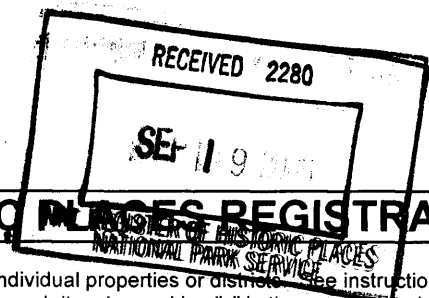


959



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

## 1. Name of Property

**historic name** Highland School  
**other names/site number** Ninth Ward School Building; J.S. Candler Public School

## 2. Location

**street & number** 978 North Avenue, NE  
**city, town** Atlanta (N/A) **vicinity of**  
**county** Fulton **code** GA 121  
**state** Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30306

(N/A) not for publication

## 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property:

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

### Category of Property:

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

### Number of Resources within Property:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

<b>buildings</b>	1	0
<b>sites</b>	0	0
<b>structures</b>	0	0
<b>objects</b>	0	0
<b>total</b>	1	0

**Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:** N/A

**Name of previous listing:** N/A

**Name of related multiple property listing:** N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Russell Coover  
Signature of certifying official

9-13-06  
Date

*for* W. Ray Luce  
Historic Preservation Division Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency or bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 11.1.06

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Bar  
Keeper of the National Register Date

---

## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

EDUCATION: school

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	BRICK
<b>walls</b>	BRICK
<b>roof</b>	ASPHALT
<b>other</b>	TERRA COTTA

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Highland School is located in the Poncey-Highland neighborhood, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century-neighborhood in northeast Atlanta. Originally a school, it was converted into offices and recently was rehabilitated as condominiums.

The Highland School is a two-story with basement building built to be an elementary school and constructed in three phases, all of which remain today. The first phase was the main block built in 1911, with an auditorium added in 1929 on the west end, and a four-room classroom wing added in 1937 on the east side and parallel to the main block. The main block is a two-story, red brick, Classical Revival style-building with a recessed entry with terra-cotta classical details. There is a projecting cornice marking the second floor and a decorative classical entablature emphasizing the recessed central section. Raised letters in the center of the entablature read: "Highland School." Brick quoins accent the corners of the projecting bays of the original block. Terra cotta was used to delineate the water table of the first floor. There is a stepped parapet of brick atop the center section, and lower parapets on the sides of the main block. The building contains large sets of original wooden windows, and later doors of wood and metal. There is a flat roof. On the interior, there is a central east-west corridor with staircases at either end. There were originally classrooms on either side of the corridor. The auditorium has two foyers, one connecting to the main building, the other an entrance to the street which contains three sets of double doors, now part of one condo unit. The auditorium interior was one open room and is now several condo units. The 1937 wing is also two-stories and originally contained four classrooms and boys' and girls' bathrooms. The original walls in the building and the wing are plaster and the floors are wooden. The stairs are also wooden and metal in the original block. Because the building was previously converted to office use, very few school-related features survived, such as blackboards, cloakrooms, and bells. The grounds include a sidewalk, with the former grounds on the sides being converted to parking for its new use as

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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condominiums. There is a wooded area in the back. The school was built and still remains in the midst of a residential area with a small commercial development nearby. Changes to the building occurred first when it was converted to an office and then most recently when it was rehabilitated into condominiums. Patios and decks were added for the condos, as was the parking on the grounds. Some of the condos have loft portions in the former attic area.

## FULL DESCRIPTION

The Highland School was built in three stages. The original building was constructed in 1911, designed by Edward E. Dougherty. In 1929, an auditorium was added on the west side of the original building. A two-story annex housing four classrooms, boys' and girls' bathrooms, and an additional staircase was added on the east end in 1937. The Highland School was in active use as a school until 1972. The two-story brick building is located on the north side of North Avenue with the main elevation facing south. (Photos 1, 7 and 11.)

Designed in a restrained classical style and constructed of brick with stone, cream-colored terra cotta, and white-painted wood accents, the original school building was symmetrical with brick quoins accenting the corners. The building has a recessed central section with the main entrance and a wing to either side. (Photos 1,2, and 3.) Two additional entrances were located on the east and west ends, but have been removed by later additions to the building. These were marked with an elliptical arched opening and featured a large window above, which would have lighted the stairs inside the building. Belt courses delineate the basement (granite and terra-cotta), first floor (terra cotta) and second floor (terra cotta). The windowsills of the original building are also terra cotta. A projecting cornice marks the top of the second floor with a decorative classical entablature emphasizing the recessed central section. Raised letters, in the center of the entablature, spell out HIGHLAND SCHOOL. A stepped parapet of brick tops the center section and lower parapets are found on the wings to either side. (Photos 2 and 3.)

