preservation staff of the Chatham-County Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission in 1994 to help document the existing conditions and historic structures in the neighborhood. In 1997, the Savannah City Council adopted an Urban Redevelopment Plan to help stimulate public and private investment in Cuyler-Brownville (Department). Using the 1994 survey, the majority of the neighborhood from West Anderson Street to West Victory Drive and from Montgomery Street to Hopkins Street and Ogeechee Road was designated as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 (NRHP #98000028).

Further, to help prevent demolition and ensure compatible new construction, the City also adopted a historic preservation zoning ordinance. With all of these tools in place, the neighborhood saw a period of revitalization where new construction and rehabilitation of historic structures was common in the neighborhood. Due to blighted conditions of some older buildings in the northern section of the neighborhood and the desire to make improvements, the city demolished and cleared a large tract of land between 32nd and 34th Streets, and Florance and Burroughs Streets. In this area, the City constructed a new rectangular city park surrounded by new streets (New Street, Brownville Court, Cuyler Court, and Abssynnia Drive), similar to squares in the urban center of the city, surrounded by new one- and two-story wood frame residences for affordable rates. The City of Savannah Housing Department developed prototypes from these designs and made them available to those hoping to develop new affordable

housing units on vacant lots within the neighborhood. Many of the resulting structures are recognizable in the district today as one-story Craftsman-influenced cottages on wider lots.

Shortly after many improvements were made with public funding, state laws changed inhibiting the City's ability to acquire blighted property through eminent domain. Additionally, many residents, although motivated to rehabilitate their buildings, continued to lack resources to execute the plans or work. Since this time, buildings have continued to fall into disrepair and vigorous campaigns against blight have threatened many historic buildings in the district. Many properties have sold and were purchased for rental housing.

Long-time residents, however, continue to live in the district and maintain properties within the heart of the neighborhood. Their continued occupancy and maintenance has resulted in a high degree of historic integrity within the core of the district away from the busier commercial strip along Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. The closely spaced and similarly shaped buildings along many block faces creates a continuous rhythm of structures and have established a street character that is not found elsewhere in Savannah.

SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 984 historic resources were surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey. An additional 43 resources that were previously surveyed no longer exist and were demolished. A survey index of these resources listing the survey field number, Georgia Historic Resources Survey Resource ID number, historic name (if applicable), address, academic style, academic type, construction date, condition, and level of integrity can be found in Appendix A at the back of the report.

Methodology

Survey procedures outlined in the 2017 Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual provided by the Historic Preservation Division were followed throughout the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey.

The surveyors conducted a preliminary area analysis windshield survey or reconnaissance of the survey area in December 2018 to identify an approximate number of resources that were 40 years of age or older (constructed during or before 1980). Data, including dates of construction and addresses from the Chatham County Tax Assessors office and the 1994 historic resource survey, were tabulated and field verified to confirm existence. Through this effort, different types of historic properties, locations of their major concentrations, and general periods and patterns of development of the historic resources were identified. Approximately 975 resources, including outbuildings and secondary structures associated with principal buildings, were identified to be over 40 years of age within the survey area.

Due to budget constraints and the high number of resources, and delays with the commencement of the project, the survey was conducted over two grant cycles. Field survey started at the southern boundary (West Victory Drive) to include resources that were not surveyed during the earlier 1994 historic resource survey. An intensive field survey was performed in which all properties within the survey area determined to be 40 years of age or older were documented. Through this, 1027 resources were updated or newly recorded. Forty-three (43) of these were previously recorded buildings that were no longer existing and had been demolished. Their status was updated in the GNAHRGIS database. The remaining 984 resources included 983 buildings and one (1) structure. These resources were photographed, marked on a community base map, and a Georgia Historic Resource Survey form completed. Following the field survey, all data and digital photos were put in Georgia's Natural, Archeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information Systems (GNAHRGIS) online data base. All data and digital photos resulting from this survey can be viewed by logging onto the GNAHRGIS website, www.gnahrgis.org.

Historical information for the preparation of the developmental history of the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood, as well as the background information of the individual properties – including the historic name of the house/building if known, was obtained through research at the Chatham County – Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission, Georgia Historical Society, and Live Oak Branches of the Chatham-Effingham County Public Library. The 1994 historic resource survey of the neighborhood was cross-

referenced throughout the survey process and information from the individual survey forms was incorporated into the survey where appropriate. Vaughnette Goode-Walker, local historian and neighborhood resident, conducted interviews with long-time Cuyler-Brownville residents in 2019. She provided transcripts of these interviews and the contents were incorporated into the developmental history of the neighborhood.

While it is possible that a historic property may have been inadvertently omitted from this survey, whether as a result of physical changes that have obscured its historic character or due to borderline age, the surveyor believes that the vast majority of historic resources within the survey area have been documented by this project.

Historic Resources Lost Since 1994

Approximately 43 previously survey buildings were demolished between 1994 (when the district was initially surveyed) and 2020 (Table 1). When the initial survey was conducted, the GNAHRGIS system had not yet been developed. The 1994 survey information for Cuyler-Brownville was entered into the database in 2001. However, only a random selection of points were created and while most of the buildings are present in the system, they are not represented by a point on the GNAHRGIS map. Using the 1994 printed survey cards from the records of the MPC and cross-referencing them with addresses in the GNAHRGIS system, most previously surveyed buildings within the district were found, field verified, and updated. However, there may be some that were mislabeled or misspelled or differently addressed that could not be cross-referenced. The following is a list of all known previously surveyed buildings that no longer exist. Because these buildings no longer exist, data from these resources such as construction dates, use, style and building type were not used to analyze the character of the district.

Table 1. Previously Surveyed Resources that no longer exist.

List #	GNAHRGIS ID #	Address	Date of Demolition
1	8394	709-711 West 38 th Street	unknown
2	8643	517 West 39 th Street	2005
3	8559	603 West 39 th Street	1998
4	8558	605 West 39 th Street	2001
5	8550	621-623 West 39 th Street	1998
6	8561	632-638 West 39 th Lane	2000
7	8563	639-641 West 39 th Lane	unknown
8	8404	702-710 West 39 th Street	1997
9	8258	832 West 39 th Street	unknown
10	8592	611-641 West 40 th Lane	2004
11	8589	620 West 40 th Lane	1998
12	8565	642 West 40 th Street	unknown
13	8430	707-709 West 40 th Street	1997
14	8425	708 West 40 th Street	2001
15	8429	801 West 40 th Street	1997

List #	GNAHRGIS ID #	Address	Date of Demolition
16	8304	915 West 40 th Street	1998
17	8303	921 West 40 th Street	c1998
18	8668	504-506-508 West 41 st Street	2001
19	8667	510 West 41 st Street	2001
20	8666	512-512 ½ West 41 st Street	2000
21	8064	1-3, 5-7, 7-11 Bismark Court	unknown
22	not found	2110 Bulloch Street	unknown
23	8376	2118 Bulloch Street	2019
24	8081	1708 Florance Street	unknown
25	8353	2005 Florance Street	1999
26	8356	2011 Florance Street	2009
27	8415	2303 Florance Street	2002
28	8562	2310 Florance Street	1996
29	8057	Grapevine Street North Side	unknown
30	8058	636-638 Grapevine Street	unknown
31	8351	2005-2007 Harden Street	1999
32	8354	2009 Harden Street	2006
33	8355	2010-2016 Harden Street	2006
34	8408	2301-2303 Harden Street	unknown
35	not found	518-520 Kline Street	2014
36	8089	639 Kline Street	unknown
37	8088	647 Kline Street	unknown
38	8079	714-716 Lavinia Street	unknown
39	8204	2111 Martin Luther King Jr., Boulevard	2014
40	not found	2203 Martin Luther King Jr., Boulevard	2015
41	not found	2207 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	2013
42	8297	906 Moray Street	unknown
43	8294	913 Moray Street	unknown

Construction Dates

In analyzing the results for property distribution by common historical time periods (Table 2), the majority of resources surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Survey were built during the 1910s and 1920s, or the late New South period and Roaring Twenties, respectively. In Savannah and throughout the nation, this was a period of growth and development spurred, a burgeoning middle class, and the dramatic effect of the automobile on American culture. A total of 476 historic resources, or 48.3% of the properties surveyed, date to this period. The following is a list of all the major historical time periods represented in the survey:

- Antebellum (1820-1865) – one (1) historic resource (0.1%)
- Early-mid New South (1880 – 1909) – 131 historic resources (13%)
- Late New South (1910-1919) – 298 historic resources (30%)

- Roaring Twenties (1920-1929) – 178 historic resources (14%)
- Great Depression (1930-1939) – 70 historic resources (7%)
- WW II/pre-Cold War (1940-49) – 69 historic resources (7%)
- Cold War (1950 – 1980) – 237 historic resources (24%)

Table 2. Tabulation of Existing Resources by Construction Date

Time Period	Number of Resources
1830 – 1839	1
1880 - 1889	13
1890 – 1899	38
1900 – 1909	80
1910 – 1919	298
1920 – 1929	178
1930 – 1939	70
1940 – 1949	69
1950 – 1959	169
1960 – 1969	52
1970 – 1979	15
1980	1

Original Use

The categories of uses listed in Table 3 below are defined by the GNAHRGIS survey program and are reflected in the entry for each resource. Original use is meant to convey the original intended use of each resource, regardless of its current use (for example, a gas station that is now used as a café is recorded here as a gas station). The original use of each resource was determined through a combination of field analysis and archival research utilizing historic photos, Sanborn Insurance Maps, city directories, and local histories.

Table 3. Tabulation of Existing Resources by Original Use

Original Use	Number of Resources
commercial – store/specialty shop	13
commercial/domestic – corner store/apt.	16
commercial - warehouse	2
domestic – single dwelling	797
domestic – secondary structures	5
domestic – multiple dwelling	127
domestic – transient housing (tourist court)	1
education – school	3
healthcare – hospital	1
religion – church	13
transportation – automobile/truck services	6

In analyzing the results for original use, an overwhelming majority of resources were domestic – single dwelling. A total of 797, or 80.1% of the buildings surveyed in this section, fell into this category. Most of the remaining resources surveyed are domestic – multiple unit housing made up of duplexes, cottage rows, quadraplexes, and apartment buildings, representing the second most common original use, making up 13% of resources surveyed. Commercial/domestic – corner store/apartment represented the third most common use making up 1.6% of resources surveyed.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Architectural Styles

The architecture of a building – its overall form and ornamentation, is classified as a style. Style has long been among the important ways to identify buildings and has been a useful tool for describing, analyzing, and evaluating them. Architectural style has two definitions. The first and more obvious definition of style is “the decoration or ornamentation that has been put on a house/building in a systematic pattern or arrangement.” The second, more subtle, definition is “the overall design of a house/building including proportion, scale, massing, symmetry or asymmetry, and relationship among parts such as solids and voids or height, depth, and width” (from “Georgia’s Living Places” c1991; Georgia).

Of the 984 existing historic resources surveyed, only 348 properties, or 35.3% of the buildings surveyed, are representative of an academic architectural style. Buildings exhibiting only minimal elements of a style as well as those with no identifiable style are classified as having “no academic style” (Figure 19).

Table 4. Tabulation of Existing Resources by Architectural Style

Architectural Style	Number of Examples
Carpenter Italianate	6
Queen Anne	15
Folk Victorian	32
Colonial Revival	60
Academic Gothic Revival	1
Romanesque Revival	1
Neoclassical Revival	51
Craftsman	124
Prairie	26
English Vernacular Revival	3
Mission	1
Plain-style (Ranch houses)	13
Contemporary	12
Commercial	3
No Academic Style	636

As indicated in Table 4, Craftsman and Colonial Revival are the most common architectural styles found in the survey area, representing 35.6% and 17.2% of examples surveyed, respectively. Examples inventoried in the survey are representative examples of their respective styles – resources that exhibit only “elements” of a style are not included here. Relatively few high style examples were identified.

It should be noted that there were dozens of examples identified throughout the survey area that exhibited one of more secondary stylistic elements. While these secondary elements are not included as part of the inventory, they are noted within the physical description

section of GNAHRGIS and in the survey index section followed by an “e” (to indicate “elements” of a style; Figure 20).



Figure 19. 2309 Florance Street (c1905), GNAHRGIS #8416 – This simple Georgian cottage type house displays very little ornament and – like almost 65% of buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources, is not a good representative example of an academic style. Therefore, this building is recorded in the survey inventory as having “no academic style” despite the presence of turned porch posts – which represents “elements” of the Folk Victorian style.



Figure 20. 628 W. 40th Street (c1927), GNAHRGIS #8570 – This front gable bungalow is a good example of the Neoclassical Revival style as it displays the “Neoclassical cottage form” through its pedimented, temple front façade portico, tripartite gable vent, boxed gable return, and porch columns. The porch columns, however, are Craftsman style, battered wood columns resting on brick piers – a secondary stylistic element that is represented within the survey in the physical description section of GNAHRGIS and in the Survey index followed by an “(e)” which represents “elements”.

General Outline of Styles

The outline that follows provides an overview of the different academic architectural styles found within the survey area of Cuyler-Brownville and gives the architectural and historical contexts that shaped the development of these historic resources on a local, regional, and national level.

Italianate (1840 – 1885)

The Italianate style began in England as part of the Picturesque Movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideas in art and architecture that persisted for almost 200 years. The Italianate style in America, which became the dominant domestic architecture between 1850 and 1880, generally followed the informal rural models of Europe. American adaptations of the style, which were often utilized in the construction of town houses, were promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing in pattern books that he published during the 1840s and 1850s.

The principle areas of detail in Italianate houses are cornices, porches, windows, and doorways. Italianate houses characteristically have low-pitched eaves and large decorative brackets underneath (arranged singularly or paired). Porches are generally one-story in height and have square posts with beveled corners for support. Small entry porches are the most common, although full-width porches are also found. Windows are characteristically narrow and have sashes with one or two-pane glazing, which are often paired or tripled. The Italianate style introduced the arched or curved windows with molded surround. Traditional rectangular windows are also common and are often accompanied by a bracketed or pedimented surround. Single and double doors with large-pane glazing in the body of the door itself (rather than in the surround) is common. Doors occur in the same shapes as the windows and exhibit elaborate surrounds that are similar to the molded window surrounds.

Six (6) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey display elements of the Italianate style, accounting for 1.7% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style (Figure 21).



Figure 21. 802 W. 41st Street (c1903), GNAHRGIS #8436 – Carpenter Italianate.

Queen Anne (1880 – 1910)

Queen Anne was the dominant style of domestic architecture in America from about 1880 until 1910. The style, which is based on Jacobean and Elizabethan precedents, was popularized by a group of English architects led by Richard Bernard Shaw. The style spread in America through pattern books as well as *The American Architect and Building News*, the country's first architectural magazine. The nation's expanding railroad network helped popularize the style by making pre-cut details readily available.

The style is principally categorized into subtypes by decorative detail, although shape subtypes exist as well. The earlier subtypes, those that employ half-timbering and patterned masonry, follow the models designed by Shaw and his English colleagues and are by far the least representative of the style in America. The Spindlework subtype and the Free Classic subtypes, which are American interpretations of the style, became the most dominant expression during the 1880s and 1890s, respectively. The Spindlework subtype features delicate gingerbread ornamentation, or Eastlake detailing, found in the porch balustrades or as a frieze, as well as in gables and under wall overhangs left by cutaway bay windows. The Free Classic subtype utilizes classical columns rather than spindlework detailing for porch supports and often exhibits other classical details such as Palladian windows and cornice-line dentils (McAlester).



Figure 22. 515-517 W. 38th Street (c1900), GNAHRGIS #8629 - Free Classic Queen Anne style.

Common characteristics of all Queen Anne style houses include a steeply pitched roof, a dominant front facing gable, multi-material wall surfaces, and an asymmetrical façade with a one-story, partial or full width wrap-around porch. Window sashes usually contain stained glass and multi-pane windows are common as well.



Figure 23. 515 W. 39th Street (c1898), GNAHRGIS #8644 – Spindlework Queen Anne.

Fifteen (15) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey display elements of the Queen Anne style, accounting for 4.3% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style (Figures 22 and 23).

Folk Victorian (1870s – 1910s)

The Folk Victorian style is defined by the presence of Victorian detailing on National Folk, or post-railroad house forms. The principle areas of elaboration are the porch and cornice line. The Queen Anne-inspired spindle work detailing (turned spindles and lace-like spandrels), jigsaw cut trim, and turned or chamfered posts are characteristic porch details. Italianate-inspired brackets are commonly found along the cornices. Although Folk Victorian houses share similar decorative detail, they are easily differentiated from Queen Anne style houses by virtue of their symmetrical facades and the lack of textured and varied wall surfaces that is characteristic of the former (McAlester).

Folk Victorian houses were built across Georgia in very large numbers and were commonly found in both urban and rural parts of the state from the 1870s through the 1910s (Georgia). The growth of the railway system played a key role in the popularity of the Folk Victorian style in that it made possible the distribution of inexpensive, pre-cut Victorian detailing throughout the nation. Many builders simply grafted this newly available trim onto the traditional folk house forms they were familiar with. Pre-cut detailing was also used as a way to update an older folk form, often by adding a new Victorian porch (McAlester).

Thirty-two (32) buildings survey during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey are representative examples of the Folk Victorian style, accounting for 9.2% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style (Figure 24).



Figure 24. 605 W. 38th Street (c1910), GNAHRGIS #8526.

Colonial Revival (1880 – 1955)

Colonial Revival was the dominant style for domestic buildings throughout the nation during the first half of the 20th century. The term “Colonial Revival” refers to the rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard that followed the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. The style draws primary inspiration from Georgian and Adam prototypes, with secondary influences coming from Post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial sources. Examples exhibiting details from two or more of these precedents is common.

Early Colonial Revival style buildings were largely free interpretations of colonial precedents featuring exaggerated colonial decorative details. The Colonial Revival Movement of the late 19th century provided the inspiration for the Shingle style and the Free Classic Queen Anne style, which was closely related to the asymmetrical Colonial Revival house.

Wide distribution of books and magazines featuring drawings and photographs of colonial buildings during the first decades of the 20th century cultivated an interest in more historically correct copies of colonial prototypes with correct proportions and details. As a result, Colonial Revival style buildings built between 1915 and 1935 reflect these influences by more closely resembling colonial prototypes. As with all domestic architecture, post-World War II tastes and trends lead to the simplification of the style



Figure 25. 907 W. 38th Street (c1917), GNAHRGIS #8252.

during the 1940s and 1950s. Common characteristics of Colonial Revival-style houses include: a symmetrical façade; accentuated front door often featuring a pediment supported by pilasters or a small gabled stoop supported by slender columns; transom over the door or sidelights are common; windows have double hung sashes, usually with multiple lights in one or both sashes; and windows are frequently paired.



Figure 26. 632 W. 40th Street (c1917), GNAHRGIS #8568. This example features Craftsman style columns in place of classical columns yet still evokes a strong sense of the Colonial Revival style in its pedimented front gable, gable portico with distinct entablature, round wood vent, gable return, supported by columns resting on brick piers, and one-light transom over door.

Sixty (60) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey are good examples of the Colonial Revival style (Figures 25 and 26). The Colonial Revival style was the second most common architectural style identified within the survey area, making up 17.2% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.

Neoclassical Revival (1890s -1930s)

The Neoclassical Revival style has its origins in the classically inspired models designed and executed by the nation's top architects at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. At a time when the United States was beginning to assert its economic and military influence on the world stage, the Exposition was intended to illustrate America's artistic and cultural parity with the countries of the Old World. The planners chose a classical theme in an effort to draw a parallel between America's growing might and the unrivaled power and influence of the Roman Empire. The monumental, colonnaded buildings that were arranged around the central court inspired countless public and commercial buildings across the country during the first decades of the 20th century, while the formal arrangement of the buildings and public spaces at the Exhibition gave rise to the City Beautiful Movement (McAlester).



Figure 27. 517-519 W. 37th Street (c1915), GNAHRGIS #8186.

Although never quite as popular as Colonial Revival, the Neoclassical Revival style was a dominant style for domestic building during the first half of the 20th century. The Neoclassical Revival style was built in Georgia's rural areas, cities, and small towns from the 1890s through the 1930s" (Georgia). The style, which is primarily based on an eclectic mixture of Early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles, usually features a partial width, full height portico supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian. Neoclassical Revival houses have symmetrical facades and often feature decorative door surrounds based on Georgian, Adam, or Greek Revival precedents, modillions or dentils under the eaves, and paired, triple, or bay windows (McAlester).

Fifty-one (51) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey are representative examples of the Neoclassical Revival style (Figures 27 and 28). The Neoclassical Revival style was the third most common architectural style identified within the survey area, making up 14.2% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Figure 28. 1817-1817 ½ Martin Luther King, Jr. BLVD (c1907), GNAHRGIS #8133.

Prairie (1900 – 1920)

The Prairie style is one of the few indigenous American styles. The style was developed by a creative group of Chicago architects known as the Prairie School. The first Prairie style house was the Winslow Homer House (1893), designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, the acknowledged master of the style. Wright continued to work in the style throughout the early period of his career (1900 -1913). Many of the Prairie School architects worked with Wright during this time or with his early employer and teacher, Louis Sullivan. Most landmark examples are located in Chicago's early 20th century suburbs, particularly Oak Park and River Forest, and in other mid-western cities. Vernacular examples of the style were spread throughout the nation by pattern books and popular magazines. Most of these examples were built between 1905 and 1915. The Prairie style quickly faded from fashion after World War I.

The style is characterized as having a low-pitched roof, usually hipped, with deep overhanging eaves; two-stories, with one-story wings or porches; eaves, cornices, and façade detailing emphasizing horizontal lines, and often exhibiting massive, square porch supports. There are four Prairie subtypes: hip roof, symmetrical, with front entry; hip roof, symmetrical, with no front entry; hip roof, asymmetrical; and gabled roof. The hip roof, symmetrical, with front entry type, commonly referred to as the Prairie Box or American Foursquare, is the earliest Prairie form and is the most common vernacular examples. It is characterized as having a simple square or rectangular plan, a low-pitched hip roof, hip roof dormers, and a full width, single story front porch. Many examples also exhibit Mission or Italian Renaissance secondary details such as tile roofs and cornice line brackets.

Twenty-six (26) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey as good examples of the Prairie style, accounting for 7.5% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style (Figure 29).



Figure 29. 605 W. 37th Street (c1916), GNAHRGIS #8505.

Craftsman (1910 – 1930s)

The Craftsman style was the most popular early 20th century style in Georgia. Craftsman houses were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings, from the 1910s through the 1930s (Georgia). Craftsman houses were inspired by the work of Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Greene, two California architects who designed and executed a number of highly detailed landmark buildings that combine such influences as the English Arts and Crafts movement, Oriental wooden architecture, Swiss roof forms, and the manual arts. Vernacular versions of Greene and Greene’s work was spread throughout the country through pattern books and popular magazines, quickly making the one-story Craftsman house the most popular and fashionable smaller house in the country (McAlester).

Craftsman style houses feature a low-pitched roof, usually gable, with a wide, unenclosed eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. Other common details include knee braces, false beams, paired and casement windows, and square, battered columns resting on masonry piers (McAlester).

One hundred twenty-four (124) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey are representative examples of the Craftsman style (Figure 30). The Craftsman style was the most common architectural style identified within the survey area, making up 35.6% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style.



Figure 30. 943 W. 41st Street (c1930), GNAHRGIS #8332.

Contemporary Style (1950 - 1969)

The Contemporary style represents a post-war iteration of the International style in which defining elements of the former were softened into a more widespread vernacular. The style was equally applied to both commercial and residential building types and was a favorite for architect-designed buildings in Georgia during the late 1950s and early 1960s. The style occurs in two distinctive subtypes based on roof shape: flat or gable. The flat-roofed subtype is a derivation of the earlier International style which it further resembles in its lack of decorative detailing. The gabled subtype is more strongly influenced by the early modernism of the Craftsman and Prairie style and often features overhanging eaves and heavy exposed roof beams. Both subtypes feature various combinations of wood, brick, and stone exterior cladding and lack traditional detailing. Other character-defining features include open floor plans, expressed post-and-beam construction (in wood or steel), open gable ends enclosed with glass/flat roofs with widely overhanging eaves and cantilevered canopies, flush mounted metal frame full-height and clerestory windows, and exterior staircases, decks, patios and balconies (McAlester).

Twelve (12) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey were considered representative examples of the Contemporary style, making up 3.4% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style (Figure 31).



Figure 31. 502 W. 36th Street (c1955), GNAHRGIS #266690.

Plain Style (1950-1975)

“Plain” or “no academic style” Ranch Houses are those examples of the type whose appearance is defined primarily by its sub-type plan-form and not by historical styles of applied ornamentation. The Plain style – which is the most prevalent architectural style of Ranch House in Georgia relies on the architectural fundamentals of form, roofline, window and door openings, and wall treatments for effect. The absence of historically derived forms and ornament, and the presence of functionally derived forms and features, straightforward construction and use of materials, and an exterior design that often reflects the interior arrangement of spaces and functions. Plain style Ranch Houses were among the earliest Ranch Houses in Georgia and is found on every sub-type (Cloues).

Thirteen (13) Ranch Houses surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey are representative examples of the Plain style, making up 3.7% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic style (Figure 32).



Figure 32. 2503 Sadler Street (c1956), GNAHRGIS #273248.

Building Types

In addition to architectural style, Georgia buildings may be categorized by architectural building type. Building type means the overall form of the house/building, the unadorned outline or “envelope” of the main or original part of the house/building, as well as the general layout of the rooms. The simplest definition of building type is the formula, *plan + height = type*. Knowing the house/building type allows us to compare one house/building to others of the same form and can also tell us the general distribution of similar houses/buildings throughout the state (Georgia).

Table 5. Tabulation of Existing Resources by Architectural Type

Architectural Building Type	Number of Examples
Apartment Building/Other	11
Apartment Building/Other – Quadrplex	9
Church/Corner Tower	2
Church/Front Gable	11
Commercial – Community Store	5
Commercial – Multiple Retail	3
Commercial – Retail and Office	3
Commercial – Single Retail	3
Commercial – Warehouse	2
Educational – Urban School	3
Entertainment/Recreation - Gymnasium	1
Health Care – Hospital	1
House/One-story – Single Pen	1
House/One-story - Row House	27
House/One-story – Hall-Parlor	13
House/One-story – central hall cottage	1
House/One-story – Double shotgun	3
House/One-story – Shotgun	30
House/One-story – Saddlebag	3
House/One-story – English Cottage	1
House/One-story – Gable Wing Cottage	3
House/One-story – Georgian Cottage	29
House/One-story – Queen Anne Cottage	1
House/One-story – New South Cottage	1
House/One-story – Pyramid Cottage	4
House/One-story – Side Gable Cottage	15
House/One-story – Bungalow	283
House/One-story – American Small House	81
House/One-story – Ranch House	72
House/Two-story – Rowhouse (side hallway)	8
House/Two-story – Georgian House	1
House/Two-story – Side Hallway House	65
House/Two-story – American Foursquare	86

Table 5. Tabulation of Existing Resources by Architectural Type – Continued

Architectural Building Type	Number of Examples
House/Two story – Mid 20 th Century	1
House/Two-story – Early 20 th Century	4
House/Two-story – Split Level	1
House – Unable to Determine Type	7
House – Unidentified House Type	64
Other Building Type – Corner Store	17
Other Building Type – Duplex Cottage	53
Other Building Type – Duplex House	28
Other Building Type – Foursquare Cottage	11
Other Building Type – Secondary Dwelling	7
Road-Related – Gas/Service Station	8
Road-Related/Other – Tourist Court	1

A total of 913 properties surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey were identified as conforming to one of the architectural types recognized by the Historic Preservation Division. Table 5 lists the forty-three (43) types existing within the survey area. As indicated in Table 5, the bungalow (283 historic resources or 31%), the American Foursquare (86 historic resources or 9.4%), and the American Small House (81 historic resources or 9.0 %) are the most common building types identified in the survey area. Seventy-one (71) historic resources, representing 7.2% of the total number of buildings surveyed, were too altered to determine the building type or did not conform to any officially accepted academic building type.

General Outline of Types

The outline that follows provides an overview of the different academic building types found during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey and gives the architectural and historical contexts that shaped the development of these historic resources on a local, regional, and national level.

Apartment Building/Other – Quadraplex

A quadraplex is any two-story apartment building having four units, with two units located on each floor, and having a central entry foyer. While most of the quadraplex apartments within the survey area are of balloon frame construction and were built during the first decades of the 20th century, there were also a few Mid-20th Century examples of concrete block construction as well.

Nine (9) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Survey are examples of the quadraplex type. The quadraplex apartment type accounts for 1.0% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type (Figures 33 and 34).



Figure 33.
617 W. 42nd Street,
GNAHRGIS #262501,
typical balloon frame
example built c1915.



Figure 34.
2205 Bulloch Street,
GNAHRGIS #263522,
mid 20th century example
built c1955.

Rowhouse

A rowhouse is characterized as a multiple family building that contains two or more living units and share a party wall. Rowhouses are one or two stories tall. One-story examples often, but not always, feature a four-square floor plan within each unit. Two-story examples always feature a side hallway plan within each unit. Character-defining features include hip or side gable roofs, rectangular massing, and balloon frame construction. Most of the examples identified during the Cuyler Brownville Neighborhood Survey were built during the first decades of the 20th century as housing for railroad workers and other laborers.

Thirty-three (33) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Survey are examples of the rowhouse building type, accounting for 3.6% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type. Twenty-five (25) examples are one-story in height (Figures 35 and 36) and eight (8) examples are two-story in height (Figure 37).



Figure 35. 2415-2419 Burroughs Street (c1912), GNAHRGIS #8593 – A three-unit, one-story rowhouse with a four-square plan – one of eleven examples within the district that contain between three and five separate living units.



Figure 36. 626-634 W. 41st Street (c1912), GNAHRGIS #263187 – a five-unit example.



Figure 37. 603-607 W. 40th Street (c1912), GNAHRGIS #8399 – One of two two-story rowhouses having three or more units identified within the survey area.

Shotgun

The shotgun house is a narrow, one-story urban form built in modest neighborhoods in expanding Southern cities between 1880 and 1930. Shotgun houses are one room wide and two or more rooms deep. There is no hallway, and doors typically line up front to back. Although most shotgun houses have gabled roofs, hipped roofs were also used. Although some houses of the type feature Folk Victorian or classical detailing, many are devoid of details and are found in low-income neighborhoods located near railroad and industrial sections of large towns and cities (Georgia).

Thirty (30) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey are examples of the shotgun building type. The shotgun building type accounts for 3.3% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type (Figure 38).



Figure 38. 626 W. 42nd Street (c1901), GNAHRGIS #8617 – One of a row of fifteen identical shotgun houses.

Georgian Cottage

The Georgian cottage is possibly the single most popular and long-lived house type in Georgia. The Georgian Cottage is named for its floorplan, not the state, and is derived from eighteenth century Georgian architecture. The Georgia plan consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side. The plan is usually square or nearly square, and the chimneys are sometimes in the exterior walls but usually in the interior of the house, between each pair of rooms. Houses of this type were built in all periods of Georgia's history, well into the twentieth century, but with the greatest concentration between 1850 and 1890 (Georgia).

Twenty-nine (29) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey are examples of the Georgian Cottage building type, making up 3.2% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type. Unlike the larger rural examples, the urban version of the type is characteristically small with a nearly square shape, four equal-sized rooms, narrow central hallway, and is often without overhanging eaves (Figure 39).



Figure 39. 710 W. 36th Street (c1920), GNAHRGIS #8152.

Side Gable Cottage

The side gable cottage has a compact square mass consisting of four rooms without a hallway (two rooms wide and two rooms deep) and a broad gabled roof with its gable ends at the sides. Only rarely does it have a hipped roof. The floor plan has two variants: hall-parlor plan with central doorway and a foursquare plan with equal sized rooms, indicated by two doors. The side gable cottage was a popular worker’s house type in mill villages in small towns, although high style examples for the well-to-do can be found. This type was most popular in the period 1895 to 1930 (Georgia).

Fifteen (15) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey are examples of the side gable cottage type, making up 1.6% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type (Figure 40).



Figure 40. 2221 Harden Street (c1910), GNAHRGIS #8402.

Bungalow

Sometimes mistakenly referred to as a style, bungalow house forms are long and low with irregular floor plans within an overall rectangular shape. Integral porches are common, as are low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs. Bungalows were very popular in all regions of Georgia between 1900 and 1939, almost as popular in rural areas as in cities and towns. The bungalow type is divided into four subtypes based on roof forms and roof orientation: front gable, side gable, hip, and cross gable. The front and side gable versions of the bungalow greatly outnumber hipped bungalows, while cross-gabled bungalows are rare (Georgia).

Two hundred and eighty-three (283) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Historic Resources Survey were identified as bungalow type houses. The bungalow was the most common building type found within the survey area, accounting for 31% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type (Figures 41, 42, and 43).



Figure 41. 614 W. 40th Street (c1920), GNAHRGIS #8577 – The front gable bungalow is the most common subtype found in the survey area as well as the most common building type overall.



Figure 42. 626 W. 40th Street (c1920), GNAHRGIS #8571 – An example of the hip bungalow subtype. This bungalow also exhibits the “Neoclassical Cottage” form, featuring a hip roof with boxed eaves, full width recessed porch (with columns originally), and pedimented façade roof dormer.



Figure 43. 711 W. 42nd Street (c1940), GNAHRGIS #262453 – One of several concrete block, mid-20th century examples within the survey area.

American Small House

Also commonly referred to as the “post-World War II house,” the ubiquitous American Small House can be found in 1940s and early 1950s suburbs and subdivisions across America. Built to accommodate the staggering demand for housing precipitated by the large number of returning servicemen and their growing families following the defeat of the Axis Powers in 1945, these houses were designed to provide basic habitation for newlyweds and beginning families. Inexpensive and easy to build, the American Small House was ideally suited to meet these needs. The type is generally characterized as a small, one-story, rectangular-shaped two-bedroom house of balloon frame construction. It typically features a side gable, asphalt shingle roof with little or no eave overhang and often features triangular shaped wood vents in side gables. Another common characteristic is the use of inexpensive cladding, such as asbestos siding, as an original exterior siding (although the use of shiplap and clapboard siding is common as well). The basic floor plan of the house is similar to other small houses of the era, being two unequal rooms wide by two rooms deep. Entry is in the living room, which is typically adjacent to the master bedroom located in the opposite front corner of the house. A small interior hallway located in the center of the house provides access to the kitchen (which is also accessed through the living room) and second bedroom, which flanks a small bathroom located at the back of the house. These houses sometimes include a small dining room wing or sunroom located on the side of the house adjacent to the living room and/or a small ell for extra living space on the rear of the house. These types of features are often historic additions that were added in later years (McAlester).