The entrance, located in the center section, is deeply recessed and features a compass-headed arched opening of terra cotta with keystone and cornice. It is reached by a set of broad concrete steps. Another set of steps leads from the North Avenue public sidewalk onto the school grounds. Double doors with a transom above are set well within the arched space. On either side of the central door, paired four-over-four windows are located in both floors, and smaller windows mark the lower (basement) level. A large, tripartite window with a transom and terra-cotta surround is located above the entrance. A small cartouche is in the center of the cornice above the window. Separated from the main center section by decorative brick piers are two smaller windows, six-over-six, which make the transition between that section and the wings on either side. (Photos 2 and 3.)

There is dedication stone or cornerstone to the right of the front, central entrance, imbedded in one of the pillars. (Photos 3 and 5.) The stone lists the members of the Board of Education, other city officials, and the architect and the contractor.

Each of the projecting wings on the primary (south) façade features a grouping of five windows on the first and second floors. The six-over-six wood double-hung windows are still present and give the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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building much of its presence today. Three windows, also six-over-six, but much smaller, lighted the basement level of each wing. (Photo 1.) There is a true cornerstone complete with Masonic symbols on the corner of the original east end of the front façade. (Photos 1 and 6.) It contains the date 1911.

Due to the sloping lot, the basement on the back side of the building is at grade level. The north (rear) elevation echoes the front with a slightly recessed central section surrounded by projecting wings. A large chimney is centrally positioned on this side of the building where the boiler room was located. Two (or more) single doors with transoms allowed entry into the basement. The window pattern of the wings echoes the main façade; the center section has triple windows. (Photo 8.)

The auditorium, built in 1929, is located on the west side of the building. It is also constructed of red brick and is set back considerably from the front of the original school building. Three sets of double doors located in the projecting terraced entry gave access from the outside, and small windows are located above them. These doors have surrounds of soldier bricks with square concrete inserts on the upper corners. On the rear of the building, small one-story additions project from the northeast and northwest corners of the auditorium, and the north end is stucco over brick. The west elevation of the auditorium has two levels with the main level being the upper one. This level has five sets of tall, double windows, four-over-four wood double-hung, with a transom above. Two similar windows are located on the east side of the auditorium. There are smaller windows on the lower level of the west elevation. (Photos 9, 10 and 11.)

The 1937 classroom addition on the east end of the original building added four classrooms, a stair accessible from the outside, and both boys' and girls' bathrooms. It is similar in style to the earlier school building, but lacks the decorative details. Set back slightly on the side street, the front elevation has only one window located above a double door, which forms the entrance to the staircase. The rear elevation of this addition projects much further behind the original building and also has no windows. Where the addition connects to the original building, broad concrete steps give access to the first floor and stair through double doors with transom. The triple windows on the east elevation of the addition are the same six-over-six as the original building and are the same on both floors. They have concrete sills. The fenestration consists of two groups of triple windows on each end with two smaller single windows in the center of the east façade. (Photos 1, 7, and 8.)

The interior layout was typical for a school of that era. The central corridor ended in identical staircases on either end. Classrooms were located on both sides of the corridor. Classroom doors had transoms that could be opened to allow additional air into the rooms. The additions on either end of the original building did not change its layout. (Photos 13 and 16.)

Today the exterior of the building seems unchanged from its 1937 appearance, despite its current renovation into condominiums. The original windows are still present and in good condition. Little remained inside as the interior had been altered in the 1970s after the school was closed. At that time it was converted into offices that were used by the Atlanta school system until the late 1990s when the building was put up for sale. It was converted to 30 condominiums and opened as the Highland School Lofts.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**  N/A

A       B       C       D       E       F       G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

ARCHITECTURE  
EDUCATION

**Period of Significance:**

1911 – 1956

**Significant Dates:**

1911

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Dougherty, Edward E. (1876-1943), architect, of Atlanta, GA.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Highland School is significant in architecture as a good example of an in-town early 20<sup>th</sup> century public elementary school reflecting the latest design trends of the era, that of a large, red-brick building, in the Classical Revival style, with long corridors and classrooms opening onto the corridor on both levels. The building retains its original form, exterior terra cotta classical detailing including a cornice, cartouche, and name signage, and parapet roof. The original 1911 building is also significant as a work of Edward E. Dougherty (1876-1943), an Atlanta-born architect who studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He is noted for other schools, churches such as the Druid Hills Baptist Church, and the Imperial Hotel, as well as apartment buildings, large private homes, all in Atlanta, and significant buildings in Nashville, Tennessee, after he moved there.