Eighty-one (81) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey were identified as American Small House type. The American Small House was the third most common building type found within the survey area, accounting for 8.9% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type (Figure 44).



Figure 44. 926 W. 41st Street (c1950), GNAHRGIS #262765.

Ranch

The ranch house originated in the mid-1930s by several creative California architects and gained popularity during the 1940s to become the dominant house type throughout the country during the decades of the 1950s and 1960s. The popularity of the sprawling ranch houses was made possible by the country's increasing dependence on the automobile. Streetcar suburbs of the late 19th and early 20th centuries still used relatively compact house forms on small lots because people walked to nearby streetcar lines. As the automobile replaced streetcars and buses as the principal means of personal transportation in the decades following World War II, compact houses could be replaced by sprawling designs on much larger lots. Never before had it been possible to be so lavish with land, and the rambling form of the ranch house emphasizes this by maximizing façade width (which is further increased by built-in garages that are an integral part of many ranch houses).

The type is loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents of the American Southwest, modified by influences borrowed from Craftsman and Prairie modernisms of the early 20th century. Asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs dominate. Three common roof forms are used: the hipped version is likely the most common, followed by the cross-gabled, and, finally, side-gabled examples. There is usually a moderate or wide eave overhang. This may be either boxed or open, with rafters exposed as in Craftsman houses. Both wooden and brick wall cladding are used, sometimes in combination. Builders frequently add modest bits of traditional detailing, usually loosely based on Spanish and English precedents. Decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters are the most common. Ribbon windows are frequent as are large picture windows in the living



Figure 45. 912 W. 39th Street (c1955), GNAHRGIS #263577 – compact ranch subtype.

area. Partially enclosed courtyards or patios, borrowed from Spanish houses, are a common feature. These private outdoor living areas to the rear of the house are a direct contrast to the large front and side porches of most late 19th and early 20th century types.

Seventy-two (72) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey were identified as ranch type houses, accounting for 7.9% of surveyed properties conforming to an academic building type (Figure 45). Thirty (30) of the 72 ranch houses identified during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Survey are examples of what appear to be a local iteration of the compact ranch subtype. Like the side hallway house during the early 20th century, the narrow urban lots that make up Cuyler-Brownville were ideal for the compact ranch. During the 1950s and 1960s these smaller, transverse compact ranch type houses were built on vacant lots throughout the neighborhood, particularly on single undersized corner lots (see Figures 45 above, and 46, 47, and 48 below).



Figure 46. 823 W. 42nd Street (c1965), GNAHRGIS #262427 – One of three, urban compact ranch houses sited transversely (end facing the street) on their lots.



Figure 47. 902 Victory Drive (c1960), GNAHRGIS #262446 – Compact ranch house situated on the corner of Victory Drive and Bulloch Street – note side entrance on right (facing Bulloch Street). These concrete block houses were misidentified in the National Register nomination as being c1950s bungalows (as the statewide Ranch context had not been developed at this time to properly identify this subtype as a transverse compact ranch type house).



Figure 48. 825 W. 42nd Street (c1965), GNAHRGIS #262424.

Side Hallway

The Side Hallway is relatively uncommon in Georgia. Most examples of the type are located in the state’s oldest cities, where its narrow façade made it especially suitable for urban houses. Most early examples were built between 1820 and 1850 and are located in Savannah, where it is the most common building type, and in Augusta. The Side Hallway house is named after the location of the hallway at the side of the house. The hall normally contained a staircase and was two rooms deep. There are three subtypes: the row house, an attached single-family house which shares a party wall (presented on page 53); the Savannah house, detached with a raised basement; and the Augusta house, detached without a basement. Although most examples were built in the early 19th century, variations of the type persisted into the early 20th century (Georgia).

Sixty-five (65) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey were identified as Side Hallway type houses of the “Augusta” subtype, accounting for 7.1% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type (Figures 49, 50, and 51).



Figure 49.
618 W. 39th Street,
GNAHRGIS #8536.

A Folk Victorian style side hallway house built c1910 – like most of the examples identified within the survey area, this iteration is an example of the “Augusta subtype” (detached without a basement). The “Savannah house” subtype are mostly found in the Savannah National Historic Landmark District.



Figure 50. 2214 Harden Street (c1922), GNAHRGIS #8399 – A late period example of the Augusta subtype, the most common iteration found within the survey area.



Figure 51. 809 W. 37th Street (c1900), GNAHRGIS #8365 – A side gable example.

American Foursquare

Unlike the regionally popular, one-story pyramid cottage, the American Foursquare was a very popular house type throughout the nation during the first three decades of the 20th century. The American Foursquare, consisting of a square mass capped with a pyramidal roof, was reputed to provide maximum space for the cost. The type features four principle rooms per floor, with one of the front rooms serving as the entry or stair hall. Appearing mostly in urban areas, the American Foursquare was popular in Georgia for only about 15 years, between 1915 and 1930 (Georgia).

Eighty-six (86) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey were identified as American Foursquare type houses (Figure 52). The American Foursquare was the second most common building type found within the survey area, accounting for 9.4% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type.



Figure 52. 609 W. 37th Street (c1916), GNAHRGIS #8503 – Prairie style American Foursquare, typical of the more substantial examples found in the survey area.

Although there were several traditional American Foursquare type houses (the “Prairie Box”) located within the survey area, which was particularly true along West 37th Street, the majority of examples found within the survey area appear to be a local iteration of the national type. These examples are smaller and have a rectangular shape, which closely resembles the size and mass of Savannah’s side hallway house type and is better suited for the narrow building lots of Savannah’s early 20th century urban neighborhoods (Figures 53, 54, 55, and 56). There appear to be four rooms on each floor, although the rooms are unequal and rectangular in shape.



Figure 53. 622 W. 40th Street (c1916), GNAHRGIS #8573 – Most examples of the American Foursquare type that were identified during the survey are more rectangular in shape – like this example.



Figure 54. 909 W. 36th Street (c1920), GNAHRGIS #8207 – a simple example of the type.



Figure 55. 616 W. 40th Street (c1920), GNAHRGIS #8576 – A front gable example of the smaller, rectangular iterations of the type found within the survey area.



Figure 56. 602 W. 37th Street (c1918), GNAHRGIS #8494 – Classic example of type.

Corner Store

The urban equivalent to the community store, corner stores were usually general merchandise or grocery stores. Built mostly from 1900 through the 1940s in residential or mixed-use neighborhoods in Georgia, they were oriented toward street corners by way of angled corner entries. Corner stores were most often detached buildings (Georgia).

One of the most distinctive local building types in Savannah, the corner store type can be found on the corners of practically all of Savannah’s late 19th and early 20th century urban neighborhoods. Most iterations of the building type found in Savannah are two-story in height with a commercial storefront located on the ground floor and a residential component on the second floor. While shop owners sometimes lived above their shops, the second-floor apartment was often operated as a rental unit. While many Savannah corner stores feature angled entrances, façade or prominent side entrances are also common (and are usually oriented toward the busier street façade). Most corner stores identified within the survey area were built between 1900 and the late 1930s, with the majority of examples dating from the 1910s.



Figure 57. Richardson’s Grocery Store, 523 W. 39th Street (c1916), GNAHRGIS #8642.

Seventeen (17) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey were identified as corner stores, accounting for 1.8% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type (Figures 57 – 61).



Figure 58. William Sickel Grocery Store (1903), 804 W. 41st Street, GNAHRGIS #8436.



Figure 59. 602 W. 36th Street (c1912), GNAHRGIS #8470.



Figure 60. 2315-2319 Florance Street (c1908), GNAHRGIS #8426 – This cottage row is one of only two one-story examples identified within the survey area.



Figure 61. 2015 Florance Street (c1921), GNAHRGIS #8363 – An unusual example as the older shotgun house was raised a full story in order to build the commercial ground level c1921.

Duplex Cottage

A duplex cottage is characterized as any one-story building containing two units with identical (yet inverted) floor plans, have separate entrances, and share a party wall. Character-defining features include hip or side gable roofs, rectangular massing, and concrete block or frame construction. Most examples in the district were built during the first decades of the 20th century, are of balloon frame construction, and feature four-square plans – most of these examples were built simultaneously and are concentrated in identical rows. Mid-century examples are less numerous, tend to feature undefined plans, and are of concrete block construction.

Fifty-three (53) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey were identified as duplex cottages, accounting for 5.8% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type (Figure 62).



Figure 62. 502-504 W. 34th Street (c1910), GNAHRGIS #8117 – An early example of a duplex cottage in the neighborhood – one of a series of five identical buildings along the block face.

Duplex House

A duplex house is characterized as a two-story building containing two units – one unit per floor. Two-story duplexes are found throughout the survey area, with the majority being built between 1900 and 1930. Character-defining features include hip roofs, rectangular massing, balloon-frame construction, and clapboard exteriors. Many examples feature recessed two-story porticoes displaying a distinct Neoclassical Revival form – often accompanied by classical columns.

Twenty-eight (28) buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownsville Neighborhood Survey were identified as duplex houses, accounting for 3.1% of surveyed buildings conforming to an academic building type (Figure 63).



Figure 63. 1817-1817 ½ MLK, Jr. Blvd. (c1907), GNAHRGIS #8133 – An early example of a duplex house in the neighborhood – note separate entry doors and recessed portico supported by round Tuscan columns.

Unable to Determine Building Type

Building types that have been altered to such an extent that the house type cannot be determined have been grouped into this category for the purpose of this survey. Seven (7) resources identified during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey meet the criteria (Figure 64).



Figure 64.
2357 Ogeechee Road
(c1948), GNAHRGIS
#271765 – several
historic and non-
historic additions
obscure the building
type of this mid-20th
Century residence.

Unidentified House Types

Single family houses which are not representative examples of an academic building type as defined in “*Georgia’s Living Places*,” have been grouped into this category for the purpose of this survey (Georgia). The sixty-four (64) houses that were identified during the Cuyler Brownville Neighborhood Survey display a diversity of age, size, height, and building materials as exhibited by the following examples (Figures 65 – 67).



Figure 65.
1218 W. Victory Drive
(1979), GNAHRGIS
#271927 – This house is
not representative of a
building type recognized
by the Historic
Preservation Division.



Figure 66.
2508 Harden
St. (c1915),
GNAHRGIS
#8446.

Local building types that have not been recognized by the Historic Preservation Division as being an accepted academic building type are also categorized as “unidentified house types.” The side hall cottage (Figures 66 and 67) is a local building type (named and identified for the purpose of this survey) that is found throughout working-class neighborhoods in Savannah. The type features a side hallway adjacent to two rooms, like the side hallway house, but is one-story in height. Twenty-two (22) houses surveyed during the Cuyler- Brownville Neighborhood Survey were identified as side hall cottages.



Figure 67.
608 W. 39th
St. (c1895),
GNAHR-
GIS #8541.

Other Building Types

There were a variety of building types identified during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey in which there were only a handful of examples. These resources are grouped here according to their type category (ie: “single family house”, “commercial building type”, etc.).

Churches/Places of Worship

There were thirteen (13) churches identified within the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Survey area, with two (2) – Palen Methodist Episcopal Church (c1920) at W. 35th and Burroughs Streets (Figure 68) and Abyssinia Baptist Church (c1911) at 1622 Ogeechee Road – being examples of the corner tower church type, with the remaining eleven (11) examples all being of the front gable church type. A front gable type church is a straightforward box with one or two doors in the front and five or more windows in the sides (Figures 69 and 70). A corner tower type features a projecting corner entry tower which is usually pyramid-roofed and varies in both height and function. The front gable type is more common than the corner tower in Georgia (Georgia).



Figure 68. Palen Methodist Episcopal Church (c1920), GNAHRGIS #268043. A substantial corner tower example displaying elements of the Romanesque and Italianate styles.

Figures 69 and 70 (below). Two examples of the front gable church type, one Contemporary in style (left) the other Neoclassical Revival (lower right).



Figures 69 and 70. West Broad St. Seventh Day Adventist (1958) – 2501 MLK, Jr. BLVD, GNAHRGIS #263181 (left) & St. Matthews Episcopal Church (1948) – 1401 MLK, Jr. BLVD, GNAHRGIS #268041.

Commercial Building Types

With the exception of a few community stores, almost all of the thirteen (13) commercial buildings identified within the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood are located along Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. The community store type – of which there were five (5) examples, is a one room building featuring a front gable roof with symmetrical façade having a centered entrance flanked by display windows. The single retail type – of which three (3) were identified, is a single unit building standing alone or next to others, features a flat or sloping roof, and usually a three-bay façade. The multiple retail type – of which there were four (4) examples, are similar to the single retail type but feature more than one store unit with identical facades. The retail and office type – of which there were three (3) examples, are typically two to four stories tall, have flat or sloped roofs, and are built as single units standing alone or as multiple units sharing a party wall (commercial row). Retail or service-related functions are typically located at street level while other uses, usually offices, are located on the upper floors with access from outside entrances. All of the commercial buildings identified within the survey area were built between 1920 and 1960, are one or two stories in height, and are generally of brick or concrete block construction (Figures 71 and 72). There are also two c1960 concrete block warehouses within the district. (Georgia).



Figure 71. 504 W. 42nd Street (c1922), GNAHRGIS #262488. Good example of a multiple retail type commercial building. This example is a more traditional iteration whereas most of the commercial type buildings in the survey are late period examples.



Figure 72. 1415 MLK, Jr. Blvd. (c1956), GNAHRGIS #268040. Mid 20th Century iteration of the retail and office type commercial building.

Educational Building Types

There were three schools identified within the survey area: Cuyler Street School (c1914) at 618 W. Anderson Street (Figure 73); Florance Street School (c1928) at 700 W. 35th Street (Figure 74); and St. Mary’s Catholic School (c1909) at 812 W. 36th Street. All three are examples are representative of the “Urban School” type. Two and three-story schools of this type were built in urban areas in Georgia between 1900 and 1940. Although these schools were all between two and five stories tall and were organized by double loaded corridors and vertical stair halls, they varied in shape, from a simple rectangle (like St. Mary’s) and hollow squares to E-shapes, U-shapes, and H-shapes (Georgia).



Figure 73. Cuyler Street School (1928) – 618 W. Anderson Street, GNAHRGIS #268060. This example has a U-shape with wings and is a good example of the Colonial Revival style.



Figure 74. Florance Street School (c1928) – 700 W. 35th Street, GNAHRGIS #8143. This example has an overall rectangular shape with shallow side wings that extend beyond the sides of the façade and rear elevation – almost giving it an H-shape. The building is a good example of Academic Gothic Revival.

Single Family House/One-Story House Types

This group of house types are all examples of national folk forms that were popular in Georgia during the 19th through the early 20th centuries. In the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood, these simple houses were used to house railroad workers, stevedores, and other kinds of blue-collar workers and their families. Most examples are balloon frame and were built between 1910 and 1950 and include the single pen (1 example), hall-parlor (13 examples), central hallway (1 example), saddlebag (3 examples), gable wing cottage (3 examples), pyramid cottage (4 examples), and foursquare cottage (11 examples) (Figures 75, 76 and 77). The Queen Anne Cottage and the New South Cottage – of which there is an example of each, are more representative of middle-class housing of the period.



Figure 75. 2121 Harden Street (1916-20), GNAHRGIS #8379. An example of a foursquare type cottage, which has the same floorplan as a side gable cottage (two equal rooms wide, two rooms deep) but lacks a side gable roof.



Figure 76. 2019 Harden Street (c1904), GNAHRGIS #8361. One of thirteen hall-parlor cottages identified within the survey area. Hall parlor houses feature two unequal rooms and are one room deep – entry is into the larger of the two rooms (parlor).



Figure 77. 1630 Ogeechee Road (c1910), GNAHRGIS #8058. One of three gable wing cottages. T or L-shaped, this three-room house features a gable front at one end and a recessed wing that is parallel to the façade.

Single Family House/Two-Story House Types

There were seven (7) single family two-story houses identified within the survey area: one (1) Georgian House; four (4) Early 20th Century Two-story houses; one (1) Mid-20th Century Two-story House and one (1) Split Level type house. All of these houses are of balloon frame construction and were built between 1920 – 1930 or between 1950 - 1960 (Mid-20th Century Two-Story House and Split Level). The Georgian House features a central hall flanked by two rooms on each side with identical floorplans on each floor. Early-20th Century and Mid-20th Century two-story houses each display the same size and massing of their predecessors – the I-House and Georgian House, but often have undefined floorplans (Early-20th Century; Figure 78) and/or lack decorative details (Mid 20th Century). The Split-Level House consists of three levels, two of them stacked and the third to one-side, raised above the lowest level but below the highest level.



Figure 78. 907 W. 37th Street (c1927), GNAHRGIS #8220. This example of an Early 20th Century Two-Story House is typical of the type in that the form and massing resembles the Georgian House yet its symmetrical façade disguises an undefined floorplan.

Road Related Building Types

There were eight (8) gas/service station/auto repair shops identified within the district, all built between 1925 and 1960 and located along Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard or Ogeechee Road. Five examples were gas/service stations while the other three were auto repair shops (Figures 79 and 80). Also, there was one small auto tourist court identified within the neighborhood along W. 37th Street.



Figure 79. 2222 Ogeechee Road (c1937) GNAHRGIS #8255. Brick and stucco example of an early service station within the survey area.



Figure 80. 1603 MLK, Jr, Blvd. (c1958), GNAHRGIS #268038. Mid-20th Century, concrete block service station.

Character Defining Features, Physical Condition, and Integrity

The majority of buildings surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood survey are one and two-story, balloon frame residential structures built between 1900 and 1959, a period that spans the growth and height of development of Cuyler-Brownville. While not as prevalent, concrete block was also a common type of construction within the neighborhood, particularly during the 1950s and 1960s as the southwest section began to be built out. There are relatively few buildings of brick bearing construction with the few examples being limited to institutional structures. Nearly 75% of the buildings in the neighborhood are one-story in height with the rest being two-story in height (with the exception of Florance Street School and Charity Hospital – the only three-story buildings within the survey boundaries). Clapboard and brick veneer – in that order – are the most common original/historic exterior siding found in the district, although several buildings exhibit substitute siding such as vinyl, and to a much lesser degree, asbestos siding. Asphalt shingle and standing seam are the most common covering for roofs.

Integrity

The overall level of integrity of the properties surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey ranges from fair to good. A considerable number of resources exhibited moderate to severe alterations and/or additions, resulting in 406 historic resources retaining a poor (9.7% of resources surveyed) to fair (32% of resources surveyed) degree of historic integrity. These changes include side and rear additions, changes in fenestration, and the enclosing of porches. One of the most common alterations within the survey area in Cuyler-Brownville is the replacement of original wood and metal casement windows with vinyl and aluminum clad replacement windows. These types of alterations appear to be the most damaging and prevalent cause of integrity loss within the survey area. Another common alteration was the use of substitute exterior materials such as vinyl siding, which was present on 15% of properties surveyed. Despite these changes, a majority of historic resources surveyed (578 resources or 57%) retained a good degree of integrity.

Physical Condition

The physical condition of about 4% of the historic resources surveyed during the Cuyler-Brownville Neighborhood Historic Resources Survey are in poor or deteriorated condition. The overall physical condition of the majority of resources range from fair (24%) to good (72%). The majority of these are boarded and vacant and not regularly maintained as a result. Integrity is being compromised on this group of resources as well as buildings enter into a deteriorated state. Many roofs are damaged leading to water intrusion. Lack of repairs overtime are resulting in severe damage to the interior and exterior of buildings.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PRESERVATION INITIATIVES

This survey did not include an evaluation of NRHP-eligibility for resources at the instruction of HPD. Further study and evaluation of potentially NRHP-eligible resources is recommended. This includes but is not limited to the Springfield Drainage Canal, GNAHRGIS #271914.

Field work results and analysis revealed several opportunities for future preservation initiatives. These include updating the NRHP district building map, evaluating the eastern boundary, extending the period of significance, and expanding the boundary to the west. Additionally, there exist building types that commonly occur in the survey but are not defined by the HPD. It is recommended to add these commonly occurring types to the state's inventory.

Field survey revealed approximately 174 buildings and outbuildings constructed within the current period of significance (1867-1937) and NRHP-boundary with good historic integrity that were not previously surveyed or for which no survey form was found in the local planning office or GNAHRGIS. Therefore, it is recommended to review the Cuyler-Brownville NRHP Building Map and update as needed to include additional buildings not previously surveyed or identified on the map within the current period of significance.

This survey revealed a discrepancy in the local planning records with regard to the eastern boundary of the NRHP-listed Cuyler-Brownville historic district. The NRHP Nomination identifies Montgomery Street as the eastern boundary for the district (NRHP #98000028; Figure 3). The eastern boundary for this survey and the local historic district is Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard which is one block west of Montgomery Street. The Thomas Square Streetcar NRHP-listed historic district also includes the block between Montgomery Street and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. The overlap of these two districts has led to confusion within the neighborhoods and it is recommended that this one block area between Montgomery Street and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard from Victory Drive to Anderson Lane also be surveyed. A common boundary for the two districts, based on the historical development of the area and existing architecture, should be reviewed and considered.

Research combined with survey and analysis revealed a continuum of the historic development of the district through 1980. Field Survey resulted in recording 295 buildings in GNAHRGIS constructed from 1938-1980. African-American residents continued to develop within the neighborhood after 1937 during World War II, pre-Cold War, and Cold War periods as modern subdivisions were constructed south of the City. The neighborhood is predominantly occupied by African-Americans today and their legacy exists within the physical presence of the homes, schools, churches, and commercial buildings in the area. As a result, it is recommended to explore an update to the Cuyler-Brownville NRHP Nomination to expand the period of significance to include significant periods of development through 1970, the 50-year historic period.

It is also recommended to expand the NRHP boundary to Kollock Street, to include the properties within the survey boundary. Field survey resulted in the recording of 183 buildings, constructed from 1898-1980, immediately west of the current NRHP district. The lands were developed using similar division of lots by African-American residents and builders. Most of the buildings that resulted were contemporary to their time demonstrating the evolution of the architectural building stock and of the residents. Further west, between Ogeechee Road and Kollock Street, south of 35th Street, many buildings appear to be within the current period of significance and contiguous to the current district boundary.

Field survey identified two building types that regularly occurred in the district but were not defined by the Historic Preservation Division and thus were categorized as “unidentified” in this report. Twenty-five (25) one-story residences with a side-hall plan are present within the district. Although two-story side-hall houses are a defined building type in the State of Georgia, the one-story version is not. It is recommended to add the “side-hall cottage” as a building type.

Similarly, the rowhouse, which by the use of the word “house” indicates a two-story building, does not have a one-story counterpart as defined by the State of Georgia. Twenty-seven (27) attached one-story residences, in the form of a row (more than two units), are present within the district. It is recommended to add “cottage row” as a defined building type.

These types are common to this district but are not currently defined within the HPD’s *House Types in Georgia* used to classify buildings for historic resource surveys. As a result, the one-story side-hall building type, common to this district, was listed as “unidentified” and provides a less descriptive category as required by the HPD. The side-hall house and the rowhouse are defined in the two-story typology which is usually indicated by the term “house,” but lack a one-story counterpart (usually indicated by the word cottage). The one-story cottage is commonly found in this district where more modest, working class housing exists. As such, it is recommended to add these building types, which were commonly found within this district, to the state inventory and GNAHRGIS. Further study evaluating the defined two-story building types and potential one-story “cottages” of the same plan may be needed.

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APPENDIX A: Index of Historic Resources Surveyed

Abbreviation Key

An * next to the “Survey Field Number” indicates a new resource being surveyed for the first time (and is therefore not included in the previous 1994 survey).

+ OB next to the address indicates the presence of an outbuilding

n/a = no academic style

(e) indicates that the building possesses architectural elements of that style but is classified as no academic style in GNAHRGIS.

style/style (e) = primary style/secondary style (displays elements – not a good example of style)

NCR = Neoclassical Revival

CR = Colonial Revival

English VR = English Vernacular Revival

Amer. Sm Hse = American Small House

Amer. Foursqr. = American Foursquare

unidentified = unidentified building type

undetermined = building type undetermined due to extensive alterations

43 Previously Surveyed Buildings No Longer Present – Demolished

<i>Georgia Historic Resources Survey ID</i>	<i>Address or Property Name</i>	<i>Notes on Demolished Buildings</i>
8394	709-711 West 38 th Street	Demolished – unknown date
8643	517 West 39 th Street	Demolished 2005
8559	603 West 39 th Street	Demolished 1998
8558	605 West 39 th Street	Demolished 2001
8550	621-623 West 39 th Street	Demolished 1998
8561	632-638 West 39 th Lane	Demolished 2000
8563	639-641 West 39 th Lane	Demolished – unknown date
8404	702-710 West 39 th Street	Demolished 1997
8258	832 West 39 th Street	Demolished – unknown date
8592	611-641 West 40 th Lane	Demolished 2004
8589	620 West 40 th Lane	Demolished 1998
8565	642 West 40 th Street	Demolished – unknown date
8430	707-709 West 40 th Street	Demolished 1997
8425	708 West 40 th Street	Demolished 2001
8429	801 West 40 th Street	Demolished 1997
8304	915 West 40 th Street	Demolished 1998
8303	921 West 40 th Street	Demolished c1998
8668	504-506-508 West 41 st Street	Demolished 2001
8667	510 West 41 st Street	Demolished 2001
8666	512-512 ½ West 41 st Street	Demolished 2000
8064	1-3, 5-7, 7-11 Bismark Court	Demolished – unknown date
not found	2110 Bulloch Street	Demolished – unknown date
8376	2118 Bulloch Street	Demolished 2019
8081	1708 Florance Street	Demolished – unknown date
8353	2005 Florance Street	Demolished 1999
8356	2011 Florance Street	Demolished 2009
8415	2303 Florance Street	Demolished 2002
8562	2310 Florance Street	Demolished 1996
8057	Grapevine Street North Side	Demolished – unknown date
8058	636-638 Grapevine Street	Demolished – unknown date
8351	2005-2007 Harden Street	Demolished 1999
8354	2009 Harden Street	Demolished 2006
8355	2010-2016 Harden Street	Demolished 2006
8408	2301-2303 Harden Street	Demolished – unknown date
not found	518-520 Kline Street	Demolished 2014
8089	639 Kline Street	Demolished – unknown date
8088	647 Kline Street	Demolished – unknown date
8079	714-716 Lavinia Street	Demolished – unknown date
8204	2111 MLK Jr., Boulevard	Demolished 2014
not found	2203 MLK Jr., Boulevard	Demolished 2015
not found	2207 MLK Jr. Boulevard	Demolished 2013
8297	906 Moray Street	Demolished – unknown date
8294	913 Moray Street	Demolished – unknown date

984 Buildings 40 Years of Age or Older - Surveyed							
Survey Field #	Georgia Historic Resources Survey ID	Address or Property Name	Architectural Style	Building Type	Date of Construction	Physical Condition	Integrity
001*	262348	502 W. Victory Drive	n/a	gas station	c1936	fair	poor-fair
002*	262353	508 W. Victory Drive	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	fair	fair
003*	262356	514 W. Victory Drive	NCR (e)	duplex house	c1914	fair	fair
004*	262358	518 W. Victory Drive + OB	Contemporary	ranch	c1957	good	good
005*	262361	520 W. Victory Drive + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930-31	good	good
006*	262362	524 W. Victory Drive	n/a	Amer. Sm Hse	c1959	good	good
007*	262363	602 W. Victory Drive	n/a	Amer. Sm Hse	c1953	good	good
008*	262364	604 W. Victory Drive	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1924	good	good
009*	262365	608 W. Victory Drive	n/a	bungalow	c1952	good	fair
010*	262366	610 W. Victory Drive + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1951	good	poor
011*	262367	612 W. Victory Drive + OB	Craftsmn (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1924	good	good
012*	262372	616 W. Victory Drive + OB	Col. Revival	bungalow	c1927	good	good
013*	262373	618 W. Victory Drive	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	fair
014*	262374	620 W. Victory Drive	Crafts/CR (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1914	good	good
015*	262378	622 W. Victory Drive	Craftsmn (e)	bungalow	c1925	fair	good
016*	262380	626 W. Victory Drive	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	good	good
017*	262384	634 W. Victory Drive + OB	n/a	compact ranch	c1957	good	good
018*	262386	636 W. Victory Drive	n/a	duplex cottage	c1957	good	fair
019*	262387	640 W. Victory Drive	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1914	good	fair
020*	262388	Church of Christ 702 W. Victory Drive	n/a	front gable church	1920-29	good	good
021*	262389	704 W. Victory Drive + OB	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1929	good	good
022*	262391	708 W. Victory Drive	Craftsman	bungalow	1932-33	good	good
023*	262392	W.W. Law House 710 W. Victory Drive + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1918	good	good
024*	262397	712 W. Victory Drive	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1927	good	poor-fair
025*	262398	720 W. Victory Drive + OB	n/a	unidentified	c1916	good	good
026*	262433	724 W. Victory Drive	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	poor	poor-fair
027*	262434	726 W. Victory Drive	Craftsmn (e)	unidentified	1928-29	fair-poor	good
028*	262435	826 W. Victory Drive	NCR	unidentified	c1914	good	good
029*	262436	828 W. Victory Drive	Col. Rev. (e)	Georgian Cott.	c1925	good	good
030 *	262437	2610 Bulloch Street	n/a	lane apartment	c1920	good	good
031*	262446	902 W. Victory Drive	n/a	compact ranch	c1960	good	good
032*	262447	904 W. Victory Drive	Craftsman	pyramid cott.	c1916	good	fair
033*	262448	906 W. Victory Drive	Craftsman	bungalow	c1928-29	good	good
034*	262449	908 W. Victory Drive	n/a	side gable cott	c1916	good	fair
035*	262450	910 W. Victory Drive	Craftsman	bungalow	c1927	fair	good
036*	262454	912 W. Victory Drive	n/a	compact ranch	c1965	good	good
037*	262459	914 W. Victory Drive	n/a	bungalow	1948-49	good	good
038*	262460	916 W. Victory Drive	n/a	foursquare cott.	c1924	good	fair
039*	262461	920 W. Victory Drive	Craftsman	foursquare cott.	c1921	good	fair
040*	262462	922 W. Victory Drive	n/a	bungalow	c1950	good	poor
041 *	262463	924 W. Victory Drive	n/a	pyramid cott.	c1914	good	fair
042*	262464	926 W. Victory Drive	n/a	bungalow	c1914	good	fair
043*	262466	928 W. Victory Drive + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	good
044*	262467	1002 W. Victory Dr. + OB	n/a	compact ranch	c1959	good	good
045*	262468	1004 W. Victory Dr. + OB	n/a	bungalow	1955-56	good	poor
046*	262469	1006 W. Victory Drive	n/a	bungalow	c1954	good	fair
047*	262470	1008 W. Victory Drive	Craftsman	bungalow	1932-33	good	good

<i>Survey Field #</i>	<i>Georgia Historic Resources Survey ID</i>	<i>Address or Property Name</i>	<i>Architectural Style</i>	<i>Building Type</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Physical Condition</i>	<i>Integrity</i>
048*	262471	1010 W. Victory Drive	n/a	saddlebag	c1916	fair	poor
049*	262472	1012 W. Victory Drive	n/a	bungalow	c1924	good	fair
050*	262473	1016 W. Victory Drive	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1919	fair	fair
051*	262474	1022 W. Victory Drive	n/a	foursquare cott.	c1925	fair-poor	good
052*	262475	1024 W. Victory Drive	Contemporary	ranch	c1957	good	good
053*	262375	925 W. 42 nd Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1935	good	good
054*	262383	923 W. 42 nd Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1935	good	good
055*	262408	919 W. 42 nd Street	Plain style	compact ranch	c1963	good	good
056*	262409	917 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	good
057*	262410	915 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1961	good	good
058*	262411	913 W. 42 nd Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
059*	262412	911 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	fair	fair
060*	262413	907 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	foursquare cott.	c1927	fair	good
061*	262420	827 W. 42 nd Street	Craftsman	Georgian cott.	c1945	fair	poor
062*	262424	825 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1965	good	good
063*	262427	823 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1965	good	good
064*	262430	821 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1965	good	good
065*	262439	815 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	duplex house	1915	fair	poor
066*	262440	809 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	unidentified	c1945	fair	fair
067*	262441	805 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	fair	fair
068*	262442	801 W. 42 nd Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
069*	262443	727 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	hall-parlor	1920/70	good	good
070*	262444	721-723 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	rowhouse (4) – one-story	c1915	fair	fair
071*	262445	719 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Amer. Sm Hse	c1935	good	fair
072*	262451	715 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Georgian Cott.	c1910	fair	fair
073*	262452	713 W. 42 nd Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	good	fair
074*	262453	711 W. 42 nd Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1940	good	good
075*	262455	709 W. 42 nd Street	Col. Revival	bungalow	c1940	fair	fair
076*	262465	707 W. 42 nd Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
077*	262457	2601 Florence Street	NCR	bungalow	c1915	good	good
078*	262458	2605 Florence Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	good	good
079*	262465	655 W. 42 nd Street + OB	English VR	bungalow	c1935	good	good
080*	262476	653 W. 42 nd Street	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	good	good
081*	262477	651 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1950	good	good
082*	262478	639 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Amer. Sm Hse	c1954	good	fair
083*	262479	637 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Amer. Sm Hse	c1955	fair	fair
084*	262481	635 W. 42 nd Street + OB	n/a	Amer. Sm Hse	c1950	good	good
085*	262482	633 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Amer. Sm Hse	c1958	fair	fair
086*	262483	631 W. 42 nd Street + 2 OB	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	fair	good
087*	262484	629 W. 42 nd Street + OB	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	fair	fair
088*	262485	627 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1950	fair	good
089*	262486	625 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1950	good	good
090*	262501	617 W. 42 nd Street	NCR	quadrplex	c1915	good	good
091*	262502	613 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1950	fair	fair
092*	262503	519 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1950	fair	fair
093*	262504	517 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1945	fair	fair
094*	262505	515 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1946	fair	fair
095*	262506	513 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1951	fair	fair
096*	262507	511 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1910	fair	poor