The school is significant in education as being built and serving for sixty years as an inner city elementary school for grades K-6 for the 9<sup>th</sup> Ward, first for white children only. It served as a neighborhood school until it closed in 1972. It has recently been rehabilitated into 30 condominiums known as the Highland School Lofts.

The urban public school, according to the historic context *Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Georgia, 1868-1971*, was built throughout the United States as well as in Georgia. In Georgia, it was centrally located and easily accessible by main thoroughfares. It was two to three stories, contained from four to twelve classrooms, usually had a basement, and usually an auditorium/gymnasium. The building could be built of wood, but was more commonly of masonry construction. The footprint in most cases was rectangular, but occasionally irregular or L-shaped buildings are found. Tile was a common material for roofs, which were often hipped. The mass was dense and compact. Auditoriums were sometimes part of the initial design but implemented later, and are a common alteration to this type of school. Additional classrooms, as the school population expanded, were another common alteration to the buildings.

**National Register Criteria**

The Highland School meets National Register Criterion A because as a public school built to serve a regional area of a large metropolitan area, it is part of the American tradition of education at the local level, funded by local means. It also meets National Register Criterion C because it retains much of the ornamental exterior details, mass, and form, from 1911 when it was designed to be a local school. It remains an imposing local building. It was designed by a locally born architect, Edward Dougherty, who had been trained at the Ecole-des-Beaux-Arts in Paris.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance runs from the building of the school building in 1911 until 1956, the end of the historic period, because it continuously operated as a school during that time.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

There is only one contributing building, the school, within this nomination.

**Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

The story of Highland School is also the story of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century suburban neighborhood of Atlanta. Known as Poncey-Highland, for the names of two of the major streets of the area, Ponce de Leon Avenue and North Highland Avenue, this neighborhood was developed during the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The developers set aside five lots for the purpose of having a school located within their subdivision, which they could use as a selling point.

**Poncey-Highland**

From 1911 to 1972, Highland School was the neighborhood elementary school for Poncey-Highland, a small residential neighborhood which lies south of Ponce de Leon Avenue and west of Moreland Avenue. The historic neighborhood is roughly bounded by the area of demolition, which began in the late 1960s for a proposed Stone Mountain Toll way and continued in the 1980s in anticipation of the Presidential Parkway, which marks the present southern boundary and Linwood Avenue along the western boundary of the area. The neighborhood also has a historic commercial corridor along the south side of Ponce de Leon Avenue, which includes the 1939 Briarcliff Plaza, a nationally recognized Art Moderne example of an early "strip" shopping center.

The residential sections of Poncey-Highland were platted at different times by two developers. The eastern half of the district, between Ponce de Leon, Moreland, North, and Highland avenues was first platted in 1905 by Thomas M. Clarke. In fact, the present-day Seminole Avenue was called Clarke Avenue in 1905. This plat showed a typical middle-class suburb layout of small single-family lots. However in 1913, Clarke changed the plat of the area to the configuration that it still has today. This part of Poncey-Highland now consists mostly of apartment buildings. Interspersed with the apartments are houses, a small hotel, and a number of restaurants and small commercial buildings. North Highland Avenue is the most commercial street in the district other than Ponce de Leon Avenue.

The western part of Poncey-Highland was developed by William Candler, who bought it from the Copenhill Land Company in 1920. It was probably conceived as a streetcar suburb similar to the nearby Virginia-Highland neighborhood. This section of Poncey-Highland remains the most intact, consisting primarily of single-family houses with bungalows comprising the majority of the buildings. The earliest development occurred on the northern edge closest to the trolley line that ran along Ponce de Leon Avenue. Later homes showed the growing influence of the automobile with their



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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driveways and small one-car garages located in the back of the lots. Lots in this section are uniformly 50 feet wide with 25-foot setbacks. Even today, the houses retain typical landscaping from the pre-World War II period with mowed front lawns and shrubs planted near the houses. William Candler was also involved in the development of the nearby Plaza shopping center and the Briarcliff Hotel (National Register) just across Ponce de Leon Avenue from the Plaza shopping center.