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097*	262508	509 W. 42 nd Street	Italianate (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1910	fair	poor
098*	262509	503-505 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	quadraplex	c1960	good	good
099*	262510	501 W. 42 nd Street	NCR	side hall house	c1908	fair	good
100*	262511	2607 MLK, Jr., Blvd	n/a	community store	c1956	fair	good
101*	262512	2611 MLK, Jr., Blvd	n/a	undetermined	c1920	Fair	Poor
102*	262480	2509 MLK, Jr., Blvd	n/a	retail & office	c1901	good	fair
103*	262487	2515 MLK, Jr., Blvd	Folk Vict.	cornerstore	c1910	good	good
104*	262488	504 W. 42 nd Street	commercial	multiple retail	c1922	good	good
105	8675	506-512 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	quadraplex	c1908	good	fair
106*	262489	600 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	auto repair shop	c1940	fair	fair
107*	262490	602 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	good	good
108*	262191	604 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	fair	fair
109*	262492	606 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	fair	good
110*	262493	608 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	good	good
111*	262494	610 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	good	fair
112*	262495	612 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	good	fair
113*	262497	614 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	shotgun	c1900	poor	poor
114*	262498	620 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	fair	fair
115*	262500	622 W. 42 nd Street	n/a.	unidentified	c1900	fair	fair
116	8617	626 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	good	good
117	8616	628 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	fair	good
118	8615	630 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	good	good
119	8614	632 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	good	fair
120	8613	634 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	fair	good
121	8610	636 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	shotgun	c1900	good	poor
122	8611	638 W. 42 nd Street	Folk Vict. (e)	shotgun	c1900	good	fair
123*	262518	642-644 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	unidentified	c1940	good	good
124*	262519	646-648 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	garage apt.	c1940	good	good
125*	262520	650 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1898	good	good
126	8609	654-656 W. 42 nd Street	Col. Revival	duplex cottage	c1913	good	fair
127	8608	658-660 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	rowhouse (2)	c1916	fair	fair
128*	262522	710 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	unidentified	c1940	fair	fair
129	8447	716 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	c1902	fair	fair
130*	262523	720-722 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	double shotgun	c1930	fair	fair
131*	262524	724-726 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	double shotgun	c1930	fair	fair
132*	262525	730 W. 42 nd Street	Crafts (e)	bungalow	c1930	good	fair
133	8347	802 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	hall-parlor	c1910	fair	poor
134*	262517	810 W. 42 nd Street	Plain style	compact ranch	c1955	good	good
135	8345	816 W. 42 nd Street + OB	Col. Revival	Early 20 th Cent. Two-story	c1930	good	good
136	8344	818 W. 42 nd Street + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	good
137	8343	820 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	fair
138*	262521	824 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	fair
139*	262526	828 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1955	good	good
140*	262521	908 W. 42 nd Street (aka 1010 W. 42 nd Street)	Contemporary	American Small House	c1955	good	good
141*	262529	914 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1950	fair	good
142	8341	922 W. 42 nd Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1915	good	good
143*	262530	924 W. 42 nd Street	n/a	saddlebag	c1930	good	fair
144*	262531	2512 Hopkins Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1945	good	good

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145	8322	1023 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	fair	poor
146	8323	1021 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	fair	fair
147	8324	1019 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	fair	fair
148	8325	1017 W. 41 st Street	Col. Rev. (e)	bungalow	c1930	good	fair
149	8326	1015 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	good
150	8327	1013 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	fair
151*	262533	1011 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	good
152	8328	1007 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	fair
153	8329	1005 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
154	8330	1003 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
155	8331	1001 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
156	8332	943 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
157	8333	941 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
158	8334	927 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
159	8335	925 W. 41 st Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	fair	fair
160	8336	923 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
161	8337	919 W. 41 st Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
162	8338	915 W. 41 Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
163	8339	905 W. 41 st Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
164	8340	901 W. 41 st Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
165	8441	813 - 815 W. 41 st St.	n/a	duplex cottage	c1920	fair	poor
166	8445	2505 Harden Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	fair	good
167	8448	2512 Harden Street	n/a	bungalow	c1910	good	fair
168	8446	2508 Harden Street	NCR	unidentified	c1915	Fair	Good
169	8442	2500 Harden Street	n/a	unidentified	c1915	good	fair
170	8443	715 W. 41 st Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1915	fair	poor
171	8444	2501 Florance Street	Folk Vict. (e)	foursquare cott.	c1895	fair	fair
172	8449	2507 Florance Street	n/a	unidentified	c1910	fair	fair
173	8450	2509 Florance Street	n/a	unidentified	c1910	poor	fair
174	8451	2511 Florance Street	n/a	unidentified	c1910	poor	poor
175	8598	651 W. 41 st Street	n/a	cornerstore	c1915	good	good
176	8599	649 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1915	good	fair
177	8600	647 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	fair	fair
178	8601	645 W. 41 st Street	Folk Vict.	unidentified	c1920	fair	fair
179	8602	643 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1955	fair	fair
180	8603	641 W. 41 st Street	n/a	shotgun	c1955	fair	poor
181*	263133	Jerusalem Baptist Church/ 635 W. 41 st Street	n/a	front gable church	c1950	fair	fair
182*	263134	633 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	fair	poor
183*	263135	631 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1945	fair	fair
184*	263136	623 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1945	fair	good
185*	263137	621 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1945	fair	fair
186*	263138	619 W. 41 st Street	English VR	bungalow	c1940	fair	fair
187	8604	617 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1945	fair	poor
188	8605	615 W. 41 st Street	n/a	shotgun	c1920	poor	poor
189	8606	613 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	fair	fair
190*	263178	611 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	fair	poor
191*	263179	607-609 W. 41 st Street	NCR (e)	duplex cottage	c1935	good	good
192*	263180	603-605 W. 41 st Street	NCR (e)	duplex cottage	c1935	good	fair

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193	8607	601 W. 41 st Street + OB	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	fair	fair
194*	263181	2501 MLK Jr. Blvd	Contemporary	front gable	c1958	good	good
195	8664	2412 Burroughs Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1911	fair	fair
196	8665	2414 Burroughs Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1911	fair	fair
197	8593	2415-2419 Burroughs Street	Folk Vict. (e)	rowhouse (3) – one-story	c1912	good	good
198*	8597	602-604 W. 41 st Street	Folk Vict. (e)	duplex cottage	c1912	good	good
199	8596	606-614 W. 41 st Street	Folk Vict. (e)	rowhouse (5) – one-story	c1912	good	good
200*	263185	616-622 W. 41 st Street	Folk Vict. (e)	rowhouse (4) – one-story	c1912	good	good
201*	263187	626-634 W. 41 st Street	Folk Vict. (e)	rowhouse (5) – one-story	c1912	good	good
202*	263189	634-640 W. 41 st Street	Folk Vict. (e)	rowhouse (4) – one-story	c1912	good	good
203*	263197	644 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1960	good	good
204	8595	646-648 W. 41 st Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1912	good	good
205	8594	650 W. 41 st Street	n/a	New South Cott.	c1912	good	fair
206*	263198	643 W. 40 th Lane	n/a	bungalow	c1960	good	good
207	8438	2409 Florance Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1909	good	fair
208	8440	2413 Florance Street	Col. Rev. (e)	hall-parlor	c1900	good	good
209	8437	716 W. 41 st Street	n/a	foursquare cott	c1925	good	fair
210*	262747	2416 Harden Street	n/a	unidentified	c1950	fair	fair
211	8436	Wm. Sickel Grocery Store 802 W. 41 st Street	Carpenter Italianate (e)	corner store/apt	c1903	fair	fair
212	8435	814 W. 41 st Street	NCR	side hall house	c1925	good	good
213	8320	904 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1937	good	good
214	8319	906 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1929	good	fair
215	8318	908 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1931	good	good
216	8317	916 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	good	fair
217	8316	918 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1920	good	fair
218*	262763	920 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bung. ranch	c1950	good	good
219*	262765	926 W . 41 st Street	n/a	Am Small Hse	c1950	good	good
220*	262770	930 W. 41 st Street	Contemp. (e)	linear ranch	c1955	good	good
221*	262772	934 W. 41 st Street	Contemp. (e)	linear ranch	c1955	good	good
222	8315	1002 W. 41 st Street	Folk Vict (e)	unidentified	c1923	good	fair
223	8314	1004 W. 41 st Street	Queen Anne	unidentified	c1925	good	good
224*	262791	1008 W. 41 st Street	n/a	unidentified	c1960	good	good
225	8313	1012 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1923	good	good
226	8312	1014 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1931	good	good
227	8311	1016 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1929	good	good
228	8310	1018 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1929	good	good
229	8309	1020 W. 41 st Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1929	good	good
230*	262827	1022 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1945	good	fair
231*	262828	1024 W. 41 st Street + OB	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1950	good	fair
232*	262841	1026 W. 41 st Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	good	fair
233*	262843	1028 W. 41 st Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1965	good	fair
234*	262865	2418-2420 Hopkins Street	n/a	duplex house	c1920	poor	poor
235*	262866	2414-2416 Hopkins Street	Craftsman	duplex house	c1920	good	good
236*	263199	1025 W. 40 th Street + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1925	fair	fair/poor

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237	8300	1017 W. 40 th Street	n/a	ASH	c1940	fair	poor
238*	263204	1011 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	fair	poor
239*	263208	1009 W. 40 th Street + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	fair
240	8301	1007 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
241*	263209	1003 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	good	fair
242	8307	2407 Stevens Street	NCR	bungalow	c1925	good	fair
243	8308	2408 Stevens Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	good	poor
244*	263210	925 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	fair	good
245	8302	923 W. 40 th Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	c1910	fair	fair
246*	263211	905 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1935	poor	poor
247*	263212	903 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	fair	fair
248*	263213	901 W. 40 th Street	Folk Vict. (e)	Georgian Hse	c1920	fair	fair
249	8427	2402-2404 Bulloch Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1914	fair	fair
250*	263214	2408 Bulloch Street	n/a	ASH	c1950	fair	good
251	8431	2410-2412 Bulloch Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1920	fair	fair
252*	263216	805 W. 40 th Lane	n/a	secondary apts	c1960	fair	fair
253	8428	803 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	fair	fair
254*	263217	2410 Harden Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1967	good	good
255*	263218	2411 Harden Street	n/a	bungalow	c1957	fair	good
256*	263219	701 W. 40 th Street	Plain style	linear ranch	c1969	good	good
257	8432	2403 Florance Street	n/a	foursquare cott.	c1910	good	fair
258*	263220	621 W. 40 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1900	fair	poor
259*	263221	615 W. 40 th Street	n/a	Georgian Cott.	c1912	poor	poor
260*	263222	616 W. 40 th Lane	n/a	foursquare cott.	c1912	fair	poor
261	8585	613 W. 40 th Street	n/a	center hall cott.	c1890	fair	poor
262	8587	609 W. 40 th Street	n/a	hall-parlor	c1890	fair	fair
263	8588	603-607 W. 40 th St + OB	n/a	rowhouse (3)	c1912	fair	fair
264*	263223	601 W. 40 th Street	n/a	quadraplex	c1955	fair	good
265	8590	2409 Burroughs Street	n/a	unidentified	c1915	fair	fair
266	8663	2406 Burroughs Street	n/a	unidentified	c1911	poor	fair
267	8657	527 W. 40 th Street + OB	n/a	side hall house	c1920	fair	fair
268	8658	519 W. 40 th Street	n/a	Georgian Cott.	c1895	good	poor
269	8659	513-517 W. 40 th Street	n/a	rowhouse (3) – one-story	c1905	good	poor
270*	263225	511 W. 40 th Street + OB	n/a	side hall house	c1910	fair	poor
271	8661	505 W. 40 th Street	C. Italianate	side hall house	c1890	poor	fair
272*	263226	505 W. 40 th Lane	n/a	unidentified	c1960	fair	fair
273*	263227	2401 MLK, Jr. Blvd.	n/a	commercial	c1945	good	good
274*	263228	2405 MLK, Jr. Blvd.	n/a	duplex house	c1955	fair	fair
275	8654	2311 MLK, Jr., Blvd	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1911	fair	good
276	8655	2317 MLK, Jr., Blvd	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1911	fair	fair
277*	262869	540 W. 40 th Street	n/a	duplex house	c1960	fair	fair
278*	262891	506 W. 40 th Street	NCR	duplex house	c1915	fair	good
279*	262895	506a W. 40 th Street	NCR (e)	garage apt.	c1920	fair	good
280	8653	510 W. 40 th Street	NCR	duplex house	c1911	good	good
281	8652	514 W. 40 th Street	Col Rev. (e)	side hall house	c1911	good	good
282	8651	518 W. 40 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1911	good	fair
283	8650	520 W. 40 th Street	Col. Rev. (e)	side hall house	c1911	good	good
284	8649	522 W. 40 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1911	fair	fair
285*	269921	2310 Burroughs Street	Col. Rev. (e)	side hall house	c1911	fair	fair

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286	8564	2309 Burroughs St + OB	Craftsman	gable wing cott	c1920	fair-poor	fair
287*	262969	2313 Burroughs Street	n/a	front gable church	c1955	fair	fair
288	8582	604 W. 40 th Street	NCR	unidentified	c1915	good	good
289	8581	606 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1928	good	fair
290	8580	608 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1927	fair	fair-good
291	8579	610 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	1928-29	good	fair-good
292	8578	612 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1915	good	good
293	8577	614 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
294	8576	616 W. 40 th Street	CR/Craft. (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	good	good
295	8575	618 W. 40 th Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1927	good	fair
296	8574	620 W. 40 th Street	CR/Crafts (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1927	good	good
297	8573	622 W. 40 th Street	CR/Crafts (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1927	good	good
298	8572	624 W. 40 th Street	Col. Rev. (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1927	fair	fair
299	8571	626 W. 40 th Street	NCR	bungalow	c1916	good	good
300	8570	628 W. 40 th Street	NCR/Craft (e)	bungalow	c1927	good	good
301	8569	630 W. 40 th Street	NCR/Craft (e)	bungalow	c1927	good	good
302	8568	632 W. 40 th Street	Col. Revival	bungalow	c1917	good	good
303	8567	634 W. 40 th Street	NCR	bungalow	c1923	good	good
304	8566	636 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
305	8416	2309 Florance Street	Folk Vict. (e)	Georgian Cott.	c1905	good	good
306	8419	2311 Florance Street	n/a	side hall house	c1916	good	fair
307	8422	2313 Florance Street	NCR (e)	side hall house	c1915	fair	good
308	8426	2315-2319 Florance Street	n/a	cornerstore 1st	1908-11	fair	fair
309	8420	Rufus M. Rivers House 2313 Harden Street	n/a	side hall house	c1915	good	good
310*	263076	2315 Harden Street	n/a	side hall house	c1910	good	good
311	8424	Thomas Andrews House 2317 Harden Street + OB	Neoclassical Revival (e)	bungalow (cottage form)	c1914	good	fair
312*	263099	2314-2316 Bulloch Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1910	fair	fair
313*	263107	2318 Bulloch Street	n/a	bungalow	c1935	good	good
314*	263117	902 W. 40 th Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1965	good	fair
315	8298	908 W. 40 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1930	fair	Good
316*	263152	1002 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1965	good	good
317*	263159	1004 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	fair
318	8291	1006 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	fair
319	8290	1008 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	poor
320	8289	1010 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	good
321	8288	1012 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	Fair-poor
322	8287	10 14 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	good
323*	263201	1016 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	good
324	8286	2314 Hopkins Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	fair
325*	263202	2312 Hopkins Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	good
326	8270	919 W. 39 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	fair	fair
327	8271	915 W. 39 th Street	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1919	good	fair
328	8272	913 W. 40 th Street	Crafts (e)	bungalow	1928-29	fair	good
329	8273	911 W. 40 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1927	good	good
330	8274	909 W. 40 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1921	good	good
331	8275	905 W. 39 th Street	n/a	central hallway	c1921	good	good

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332	8276	903 E. 39 th Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1922	good	good
333	8292	2302 Stevens Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
334*	263373	917 Moray Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	fair	good
335	8293	915 Moray Street	n/a	shotgun	c1910	poor	good
336	8295	911 Moray Street	n/a	foursquare cott.	c1920	good	good
337*	263374	902 Moray Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1969	good	fair
338	8299	904 Moray Street	n/a	unidentified	c1925	good	fair
339	8297	906 Moray Street	n/a	foursquare cott	c1920	poor	good
340*	263375	827 W. 39 th Street	n/a	undetermined	c1930	fair	fair
341	8277	825 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
342	8278	823 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1926	good	good
343	8279	821 W.39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1935	good	good
344	8280	819 W. 39 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1929	good	fair
345	8281	815 W. 39 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1919	good	good
346*	263401	813 W. 39 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1936	good	fair
347	8282	811 W. 39 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1920	good	good
348	8283	809 W. 39 th Street + OB	n/a	unidentified	c1910	good	good
349	8284	805 W. 39 th Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	1930-31	good	good
350	8285	803 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	1930-31	fair	poor-fair
351*	263425	801 W. 39 th Street + OB	n/a	bungalow	1930-31	poor-fair	fair
352	8405	2302/2302 ½ Bulloch St.	C. Italianate	side hall house	c1890	fair	good
353	8407	725 W. 39 th Street + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1925	good	good
354*	263426	2305 Harden Street + OB	Col Rev. (e)	side hall house	c1898	fair	good
355	8417	2309-11 Harden Street	n/a	rowhouse (2)	c1900	good	good
356	8421	2310 Harden Street	n/a	lane apt.	c1940	fair	fair
357	8418	2308 Harden Street	n/a	side hall house	c1910	good	fair
358	8414	2306 Harden Street	n/a	unidentified	c1915	good	poor
359	8410	2302 Harden Street	n/a	side hall house	c1910	good	poor-fair
360	8411	715 W. 39 th Street	Col. Revival	side hall house	c1917	good	fair
361	8412	2301-2301 ½ Florance St.	Crafts (e)	side hall house	c1898	fair	good
362	8560	2308 Florance Street	n/a	undetermined	c1898	fair	fair
363	8545	641-645 W. 39 th Street	n/a	rowhouse (3)	c1900	fair	fair
364	8546	633-639 W. 39 th Street	n/a	rowhouse (4) – one-story	c1898	fair	fair
365*	263466	629 W. 39 th Street	n/a	undetermined	c1898	good	good
366	8548	627 W. 39 th Street	Prairie	Am. Foursqr.	c1920	good	good
367	8549	625 W. 39 th Street	Prairie	Am. Foursqr	c1920	fair	good
368	8551	619 W. 39 th Street	n/a	side hall cott	c1915	good	good
369	8552	617 W. 39 th Street	Folk Vict. (e)	side hall house	c1898	good	good
370	8553	615 W. 39 th Street	NCR (e)	side hall house	c1910	good	good
371	8554	613-616 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	Am. Foursqr.	c1920	good	good
372	8555	611 W. 39 th Street	FC Queen A	side hall house	c1910	good	good
373	8556	609 W. 39 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1898	good	good
374	8557	607 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1915	fair	good
375*	263480	2301 Burroughs Street	n/a	apt. building	c1940	poor	fair
376*	263481	2308 Burroughs Street	n/a	garage apart.	c1930	fair	fair
377	8642	Richardsons Grocery Store 523 W. 39 th Street + OB	Neoclassical Revival	corner store	c1916	good	good
378*	263498	519 W. 39 th Street	n/a	duplex house	c1910	fair	fair