Institutional buildings in the area are two churches and a school. The former Druid Hills Methodist Church building is today used by the Salvation Army as their church. This handsome Neoclassical structure is located at 675 Seminole Avenue, near the corner of Blue Ridge Avenue. This building was designed by the Atlanta architectural firm of Ivey & Crook and was constructed in 1923. The large Druid Hill Baptist Church building was designed by Dougherty and Gardner, an architectural firm headed by Edward Emmett Dougherty, the same architect who designed Highland School. The church building was completed in 1928 and is on the southeast corner of Ponce de Leon and Highland avenues. The Highland School is located at 978 North Avenue in the middle of residential Poncey-Highland.

### **Highland School**

The highland School is located in the Poncey-Highland residential suburb of Atlanta on the eastern edge of the city. The school is located in the Fourteenth District, Land Lot 16, and consists of lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of land originally developed by the Copenhill Land Company. According to the Atlanta Public School archives, the City of Atlanta, Department of Public Schools, using bond funds, purchased the land from the Copenhill Land Company on April 26, 1910, for \$5,000. The cornerstone was laid on June 18, 1911, "with impressive Masonic ceremonies," and the school appears on the Sanborn map for that year. This cornerstone is seen in photograph number 6. It was first known as the Ninth Ward School Building, but had been renamed the J. S. Candler Public School by the time the 1911 Sanborn map came out. This was in recognition of the Candler family, specifically Judge John S. Candler. Shortly after, it became known as the Highland School.

The Atlanta Public School archives contain some interesting facts about the school. In 1913, a request was made that \$0.01 lunches be saved. By 1920, the school was already overcrowded and in 1924, additional space was added via three "portables," that is, temporary buildings. A Sanborn map from the 1920s show the three temporary buildings located west of the school building. A recommendation was made in 1923 that kindergarten classes be established and a historic photograph on file at the Atlanta History Center shows a kindergarten class in front of one of the temporary buildings. The school served grades kindergarten through sixth.

Minor alterations to the school took place in 1920, 1927, and 1941. A 7,000 square foot addition, the auditorium, was built on the west end in 1929. Once again, in the mid-1930s, the school became overcrowded, and in 1937 another wing was added on the east end of the building. This wing contained four classrooms, boys' and girls' bathrooms, and a staircase. It was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) funded project, which would have cost approximately \$33,000, but because of WPA assistance was only \$8,500. In the years following World War II (ended 1945), the school

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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population of the neighborhood declined as families with school-age children moved to the suburbs. The school remained in operation until 1972 when it was closed as a school. The school system then used the building as offices until the late 1990s when it was put up for sale. A "history" of the school written in 1928 describes it as the home of "eight hundred happy, eager children and twenty-two conscientious, earnest teachers." At the time it was built in 1911-1912, North Avenue was unpaved and embankments used by Confederate soldiers in the Battle of Atlanta (1864) were still visible across the street. Mrs. Cola Spears was the first principal in 1928. When she took over, enrollment was 350 students. By 1928, the school was "graduating" to junior high more than 100 pupils a year. The most famous student from the Highland School is Pulitzer Prize winning playwright Alfred Uhry, author of *Driving Miss Daisy* and *The Last Night of Ballyhoo*.

The school would have also been built for the use of white students only, and served as an elementary school.

The school was recently purchased and rehabilitated into 30 condominiums/lofts and reopened as the Highland School Lofts. The rehabilitation was facilitated by the use of the Georgia state property tax abatement program. (*Atlanta-Journal Constitution*, Homefinder Section, March 7, 2004, pp. 8-9, "The Highland School Lofts.")