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379	8644	515 W. 39 th Street	Queen Anne	side hall house	c1898	good	good
380	8645	513 W. 39 th Street	C. Italianate	side hall house	c1898	good	good
381	8646	511 W. 39 th Street	n/a	Amer. Foursqr.	c1911	fair	good
382	8647	507 W. 39 th Street	C. Italianate	side hall house	c1900	good	fair
383*	263520	2301 MLK Blvd	Contemporary	gas station	c1955	good	good
384*	263478	2215 MLK Blvd	n/a	convenience str	c1957	good	good
385	8641	510-512 W. 39 th Street	NCR	duplex house	c1912	good	fair
386*	263479	514-516 W. 39 th Street	n/a	duplex house	c1920	good	good
387	8640	518-524 Burroughs Street	n/a	quadraplex	c1912	poor	fair
388	8639	526-528 W. 39 th St. + OB	n/a	corner store	c1912	good	good
389	8544	602 W. 39 th Street + 2 OBs	commercial	corner store	c1920	fair	good
390	8543	604 W. 39 th Street + OB	C. Italianate	side hall house	c1895	fair	good
391	8542	606 W. 39 th Street + OB	NCR	unidentified	c1910	good	fair
392	8541	608 W. 39 th Street	Folk Vict.	unidentified	c1895	good	good
393	8540	610 W. 39 th Street	QA/Craft (e)	side hall house	c1895	good	fair
394	8539	612 W. 39 th Street	Crafts (e)	unidentified	c1895	good	good
395	8538	614 W. 39 th Street	FC Q. Anne	side hall house	c1915	good	fair
396	8537	616 W. 39 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1910	good	good
397	8536	618 W. 39 th Street	Folk Vict.	side hall house	c1910	good	good
398	8535	620 W. 39 th Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	c1915	good	fair
399	8534	626 W. 39 th Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	c1915	good	good
400	8533	628 W. 39 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1915	good	fair
401	8532	630 W. 39 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1915	good	good
402	8531	632 W. 39 th Street	Col. Rev (e)	Amer. Foursqr.	c1915	good	good
403	8530	634 W. 39 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr.	c1920	Good	fair
404	8529	636 W. 39 th Street	n/a	Amer. Foursqr.	c1915	good	poor
405	8528	644 W. 39 th Street + OB	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr.	c1915	good	good
406	8403	712-714 W. 39 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1903	poor-fair	fair
407*	263521	716-718 W. 39 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1903	poor-fair	fair
408	8402	2221 Harden Street	Crafts (e)	side gable cott	c1906	good	good
409	8400	2219 Harden Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr.	c1921	good	good
410	8398	2217 Harden Street	Prairie	side hallrow house	c1920	good	good
411	8397	726 W. 39 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1920	good	fair
412	8396	728 W. 39 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1920	good	fair
413	8269	802 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
414	8268	804 W. 39 th Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1919	good	good
415	8267	806 W. 39 th Street	Col. Rev. (e)	Am. Foursqr.	c1917	good	good
416	8266	808 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
417*	263548	810 W. 39 th Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1965	good	good
418	8265	812 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	fair
419	8264	814 W. 39 th Street	n/a	side gable cott	c1919	good	good
420*	263549	816 W. 39 th Street	Plain style	compact ranch	c1978	good	good
421	8263	820 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	fair	good
422	8262	822 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
423	8261	824 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
424	8260	826 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
425	8259	828 W. 39 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
426*	263574	836 W. 39 th Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1950	good	good
427	8257	838 W. 39 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	fair	good

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428	8256	840 W. 39 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	good
429*	263576	842 W. 39 th Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1955	good	good
430*	263577	912 W. 39 th Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1955	good	fair
431	8255	2222 Ogeechee Road	n/a	service station	c1937	good	good
432*	263578	2210 Ogeechee Road	n/a	service station	c1938	fair	poor
433	8238	2202 Ogeechee Road	n/a	corner store	c1930	good	fair
434*	263579	947 W. 38 th Street	n/a	auto garage	c1938	good	good
435	8239	945 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1918	good	good
436	8240	941 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1921	good	good
437*	263580	939 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1954	good	good
438	8241	937 W. 39 th Street	n/a	pyramid cott.	c1925	good	good
439*	263581	935 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1950	good	good
440	8242	933 W. 38 th Street	n/a	Bungalow	c1925	good	good
441	8243	931 W. 38 th Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
442	8244	929 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	fair
443	8245	927 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	fair	good
444	8246	921 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
445	8247	919 W. 38 th Street	NCR	bungalow	c1925	good	good
446	8248	917 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	good	fair
447	8249	915 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	good	poor
448	8250	911 W. 38 th Street	Col. Revival	side hallway	c1917	good	good
449	8251	909 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	1917-18	good	good
450	8252	907 W. 38 th Street	Col. Revival	side hallway	1917-19	good	good
451	8253	905 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	1917-18	good	good
452	8254	903 W. 38 th Street	C.Rev/Craft(e)	side hallway	c1920	fair	good
453*	263522	2205 Bulloch Street	n/a	quadrplex	c1955	good	good
454	8392	817-819 W. 38 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	1906-09	fair	good
455	8393	813 W. 38 th Street + OB	n/a	side hallway	c1898	fair	good
456*	263557	811 W. 38 th Street + OB	n/a	duplex cottage	c1970	good	good
457*	263558	2203 Harden Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1898	poor	poor
458	8401	2218 Harden Street	n/a	side hallway	c1921	good	good
459	8399	2214 Harden Street	Craft/C Rev(e)	side hallway	c1922	good	good
460*	263569	2202 Harden Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1960	fair	good
461	8395	2211-15 Florance/ 707 W. 38 th Street	n/a	corner store - rowhse - 1story	c1905	poor/fair	good
462	8515	639 W. 38 th Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
463	8516	633 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
464*	263575	631 W. 38 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1898	fair-poor	good
465	8517	629 W. 38 th Street	Col. Revival	unidentified	1911-15	good	good
466	8518	627- 627½ W. 38 th Street	Col. Revival	unidentified	1911-15	poor	fair
467	8519	625 W. 38 th Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	1911-15	good	good
468	8520	623 W. 38 th Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	1911-15	good	fair
469	8521	621 W. 38 th Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	1911-15	good	good
470	8522	615 W. 38 th Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	c1911-15	good	good
471	8523	613 W. 38 th Street	n/a	Amer. Foursqr.	1911-15	good	good
472	8524	611 W. 38 th Street	C. Italianate	side hall house	c1898	good	good
473	8525	906 W. 38 th Street	n/a	Georgian cott.	1911-15	good	good
474	8526	605-605½ W. 38 th Street	Folk Vict.	side hall house	c1898	good	good
475	8527	603 W. 38 th Street	FC Queen Ann	Queen Ann Cot	c1898	good	good
476	8638	2210 Burroughs Street	NCR	quadrplex	1911-14	fair	good

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477	8628	521 W. 38 th Street	FC Queen Ann	unidentified	1900-09	good	good
478	8629	515-517 W. 38 th Street	FC Queen Ann	rowhouse (2)	c1909	good	good
479	8631	511 W. 38 th Street	FC Queen Ann	unidentified	c1902	good	good
480	8632	509 W. 38 th Street	Queen Anne	unidentified	c1902	fair-poor	good
481	8633	505-507 W. 38 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1901	good	fair
482	8636	2201 MLK Blvd + OB	Col. Revival	side hallway	c1901	poor	good
483	8203	502 W. 38 th Street	n/a	unidentified	1911-15	good	good
484	8202	506 W. 38 th Street	Col. Revival	unidentified	1911-15	poor	good
485	8201	508-510 W. 38 th Street	NCR	duplex house	190-09	good	good
486	8200	512 W. 38 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1898	good	poor
487	8199	514 W. 38 th Street	n/a	gable ell cott.	c1898	good	fair
488	8198	516-516½ W. 38 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1898	good	good
489	8197	518 W. 38 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1898	good	good
490*	263614	524 W. 38 th Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1960	good	good
491	8196	2112-14 Burroughs Street	n/a	rowhouse (2)	1911-14	fair	good
492*	263615	602 W. 38 th Street	n/a	linear ranch	c1979	good	good
493	8514	608 W. 38 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr.	c1916	good	good
494	8513	610 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1916	good	good
495	8512	612 W. 38 th Street	NCR	duplex house	c1917	good	good
496*	266501	614 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1950	good	good
497	8511	618 W. 38 th Street + OB	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	good	good
498	8510	620- 620 ½ W. 38 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	good
499*	266512	622 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1950	fair	good
500	8509	624-626 W. 38 th Street	NCR	duplex house	c1917	good	good
501*	266517	630 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1940	good	good
502	8508	640-642 W. 38 th Street	NCR (e)	duplex house	c1917	good	good
503	8373	2119 Florance Street	n/a	unidentified	c1915	good	good
504	8375	2121 Florance Street	CR/Crafts (e)	side hall house	c1920	good	good
505	8377	2125 Florance Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1910	good	good
506	8382	2127-2129 Florance Street	NCR	duplex house	c1920	good	good
507	8391	2209 Florance Street	n/a	Georgian Cott.	c1916	good	fair
508	8390	708 W. 38 th Street	n/a	unidentified	1911-15	good	good
509	8389	710 W. 38 th Street	n/a	unidentified	1911-15	good	good
510	8388	712 W. 38 th Street	Col. Revival	side hall house	1911-15	good	good
511	8387	714 W. 38 th Street	n/a	side hall house	1911-15	good	good
512	8386	716 W. 38 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1916	fair	fair
513	8385	718 W. 38 th Street	Col. Revival	side hall house	c1916	fair	good
514	8381	2120 Harden Street	Col. Revival	side hall house	1916-20	good	good
515	8379	2121 Harden Street	Folk Vict (e)	four square cott	1916-20	good	good
516	8384	2123-2123 ½ Harden Street	NCR	duplex house	c1916	good	good
517	8383	810-816 W. 38 th Street	n/a	rowhouse (4) – one-story	c1904	good	fair
518*	266581	2120-2122 Bulloch Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1910	good	fair
519	8374	2116 Bulloch Street	n/a	side gable cott	c1900	fair	fair
520	8237	902 W. 38 th Street+ OB	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	fair-poor	good
521	8236	904 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1919	good	good
522	8235	906 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1919	good	good
523	8234	908 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1919	good	fair
524	8233	910 W. 38 th Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	good	good
525	8232	912 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1920	good	fair

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526	8231	914 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	fair
527	8230	916 W. 38 th Street	NCR/Craft(e)	bungalow	c1920	good	good
528	8229	918 W. 38 th Street + OB	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	fair	fair
529	8228	920 W. 38 th Street	NCR	bungalow	c1920	good	good
530	8227	922 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	poor	good
531*	266598	928 W. 38 th Street	n/a	compact ranch	1955-59	good	good
532	8226	930 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1919	good	good
533*	266602	932 W. 38 th Street	n/a	Am Small Hse	c1950	good	good
534	8225	936 W. 38 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1920	good	fair
535	8224	938 W. 38 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1919	good	fair
536	8223	940 W. 38 th Street	Col Revival	Amer. Foursqr	1916-19	good	good
537	8213	933 W. 37 th Street + OB	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	good	fair
538	8214	931 W. 37 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1917	good	good
539	8215	929-929 1/2 W. 37 th St. + OB	Craftsman	duplex house	c1919	good	good
540	8216	925 W. 37 th Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1921	good	good
541	8217	919-919A W. 37 th St. + OB	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1917	good	good
542	8218	913 W. 37 th Street + OB	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	good	good
543	8219	911 W. 37 th Street	Col. Revival	Early 20 th Cent Two-story	c1920	good	good
544	8220	907 W. 37 th Street	Col. Revival	Early 20 th Cent Two-story	c1927	good	good
545	8221	901 W. 37 th Street	Col. Revival	Early 20 th Cent Two-story	c1925	good	good
546	8222	2107 Bulloch Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
547*	266681	2108 Bulloch Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1965	good	good
548	8365	809 W. 37 th Street + OB	Crafts (e)	side hall house	c1900	fair	fair
549	8366	801-803 W. 37 th Street	n/a	quadraplex	c1913	fair	fair
550	8368	2113 Harden Street	Queen Anne	unidentified	c1910	good	good
551	8370	2115 Harden Street	Folk Vict.	side gable cott.	c1904	good	good
552*	266682	2117 Harden Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1965	good	fair
553	8380	2119 Harden Street	n/a	bungalow	c1925	fair	good
554	8372	2112 Harden Street + OB	NCR	side hall house	c1915	good	good
555*	266973	2110 Harden Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	good	good
556*	266683	703 W. 37 th Street	n/a	single retail	c1930	poor	fair
557*	266684	701 W. 37 th Street	n/a	corner store	c1910	good	poor
558	8507	2104-2106 Florance Street	n/a	secondary apts.	c1915	poor	good
559	8495	639 W. 37 th Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1919	good	fair
560	8496	635 W. 37 th Street	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	good
561	8497	631 W. 37 th Street	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	good	good
562	8498	629 W. 37 th Street + OB	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1919	fair	good
563	8499	627 W. 37 th Street	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	Good
564	8500	625 W. 37 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	good
565*	266685	621 W. 37 th Street	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	good	fair-poor
566	8501	619 W. 37 th Street	Craftsman	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	good
567	8502	615 W. 37 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1920	good	good
568	8503	609 W. 37 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	good
569	8504	607 W. 37 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	good
570	8505	605 W. 37 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	good
571	8506	601 W. 37 th Street	NCR	bungalow	c1916	poor	good

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572	8195	2104-2108 Burroughs Street	Folk Vict.	rowhouse (3) – one-story	c1914	fair	fair
573*	266686	521 W. 37 th Street	n/a	duplex house	c1915	fair	fair
574	8186	517-519 W. 37 th Street	NCR	quadraplex	c1915	good	good
575	8187	515 W. 37 th Street	NCR	bungalow	c1913	good	good
576	8188	513 W. 37 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1913	good	good
577	8189	511 W. 37 th Street	Col. Revival	side hall house	c1915	good	good
578	8190	509 W. 37 th Street	FC Queen Ann	unidentified	c1910	good	good
579	8185	502 W. 37 th Street + 2OB	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	good	good
580	8184	504 W. 37 th Street + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1920	good	good
581	8183	506 W. 37 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1920	good	good
582	8494	602 W. 37 th Street	CR/Crafts (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1918	good	good
583	8493	604 W. 37 th Street	NCR	Unidentified	c1915	good	good
584	8492	606 W. 37 th Street	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1912	good	good
585	8491	608 W. 37 th Street	Colonial Rev	Amer. Foursqr	c1912	good	fair
586	8490	610 W. 37 th Street	NCR/Craft (e)	Amer. Foursqr	1914	good	good
587	8489	612 W. 37 th Street	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1919	good	good
588*	266687	614 W. 37 th Street + 2 OB	n/a	tourist court	c1945	good	fair
589	8488	620 W. 37 th Street + OB	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1919	good	good
590	8487	622 W. 37 th Street + OB	Col. Rev. (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1918	fair	good
591	8486	638 W. 37 th Street	Col. Rev. (e)	Amer. Foursqr	c1912	good	good
592	8485	640 W. 37 th Street + OB	n/a	unidentified	c1912	good	good
593	8363	2015 Florance Street (former 708 W. 37 th Street)	n/a	corner store	c1921	fair	good
594*	266688	720 W. 37 th Street	n/a	Commercial	c1950	good	good
595	8357	2020 Harden Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1915	good	good
596	8360	2017 Harden Street	n/a	shotgun	c1915	fair	fair
597	8361	2019 Harden Street	n/a	hall-parlor	c1904	good	fair
598	8359	816 W. 37 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1915	good	good
599	8358	818 W. 37 th Street	n/a	side hall house	c1905	good	fair
600	8212	920 W. 37 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1919	good	good
601	8210	922 W. 37 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
602	8211	928 W. 37 th Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1919	good	good
603	8206	913 W. 36 th Street + OB	Mission	Amer. Foursqr	c1918	good	good
604	8207	909 W. 36 th Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr.	c1920	good	good
605	8208	905 W. 36 th Street + 2 OB	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr.	c1918	good	good
606*	266691	903 W. 36 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	good	good
607	8209	901 W. 36 th Street	CR/Craft (e)	Amer. Foursqr.	c1918	good	good
608	8348	811 W. 36 th Street	Craftsman	Georgian Cott.	c1920	good	good
609	8349	2001 Harden Street + OB	n/a	side hall house	1890-97	fair	fair
610	8352	2006 Harden Street	n/a	side hall house	c1905	good	fair-poor
611*	266692	711 ½ W. 36 th Street	n/a	garage	c1950	good	good
612	8350	709 W. 36 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1912	good	good
613*	266693	703 W. 36 th Street	n/a	duplex house	c1955	good	good
614*	266694	701 W. 36 th Street + OB	Craftsman	bungalow	c1930	good	good
615	8471	643 W. 36 th Street	n/a	corner store	c1919	good	fair
616	8472	627 W. 36 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1902	fair	fair
617	8473	625 W. 36 th Street	Folk Vict.	side hall house	c1909	good	good
618	8474	623 W. 36 th Street	Col. Revival	side hall house	c1911	good	good
619	8475	629 W. 36 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1910	good	good

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620*	266696	621 W. 36 th Street + OB	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr.	1916-19	good	good
621	8476	617 W. 36 th Street	Craftsman(e)	Georgia Cott.	c1919	good	fair
622	8477	615 W. 36 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1914	good	good
623	8478	611 W. 36 th Street	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	fair	fair
624	8480	607- 609 W. 36 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1910	good	fair
625	8483	601 W. 36 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1920	good	good
626	8176	519 W. 36 th Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1919	good	good
627	8177	515 W. 36 th Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1912	good	good
628	8178	509 W. 36 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1914	good	good
629	8179	507 W. 36 th Street + OB	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1913	good	good
630*	266697	505 W. 36 th Street + OB	n/a	Amer. Foursqr	c1910	poor	fair-poor
631*	266698	501 MLK, Jr. Blvd	commercial	multiple retail	c1954	good	good
632*	266689	1911 MLK, Jr., Blvd.	n/a	retail & office	c1958	good	good
633*	266690	502 W. 36 th Street	Contemporary	ranch	c1955	good	good
634	8170	504 W. 36 th Street + OB	Prairie/NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1913	good	fair-good
635	8169	510 W. 36 th Street + OB	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1913	good	good
636	8168	512 W. 36 th Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1913	good	good
637	8167	520 W. 36 th Street + OB	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1910	good	fair-good
638	8470	602 W. 36 th Street	Folk Vict.	corner store	c1912	good	fair-good
639	8469	604 W. 36 th Street	Folk Vict.	shotgun	c1912	good	good
640	8468	606 W. 36 th Street + OB	n/a	side gable cott.	c1913	good	fair
641	8467	608 W. 36 th Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1913	good	fair
642	8466	612 W. 36 th Street	n/a	Georgian Cott.	c1915	fair	good
643	8465	618 W. 36 th Street	Craftsman	Amer. Foursqr	c1916	good	good
644	8464	620 W. 36 th Street	n/a	duplex house	c1916	good	good
645	8463	622 W. 36 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1902?	good	fair
646	8462	626 W. 36 th Street	Col. Revival	Amer. Foursqr	c1913	good	fair
647	8461	628 W. 36 th Street	Col. Revival	unidentified	c1900	good	good
648	8460	Charity Hospital 644 W. 36 th Street	Colonial Revival (e)	hospital	c1931	good	good
649	8155	702 W. 36 th Street	n/a	side hall cott.	c1912	good	good
650	8154	704 W. 36 th Street	NCR	Amer. Foursqr	c1912	good	good
651	8153	708 W. 36 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1912	fair	fair
652	8152	710 W. 36 th Street	n/a	Georgian Cott.	c1920	good	good
653	8151	712 W. 36 th Street + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1912	good	good
654	8150	St. Mary's Catholic School 812 W. 36 th Street	n/a	urban school (2st rectangular)	c1909	good	good
655*	266695	Rectory – Immaculate Heart of Mary, 902 W. 36 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	good
656	8149	Immaculate Heart of Mary Church – 916 W. 36 th Street	n/a	front gable church	c1930	good	fair
657	8148	912-934 W. 35 th Lane	n/a	apt. building	c1910	good	good
658	8147	902-910 W. 35 th Lane	n/a	rowhouse (5) – one-story	c1910	fair	fair
659	8144	909-923 W. 35 th Street	n/a	apt. building	c1910	good	good
660	8145	901-907 W. 35 th Street	n/a	rowhouse (4) – one-story	c1910	fair	fair
661	8146	809-817 W. 35 th Street	n/a	rowhouse (5) – one-story	c1910	fair	fair
662*	268000	801 W. 35 th Street-church	n/a	front gable	c1965	good	good

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663*	268007	647 W 35TH ST	n/a	ranch	c1971	good	good
664*	268028	645 W 35TH ST	N/A	Am. Small Hse	c1959	good	fair
665	8452	637 W. 35 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1910	good	fair
666	8454	635 W. 35 th Street	NCR	unidentified	c1910	good	good
667	8453	633 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
668*	268035	631 W. 35 th Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1955	good	good
669	8455	627 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
670	8456	621 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
671	8457	615-617 W. 35 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	1895	good	fair
672	8458	613 W. 35 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1902	good	good
673	8459	611 W. 35 th Street + OB	n/a	bungalow	c1914	good	good
674*	268043	Palen Methodist Episcopal Church – W. 35 th /Burroughs	Romanesque/Italianate	corner tower church	c1920	good	good
675	8156	519 W. 35 th Street	NCR	bungalow	c1920	good	fair
676	8158	513 W. 35 th Street	Queen Anne	side hallway	c1912	good	fair
677	8160	509 W. 35 th Street	Col. Revival	unidentified	c1912	good	good
678	8161	507 W. 35 th Street	n/a	unidentified	c1912	good	good
679	8162	1901 MLK, Jr. Blvd.	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1913	good	good
680	8163	1905 MLK, Jr. Blvd	Craftsman	Amer. Foursqr	c1913	good	good
681	8164	1907 MLK, Jr. Blvd + OB	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1915	good	good
682	8136	1823-25 MLK, Jr. Blvd	Folk Vict.	unidentified	c1900	good	good
683	8134	1826 Burroughs Street	n/a	hall-parlor	c1910	good	poor
684*	268043	1824 Burroughs Street	n/a	hall-parlor	c1910	poor	fair
685	8105	602 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
686	8104	604 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
687*	268071	606 W. 35 th Street	EVR	Am. Small Hse	c1940	good	good
688*	268076	610 W. 35 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	good	fair
689*	268077	612 W. 35 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	good	fair
690*	268079	628 W. 35 th Street	n/a	bungalow	c1930	good	good
691	8103	630 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	fair
692	8102 +OB	632 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
693	8101	634 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
694	8100	636 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
695	8099	638 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
696	8098	640 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	good	good
697	8095	1820-26 Florance Street	Folk Vict.	rowhouse (4) – one-story	c1910	good	good
698	8143	Florence Street School 700-747 W. 35 th Street	Academic Gothic Rev.	Urban School	c1928	good	good
699	8142	812-822 W. 35 th Street	n/a	rowhouse (6) – one-story	c1910	good	good
700	8141	824-850 W. 35 th Street	Folk Vict.	apt. bldg.	c1910	good	good
701	8139	829-843 Kline Street	n/a	apt. building	c1910	good	good
702	8140	815-827 Kline Street	n/a	rowhouse (7) – one-story	c1910	good	good
703	8138	1808-1810 Ogeechee Road	n/a	duplex cottage	c1940	fair	good
704	8137	1802-1804 Ogeechee Road	n/a	duplex cottage	c1910	fair	good
705*	267772	677 Lavinia Street	n/a	unidentified	1960	good	good
706*	267794	673 Lavinia Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1910	good	fair
707	8090	637 Kline Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	fair-poor	good

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708	8091	635 Kline Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
709	8092	633 Kline Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	poor
710	8093	631 Kline Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1920	good	good
711*	267823	629 Kline Street	n/a	Amer. Small Hse	1950s	good	good
712*	267825	625 Kline Street	n/a	Amer. Small Hse	c1956	good	good
713	267828	623 Kline Street	n/a	duplex house	1940s	good	fair
714	8094	617-619 Kline Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1906	good	fair
715*	267861	615 Kline Street	n/a	bungalow	c1956	good	good
716*	267862	613 Kline Street	n/a	bungalow	c1956	good	good
717*	267863	Second Mount Zion Baptist Church – 603 Kline Street	n/a	front gable church	1955	fair	fair
718*	267865	601 (1819) Burroughs Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1916	fair	fair
719	8129	521 Kline Street	n/a	bungalow	c1910	good	good
720	8130	519 Kline Street	N/A	Double Shotgun	1910	good	fair
721	8131	515 Kline Street	N/A	Bungalow	1920	good	fair
722	8133	1817-1817 ½ MLK, Jr, Blvd	NCR	duplex house	c1907	good	good
723	8132	1815 MLK, Jr., Blvd	NCR	duplex house	c1906	fair	good
724	8125	1807 MLK, Jr., Blvd	n/a	shotgun	c1908	fair	fair
725*	267866	508 Kline Street	n/a	shotgun	c1915	fair	fair
726*	268061	602 Kline Street	Greek Rev(2)	duplex cottage	c1880	good	good
727	8087	610 Kline Street	n/a	side hall house	c1906	good	good
728	8086	614-618 Kline Street	n/a	rowhouse (3) – one-story	c1906	fair	good
729	8085	620-624 Kline Street	n/a	rowhouse (3) – one-story	c1906	fair	fair
730*	267867	628 Kline Street	n/a	Bungalow	c1957	good	fair
731	8084	630 Kline Street	n/a	hall parlor	c1892	good	fair
732*	267868	634 Kline Street	n/a	Am. Small Hse	c1957	good	good
733	8083	636 Kline Street	Prairie	Amer. Foursqr	c1910	good	good
734	8082	638 Kline Street	n/a	side hall house	c1906	good	fair
735	8080	702 Lavinia Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1898	fair	fair
736*	268002	704 Lavinia Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1898	fair	fair
737	8078	1712 Ogeechee Road	n/a	comm. store	1910	good	fair
738	8077	1706 Ogeechee Road	Queen Anne	New Sou. Cott	1912	fair	good
739	8066	1702 Ogeechee Road	n/a	corner store	1910	fair	good
740	8068	675-677 W. 34 th Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1888	fair	fair
741	8069	671-673 W. 34 th Street	Folk Vict. (2)	duplex cottage	c1891	fair	good
742	8072	651 W. 35 th Street	Craftsman	bungalow	c1925	fair	fair
743*	268097	639 W. 34 th Street + OB	n/a	compact ranch	1965	good	good
744*	268098	601 W. 34 th Street 1701 ½ Burroughs Street	n/a n/a	multiple retail/apts.	c1938 c1950	good	good
745*	268099	1723 Burroughs Street	n/a	compact ranch	c1955	good	good
746	8124	1808 Burroughs Street	n/a	side gable cott.	c1909	fair	fair
747	8119	521 – 527 West 34 th Street	n/a	quadraplex	c1914	good	good
748	8120	517-519 W. 34 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1882	good	good
749*	268100	513-515 W. 39 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1882	good	good
750*	268101	509-511 W. 34 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1882	good	good
751*	268102	505-507 W. 34 th Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1882	good	good
752	8121	501-503 W. 34 th Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	1888-98	good	good

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753	8117	502-504 W. 34 th Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1910	good	good
754*	268103	506-508 W. 34 th Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1910	good	good
755*	268104	510-512 W. 34 th Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1910	good	good
756*	268105	514-516 W. 34 th Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1910	good	good
757*	268106	518-520 W. 34 th Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1910	good	good
758	8063	640 W. 34 th Street	n/a	shotgun	c1910	fair	good
759	8060	1638-1640 Ogeechee Road	n/a	corner store	c1890	fair	fair
760	8059	1630 Ogeechee Road	n/a	gable ell cott.	c1910	good	good
761*	268107	Abyssinia Baptist Church 1622 Ogeechee Road	n/a	corner tower church	c1911/ 1965	good	good
762	8056	1614-1618 Ogeechee Road	n/a	rowhouse (3) – one-story	c1885	poor	fair
763*	268108	1610-1612 Ogeechee Road	n/a	duplex cottage	c1885	fair	fair
764	8115	517-519 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1900	fair	good
765*	268111	513-515 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1900	fair	good
766*	268112	509-511 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1900	fair	good
767*	268113	505-507 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1900	fair	good
768*	268114	501-503 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1900	fair	good
769	8113	502-504 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	c1900	fair	good
770*	268115	506-508 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	1884-87	fair	good
771*	268116	510-512 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	1884-87	fair	good
772*	268117	514-516 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	1884-87	fair	good
773*	268118	518-520 W. 33 rd Street	Folk Vict.	duplex cottage	1884-87	fair	good
774*	268119	1 st Mt. Sinai Baptist Church 1604 Burroughs Street	n/a	front gable church	c1964/ 1983	good	good
775*	268120	Mt. Olive Baptist Church 1601 Burroughs Street	n/a	front gable church	c1955	good	good
776	8685	634 W. 32 nd Street	n/a	Georgian Cott.	c1900	good	good
777	8686	628-630 W. 32 nd Street	n/a	rowhouse (2)	c1900	good	fair
778	8047	624 W. 32 nd Street	Craftsman	Georgian Cott.	c1895	good	good
779	8052	604 W. 32 nd Street	n/a	unidentified	c1900	good	good
780*	271812	514 W. 32 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	good	fair
781*	271813	512 W. 32 nd Street	n/a	bungalow	c1955	good	fair
782*	271814	508 W. 32 nd Street	n/a	duplex cottage	c1955	good	fair
783*	268027	1511 MLK, Jr., Blvd	n/a	gas station	c1925	fair	fair
784*	268029	1505 MLK, Jr, Blvd	n/a	store	c1950	good	good
785*	268030	509 W. 31 st Street	n/a	warehouse	c1955	good	good
786*	268031	First Smyrna Baptist Church 1509 Burroughs Street	n/a	front gable church	1960	good	fair/poor
787*	268032	601-609 West 31 st Street	n/a	Hall-Parlor	c1915	good	poor
788*	268033	611-617 West 31 st Street	n/a	Hall-Parlor	c1915	good	poor
789*	268034	619-625 West 31 st Street	n/a	Hall-Parlor	c1915	good	poor
790*	268036	627-635 West 31 st Street	n/a	Hall-Parlor	c1915	good	poor
791*	268037	Ephesus Faith Deliverance Church – 602 W. 31 st St.	n/a	corner store (originally)	1955-59	good	good
792*	268038	510 W. 31 st Street	n/a	service garage	c1958	good	good
793*	268039	1421 MLK, Jr, Blvd.	Contemporary	warehouse	c1967	good	good
794*	268040	1415 MLK, Jr. Blvd.	n/a	retail & office	c1956	good	good
795*	268041	St. Matthews Episcopal Church, 1401 MLK, JR. Blvd	Neoclassical Revival	front gable church	1948	good	good

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796*	268042	605-617 W. Anderson Street	Folk Vict.	rowhouse (7) – one-story	c1900	good	good
797*	268055	(619-) 621 W. Anderson Street	n/a	bungalow	c1900	fair	good
798*	268057	1410 A-C Ogeechee Rd.	n/a	rowhouse (3) – one-story	c1900	good	poor
799*	268058	620-624 W. Anderson Ln	n/a	rowhouse (3) – one-story	c1900	good	poor
800*	268059	618 W. Anderson Lane	n/a	duplex cottage	c1900	fair	fair
801*	268060	Cuyler Street School 618 W. Anderson Street	Colonial Revival	Urban School	1914	good	good
802*	268072	1015 W. 35 th Street	N/A	Georgian Cottage	1916	Good	Fair/Poor
803*	268073	1013 W 35TH ST	N/A	Georgian Cottage	1916	Fair	Fair
804*	268074	1901-1903 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	rowhouse (2)	1920	Fair	Good
805*	268075	1905 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Georgian Cottage	1916	Fair	Fair
806*	268078	1907 OGEECHEE RD	Folk Victorian	Georgian Cottage	1916	Good	Good
807*	268080	1009-1011 MCKELVEY AV	N/A	rowhouse (2) one-story	1920	Poor	Poor
808*	268081	1006 W 36TH ST	Folk Victorian (2)	rowhouse (5) one-story	1920	Fair	Fair
809*	268082	1-7 W 36TH CT	N/A	rowhouse (4) – one-story	1916 (altered 1960)	Fair	Poor
810*	268084	0 Kollock Street (at 36 th Street)	N/A	Front Gable Church	1980	Good	Good
811*	268085	1015 W 36TH ST	N/A	Shotgun	1910	Fair	Poor
812*	268086	2003 OGEECHEE RD	Folk Victorian (2)	rowhouse (5) – one-story	1910	Fair	Fair
813*	268087	1002 W 37TH ST	N/A	Ranch	1950	Fair	Poor
814*	268088	1012 W 37TH ST	N/A	Shotgun	1916	Fair	Poor
815*	268089	1014 W 37TH ST	N/A	Shotgun	1916	Fair	Poor
816*	268090	1016 W 37TH ST	N/A	Shotgun	1916 (altered 1965)	Fair	Poor
817*	268091	1018 W 37TH ST	N/A	Shotgun	1916	Fair	Fair
818*	268093	1020 W 37TH ST	N/A	Side Hallway	1916	Fair	Fair
819*	268094	1024 W 37TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1916	Fair	Poor
820*	268095	1026 W 37TH ST	Craftsman	American Foursquare	1912	Poor	Good
821*	268096	1023 W 37TH ST + 1980 outbuilding/carport	Craftsman	Side Hallway	1939	Fair	Fair
822*	271815	1021 W 37TH ST	N/A	unidentified	1910	Fair	Good
823*	271816	1019 W 37TH ST + OB (1949)	Craftsman	duplex house	1920	fair	Fair
824*	271817	1015 W 37TH ST	NCR	bungalow	1920	good	good
825*	271818	1011 W 37TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1920	good	fair