### **Edward Emmett Dougherty**

The Highland School was designed by a prominent architect of that day, Edward E. Dougherty, who was born in Atlanta in 1876, and practiced architecture there from 1905 until he moved to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1916. He died in Nashville during November 1943. Dougherty received his Bachelor of Arts from the university of Georgia in 1895. He then enrolled at the Cornell University School of Architecture and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the university after three years. His next step was to enroll in the course of studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He completed that course work, received his diploma, and traveled extensively in Europe. When he returned to the United States in 1905, Dougherty set up an office in the Candler Building in Atlanta. One of his first commissions was the design of the Connor Hall, the agricultural building, for the University of Georgia. In 1907, he was elected a member of the Atlanta Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

During the time he practiced in Atlanta, between 1905 and 1916, Dougherty designed several schools, the Druid Hills Golf Club, the Imperial Hotel, and numerous houses. He also married in 1907, and fathered two sons (born in 1912 and 1917). Dougherty was considered to be an architect in the Beaux Arts influenced American Renaissance tradition. His work reflected a combination of historic styles with some modern influence found in such designs as the Imperial Hotel.

After moving to Nashville, he organized the firm of Dougherty and Gardner, and was a partner until 1930 when the firm disbanded. He continued his architectural practice as the senior member of Dougherty, Wallace, and Clemmons, later Dougherty and Clemmons, until 1942. He designed the Belle Meade Clubhouse and Golf Course, the Belle Meade Apartments, and many residences in Nashville as well as numerous buildings throughout the southeast. During the 1920s his firm seems

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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to have specialized in churches with projects in several cities. Dougherty and Gardner designed the Druid Hill Baptist Church in 1928, another important building in the Poncey-Highland neighborhood of Atlanta, and one of his best known works.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Ashkinaze, Carole. "Neighbors Who Have a Cause," *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, October 29, 1977, Section 4-B

*Atlanta City Directories*. Located at the Atlanta History Center.

Atlanta Public School archives. Documents include facilities information, reminiscences, and historic photographs.

Cooper, Walter G. *Official History of Fulton County*. Atlanta: 1934.

Druid Hills Baptist Church, Atlanta, Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, July 1914-July 1939. Booklet, Atlanta History Center subject file.

Engelhardt, N.L., and Strayer. *Report of the Survey of the Public School System of Atlanta, Georgia, school year 1921-1922*. New York: Division of Field Studies, Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University, Two Volumes, Volume 1, p.230.

Gibson, Beth. Proposed "Poncey-Highland Historic District" *Historic District Information Form*. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Glass, Dudley. *Men of Atlanta*. Atlanta: Blosser-Williams Co., 1924.

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Architects and Builders Collection, file on Edward Emmett Dougherty.

Ladson, Henrietta O'Brien. "Edward Emmett Dougherty and the American Renaissance." Master of Arts Thesis, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, 1990. Copy located at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* for 1911, 1920, 1931, and 1932 updated to 1950. On microfilm at the Atlanta History Center.

Vasile, Thomas C., "The Briarcliff Plaza." Paper for Historic Preservation and Conservation, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1985.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** (X) N/A

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

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

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      Approximately 2.5 acres.

### **UTM References**

A)    Zone 16      Easting 744915      Northing 3739930

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is marked on the enclosed plat map.

### **Boundary Justification**

The nominated property is that series of city lots that were designated for the school's use and have remained the historic school property ever since.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 34 Peachtree St., N.W., Suite 1600  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840      **date** July 17, 2006  
**e-mail** ken\_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)** ( ) not applicable

**name/title** Bamby Ray, Principal  
**organization** Ray and Associates  
**mailing address** 328 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NE  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30308  
**telephone** (404) 607-7703  
**e-mail** bbray57@mindspring.com

- ( ) **property owner**  
(X) **consultant**  
( ) **regional development center preservation planner**  
( ) **other:**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Albert Gentilini, president  
**organization (if applicable)** Highland School Lofts  
**mailing address** 978 North Ave., Unit 201  
**city or town** Atlanta      **state** Georgia      **zip code** 30306  
**e-mail (optional)** agent1407@aol.com

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Highland School  
**City or Vicinity:** Atlanta  
**County:** Fulton  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** August 2004

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 16

1. Front façade; photographer facing northwest.
2. Front façade, central front entrance; photographer facing north.
3. Front façade and entrance toward eastern end; photographer facing northeast.
4. Front façade looking toward western end; photographer facing northwest.
5. Front façade, close up of dedication stone/cornerstone; photographer facing north.
6. Front façade, eastern end showing second cornerstone; photographer facing northwest.
7. Eastern end of building; photographer facing northwest.
8. Rear façade looking toward eastern end; photographer facing southeast.
9. Rear façade, looking toward rear of auditorium wing; photographer facing southeast.
10. West façade, side of auditorium wing; photographer facing east.
11. Front façade, entrance to auditorium wing; photographer facing north.
12. Front façade, with auditorium wing on left and main block on right; photographer facing northeast.
13. Interior, first floor hallway, just inside front entrance on western end; photographer facing east.
14. Interior, first floor, bedroom of unit to the immediate left (west) of front entrance; photographer facing east.