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826*	271837	2101 OGEECHEE RD	Col. Revival	Amer Foursqre	1920	fair	good
827*	271838	1020 W 38TH ST	N/A	Georgian Cott.	1910	good	good
828*	271839	1022 W 38TH ST	N/A	Georgian Cott.	1910	good	good
829*	271840	1024 W 38TH ST	N/A	Georgian Cott.	1910	good	good
830*	271841	1026 W 38TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1958	good	good
831*	271842	1028 W 38TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1959	good	good
832*	271843	1030 W 38TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1949	good	fair
833*	271844	1032 W 38TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1949	good	good
834*	271845	1034 W 38TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1949	good	good
835*	271846	1036 W 38TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1950	good	fair
836*	271864	1037 W 38TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1954	good	good
837*	271868	1035 W 38TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1956	good	good
838*	271869	1033 W 38TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Good
839*	271870	1031 W 38TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Good
840*	271871	1029 W 38TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Fair
841*	271873	1027 1/2 W 38TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	good	Poor
842*	271874	1027 W 38TH ST	N/A	bungalow	1955	good	good
843*	271876	1025 W 38TH ST	N/A	Side hall Hse	1920	Fair	Poor
844*	271878	1023 W 38TH ST + 1021 W (outbuilding)	N/A	Bungalow	1946 + 1963	Good	Good
845*	271916	2201 OGEECHEE RD	Colonial Revival	Side hallway House	1910	Good	Good
846*	271919	2205 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Bungalow	1953	Good	Good
847*	271921	2207-2209 OGEECHEE RD	NCR	Two-story duplex/flat	1920	Good	Fair
848*	271923	2211 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Bungalow	1940	Good	Good
849*	271924	2213 OGEECHEE RD	NCR	American Foursquare	1915	Fair	Fair
850*	271926	1010 TERRACE ST	N/A	bungalow	1961	Good	Fair
851*	271933	1012 TERRACE ST	N/A	bungalow	1965	Fair	Good
852*	271935	1020 TERRACE ST	N/A	Bungalow	1920	Good	Good
853*	271995	1022 TERRACE ST	N/A	bungalow	1955	Good	Good
854*	271996	1024 TERRACE ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Fair
855*	271997	1026 TERRACE ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Fair
856*	271998	1028 TERRACE ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Good
857*	271999	1030 TERRACE ST + Outbu	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Good
858*	272000	1037 TERRACE ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Fair
859*	272001	1035 TERRACE ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Good

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860*	272002	1033 TERRACE ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Fair
861*	272003	1031 TERRACE ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Fair
862*	271695	1029 TERRACE ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Fair
863*	271696	1023 TERRACE ST	Craftsman	Bungalow	1917	Good	Good
864*	271697	1021 TERRACE ST	N/A	Undetermined	1920	Poor	Poor
865*	271698	1019 TERRACE ST	N/A	Bungalow	1920	Good	Fair
866*	271699	1003 TERRACE ST	N/A	Pyramid Cottage	1955	Poor	Poor
867*	271700	2215 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Mid-20 th Century Two-Story House	1952	Good	Poor
868*	271701	2229 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Shotgun	1920	Good	Fair
869*	271702	2231 OGEECHEE RD + 1008 W 39TH ST -outbldg	Colonial Revival (2)	American Foursquare	1950	Fair	Poor
870*	271703	1010 W 39TH ST + outbuilding	N/A	American Small House – Expanded	1949	Good	Poor
871*	271704	1014 W 39TH ST	N/A	Bungalow	1916	Good	Good
872*	271709	1016 W 39TH ST	N/A	Compact Ranch	1959	Good	Good
873*	271710	1020 W 39TH ST	N/A	Unidentified	1918	Fair	Fair
874*	271730	1022 W 39TH ST	N/A	Compact Ranch	1960	Good	Good
875*	271732	1024 W 39TH ST	N/A	Saddlebag	1952	Fair	Good
876*	271735	1028 W 39TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Good
877*	271736	1030 W 39TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Fair
878*	271737	1032 W 39TH ST	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Good
879*	271738	Tompkins Center at 2319 OGEECHEE RD + Pool House	N/A	Front gable metal frame	1961	Good	Good
880*	271739	2325 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	comm. store	1974	Good	Fair
881*	271744	2329 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Bungalow	1957	Fair	Poor
882*	271746	2331 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Ranch	1957	Fair	Fair
883*	271747	2321 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Ranch	1957	Good	Good
884*	271749	2323 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Ranch, Rambling	1957	Good	Fair
885*	271755	2335 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Fair
886*	271757	2337 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Good
887*	271758	2329 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Fair
888*	271759	2329 1/2 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	American Small House	1956	Fair	Fair

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889*	271761	2343 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Good
890*	271762	2345 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Good
891*	271764	2347 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	American Small House	1957	Good	Good
892*	271765	2357 OGEECHEE RD (outb connected all one building)	N/A	Undetermined	1948		
893*	271767	2355 OGEECHEE RD	Colonial	Ranch	1940	Good	Poor
894*	271768	2375 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Single Pen	1940	Poor	Poor
895*	271797	2320 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Commercial	1974	Good	Fair
896*	271798	1102 W 40TH ST (1104 in Sagis)	N/A	Bungalow	1941	Good	Good
897*	271799	1101 W 40TH ST	N/A	Bungalow	1950	Good	Fair
898*	271800	1103 W 40TH ST + Outbuilding	N/A	American Small House	1943	Good	Fair
899*	271801	1107 W 40TH ST	N/A	Bungalow	1945	Good	Fair
900*	271802	1109 W 40TH ST	N/A	Bungalow	1940	Good	Fair
901*	271803	1111 W 40TH ST	Plain Style	Ranch	1977	Good	Good
902*	273329	1113 W 40TH ST	Contemporary	Ranch	1977	Good	Fair
903*	273330	1115 W 40TH ST + Outbuilding	Plain Style	Ranch	1977	Good	Fair
904*	273331	2402 SADLER ST	N/A	duplex house	1950	Good	Fair
905*	273332	2404 SADLER ST	N/A	duplex house	1950	Good	Fair
906*	273333	2401 SADLER ST	N/A	American Small House	1939	Fair	Poor
907*	273335	2307 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	American Small House	1945	Good	Good
908*	273336	2336 Ogeechee Road	N/A	unidentified	1960	Good	Good
909*	273337	1208 W 41ST ST + Garage-outbuilding	N/A	American Small House	1950	Good	Good
910*	273338	1202 W 41ST ST	Craftsman (2)	Bungalow	1945	Good	Good
911*	273339	1126 W 41ST ST	N/A	Bungalow	1935	Good	Good
912*	273340	1124 W 41ST ST	N/A	Ranch	1974	Good	Good
913*	273341	1122 W 41ST ST	N/A	Ranch	1974	Good	Good
914*	273342	1120 W 41ST ST	N/A	Ranch	1974	Good	Good
915*	273343	1106 W 41ST ST	N/A	Bungalow	1940	Fair	Fair
916*	273344	2415 HOPKINS ST	Plain Style	Ranch	1954	Good	Good
917*	273345	2305 HOPKINS ST	Plain Style	Ranch House	1974	Good	Good
918*	273346	1107 W 41ST ST	N/A	Ranch	1965	Good	Good
919*	273347	1109 W 41ST ST	N/A	American Small House	1940	Fair	Good
920*	273348	1115 W 41ST ST	Craftsman (2)	Bungalow	1940	Fair	Fair
921*	273349	1117 W 41ST ST	N/A	Bungalow	1948	Good	Fair
922*	273350	1123 W 41ST ST	N/A	Bungalow	1940	Fair	Fair
923*	273351	1125 W 41ST ST	Colonial Revival	American Small House	1940	Good	Fair
924*	273352	2504 SADLER ST	N/A	unidentified	1950	Fair	Fair
925*	273248	2503 SADLER ST	Plain style	Ranch House	1956	Good	Good

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926*	273353	1205 W 41ST ST	N/A	Ranch	1950	Good	Fair
927*	273354	1207 W 41ST ST	N/A	Ranch	1956	Good	Good
928*	273355	1209 W 41ST ST	N/A	Ranch	1956	Fair	Good
929*	273356	1211 W 41ST ST	N/A	American Small House	1952	Fair	Fair
930*	273357	1213 W 41ST ST	N/A	American Small House	1952	Fair	Fair
931*	273358	1215 W 41ST ST	N/A	Bungalow Ranch	1952	Fair	Fair
932*	273359	1217 W 41ST ST + Outbuilding	N/A	Compact ranch	1955	Good	Fair
933*	273360	1219 W 41ST ST + Outbuilding	N/A	Bungalow	1954	Good	Fair
934*	273361	2502 OGEECHEE RD	N/A	Bungalow	1955	Good	Good
935*	273362	2504 OGEECHEE RD	Plain Style	Ranch House	1955	Good	Good
936*	273363	1226 W 42ND ST	N/A	Compact ranch	1964	Good	Good
937*	273364	1222 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow Ranch	1954	Fair	Poor
938*	273368	1220 W 42ND ST	N/A	Transverse Ranch	1956	Good	Fair
939*	273369	1218 W 42ND ST + Outbuilding	Plain Style	Ranch House	1959	Good	Fair
940*	273370	1216 W 42ND ST	N/A	Compact ranch	1959	Good	Good
941*	273371	1214 W 42ND ST	N/A	Compact ranch	1959	Good	Good
942*	271805	1212 W 42ND ST	Plain Style	Ranch House	1950	Good	Fair
943*	271806	1210 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1950	Good	Good
944*	271807	1208 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1947	Fair	Poor
945*	271819	1206 W 42ND ST	N/A	Extended American Small House	1968	Good	Fair
946*	271820	2501 SADLER ST	Plain Style	Ranch House	1968	Good	Fair
947*	271821	1116 W 42ND ST	N/A	Ranch House	1962	Good	Good
948*	271824	1114 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1954	Fair	Poor
949*	271825	1112 W 42ND ST	N/A	Ranch House	1958	Good	Good
950*	271826	1110 W 42ND ST	Plain Style	Ranch House	1975	Good	Fair
951*	271827	1106 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1955	Good	Good
952*	271829	1104 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1965	Fair	Fair
953*	271830	2511 HOPKINS ST	N/A	Split-Level	1960	Good	Poor
954*	271847	1103 W 42ND ST + Outbuilding	N/A	English Cottage	1942	Good	Fair
955*	271848	1107 W 42ND ST	Contemporary	Ranch House	1963	Good	Poor
956*	271849	1109 W 42ND ST	Contemporary	Ranch House	1965	Good	Good
957*	271850	1111 W 42ND ST	N/A	Ranch House	1955	Good	Good
958*	271851	1113 W 42ND ST	N/A	American Small House	1960	Good	Good
959*	271852	1115 W 42ND ST	Contemporary	Ranch	1965	Good	Good
960*	271853	2601 SADLER ST	Plain Style	Ranch	1964	Good	Fair
961*	721866	1207 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1955	Good	Good
962*	271872	1209 W 42ND ST	N/A	American Small House	1950	Good	Good

<i>Survey Field #</i>	<i>Georgia Historic Resources Survey ID</i>	<i>Address or Property Name</i>	<i>Architectural Style</i>	<i>Building Type</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Physical Condition</i>	<i>Integrity</i>
963*	271875	1211 W 42ND ST + Outbuilding	N/A	Bungalow	1950	Good	Fair
964*	271880	1213 W 42ND ST + Outbuilding	N/A	Bungalow	1950	Fair	Fair
965*	271885	1217 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1942	Poor	Fair
966*	271888	1219 W 42ND ST	N/A	Compact Ranch	1955	Good	Good
967*	271891	1215 W 42ND ST	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Good
968*	271894	1221 W 42ND ST	N/A	American Small House	1960	Good	Good
969*	271895	1223 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1964	Fair	Fair
970*	271896	1237 W 42ND ST + Outbuilding	N/A	Bungalow	1964	Fair	Fair
971*	271898	1239 W 42ND ST	N/A	Bungalow	1957	Fair	Good
972*	271914	Springfield Drainage Canal and Bridge	NA	Structure	c1830	Fair	Good
973*	271918	1226 W VICTORY DR	N/A	Bungalow Ranch	1948	Fair	Good
974*	271927	1218 W VICTORY DR	N/A	Unidentified	1979	Good	Good
975*	271939	1212 W VICTORY DR	N/A	Bungalow	1968	Good	Good
976*	271942	1210 W VICTORY DR	N/A	American Small House	1948	Good	Fair
977*	271945	1204 W VICTORY DR	N/A	Quadraplex	1950	Good	Good
978*	271947	1202 W VICTORY DR	N/A	American Small House	1942	Good	Good
979*	271949	1112 W VICTORY DR + Outbuilding	N/A	American Small House	1955	Good	Fair
980*	271951	1110 W VICTORY DR + Outbuilding	N/A	Unidentified	1950	Good	Poor
981*	271952	1108 W VICTORY DR + Outbuilding	N/A	American Small House	1960	Good	Good
982*	1048	1106 W VICTORY DR	Colonial Revival	Unidentified age	1958	Good	Fair
983*	1047	1104 W VICTORY DR	N/A	Bungalow	1954	Good	Good
984*	1045 + 1046	1102 W VICTORY DR + Outbuilding	N/A	Bungalow	1954	Fair	Fair

**APPENDIX B: Cuyler-Brownville Survey Map
(with Building Address Numbers)**

CUYLER - BROWNVILLE

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY MAP



CHATHAM COUNTY - SAVANNAH
METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION
"Planning the Future - Respecting the Past"
110 EAST 93RD STREET, P.O. BOX 8346, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, 31412-8346 PHONE 912-551-1440 FACSIMILE 912-651-1480



1 inch = 200 feet

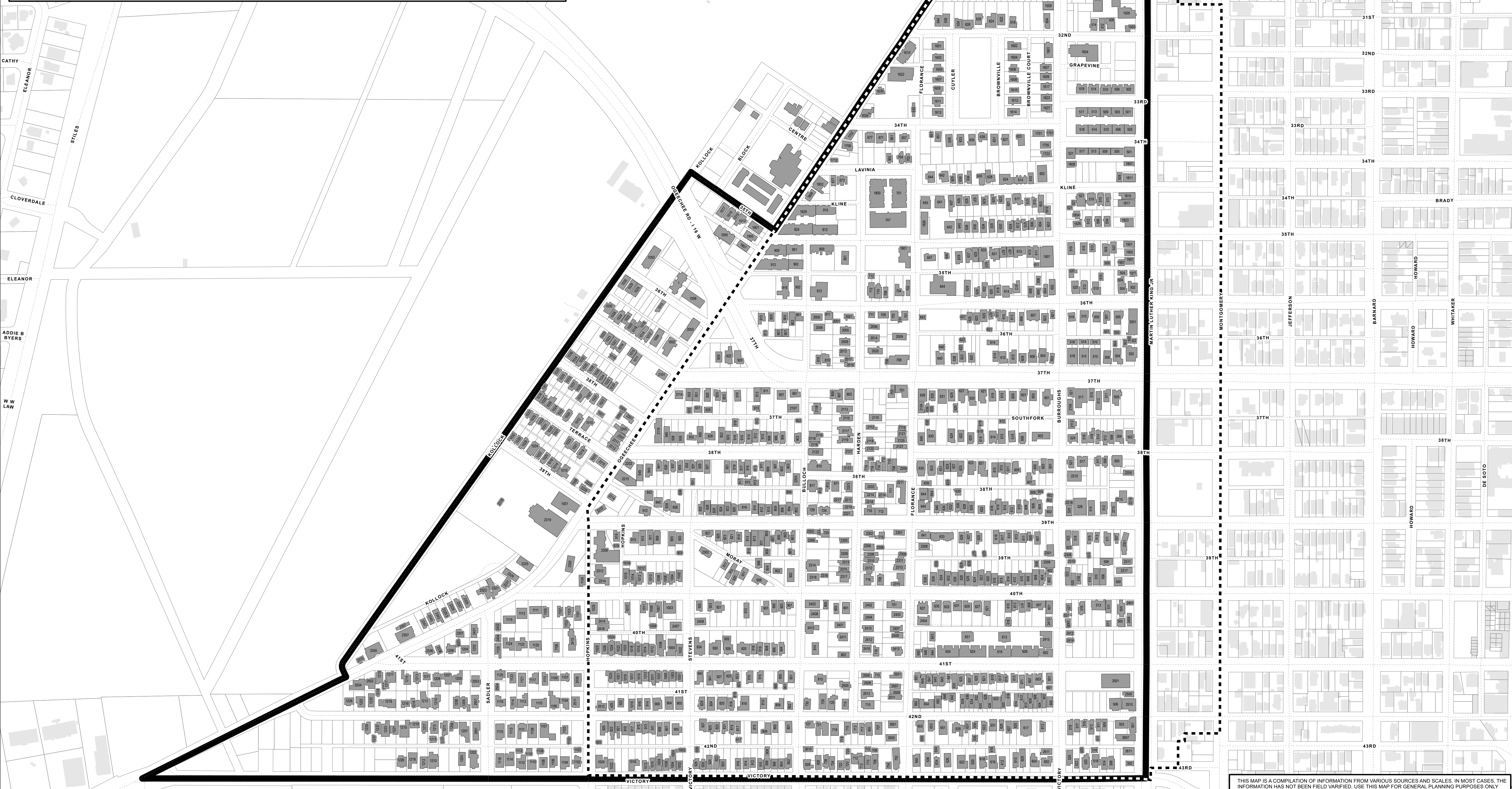
Date: 3/30/2020



National Register Listed Districts

Survey Boundary / Local Historic District

Street Address Number



THIS MAP IS A COMPILATION OF INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND SCALES. IN MOST CASES, THE INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED. USE THIS MAP FOR GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.