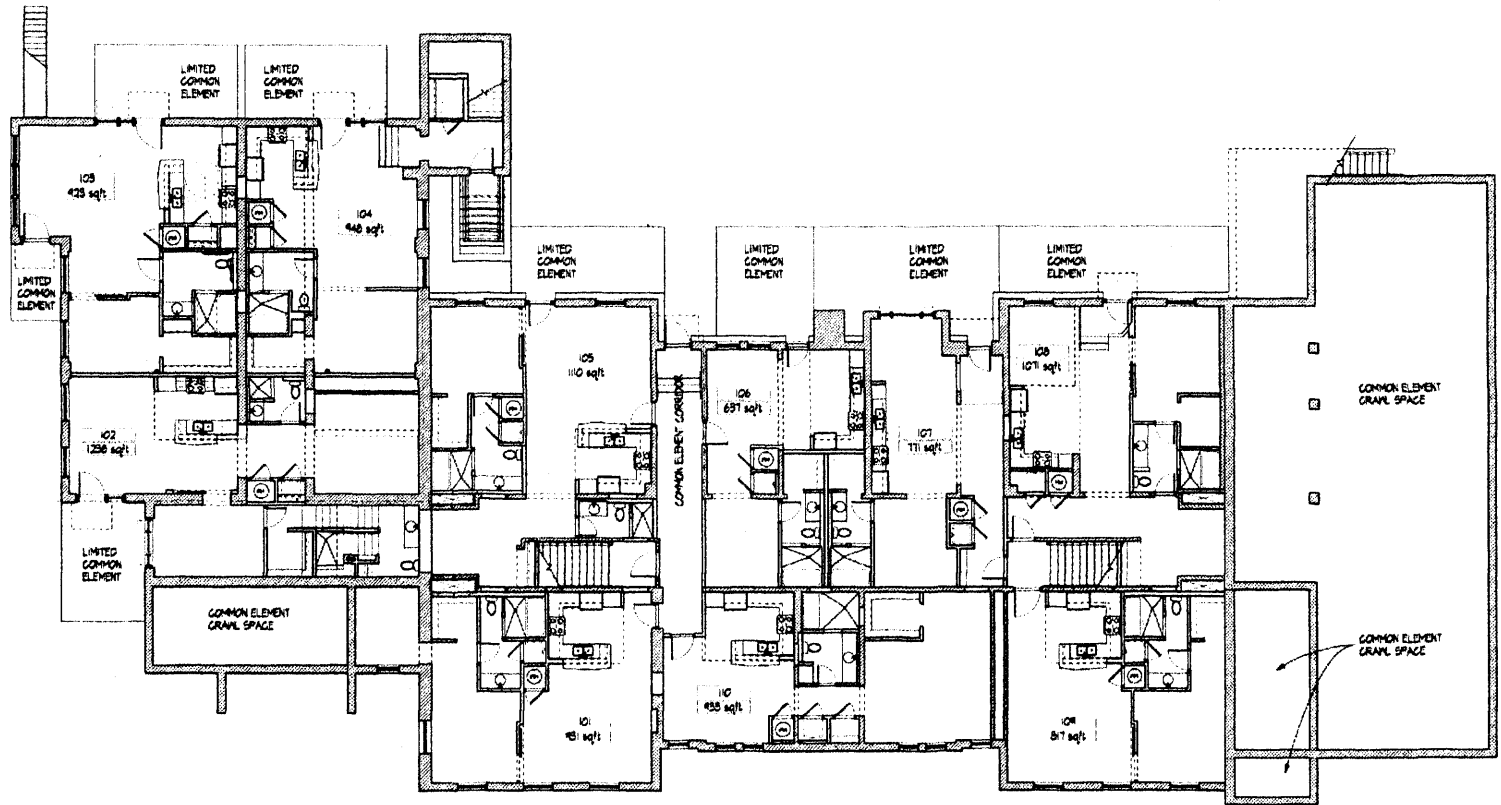
**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

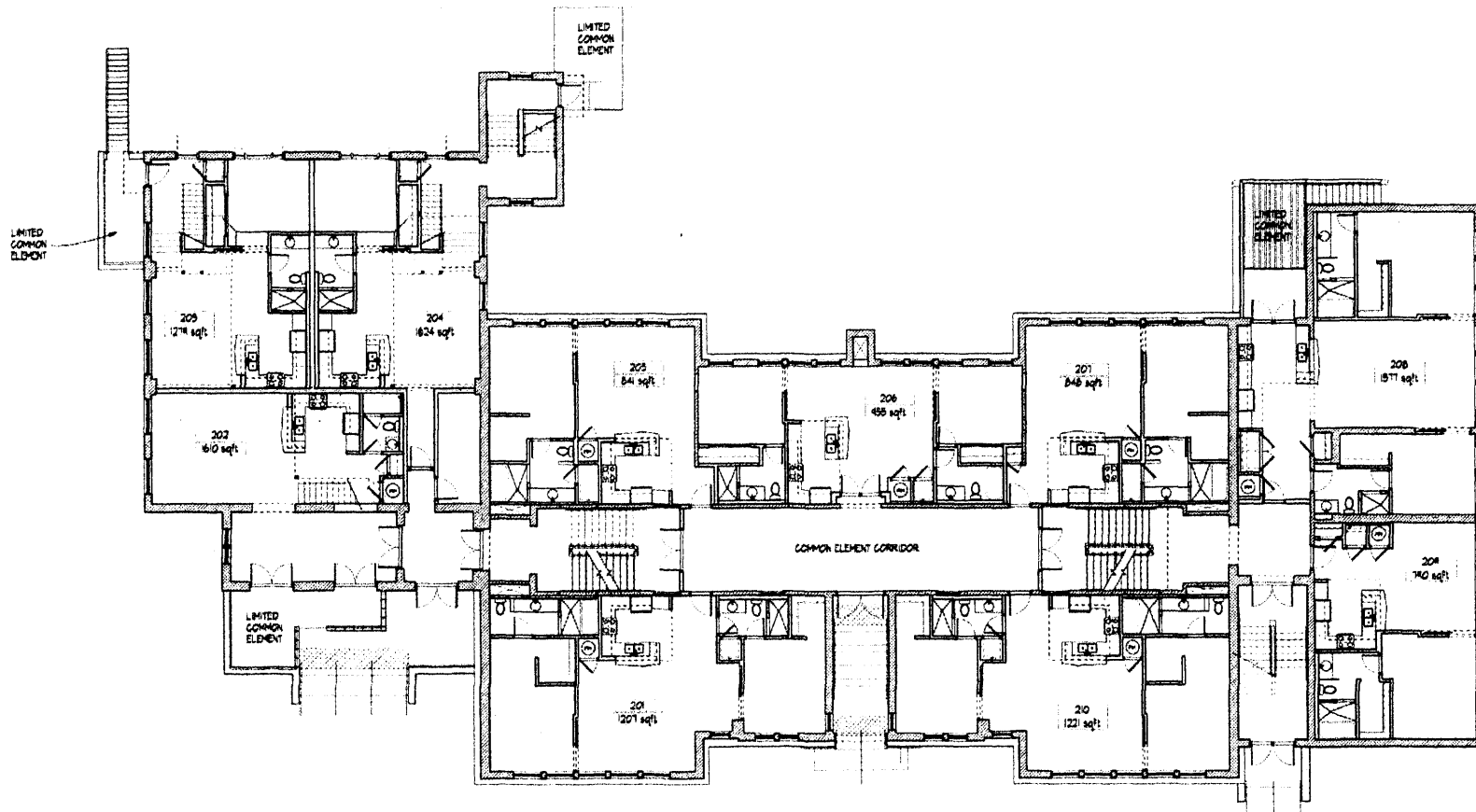
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15. Interior, first floor, same unit, living room/great room area; photographer facing west.
16. Interior, second floor stairs, stairway at west end of central east-west hallway; photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



**HIGHLAND SCHOOL**  
**ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**TERRACE FLOOR PLAN**  
 NORTH: ↑  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER

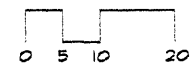


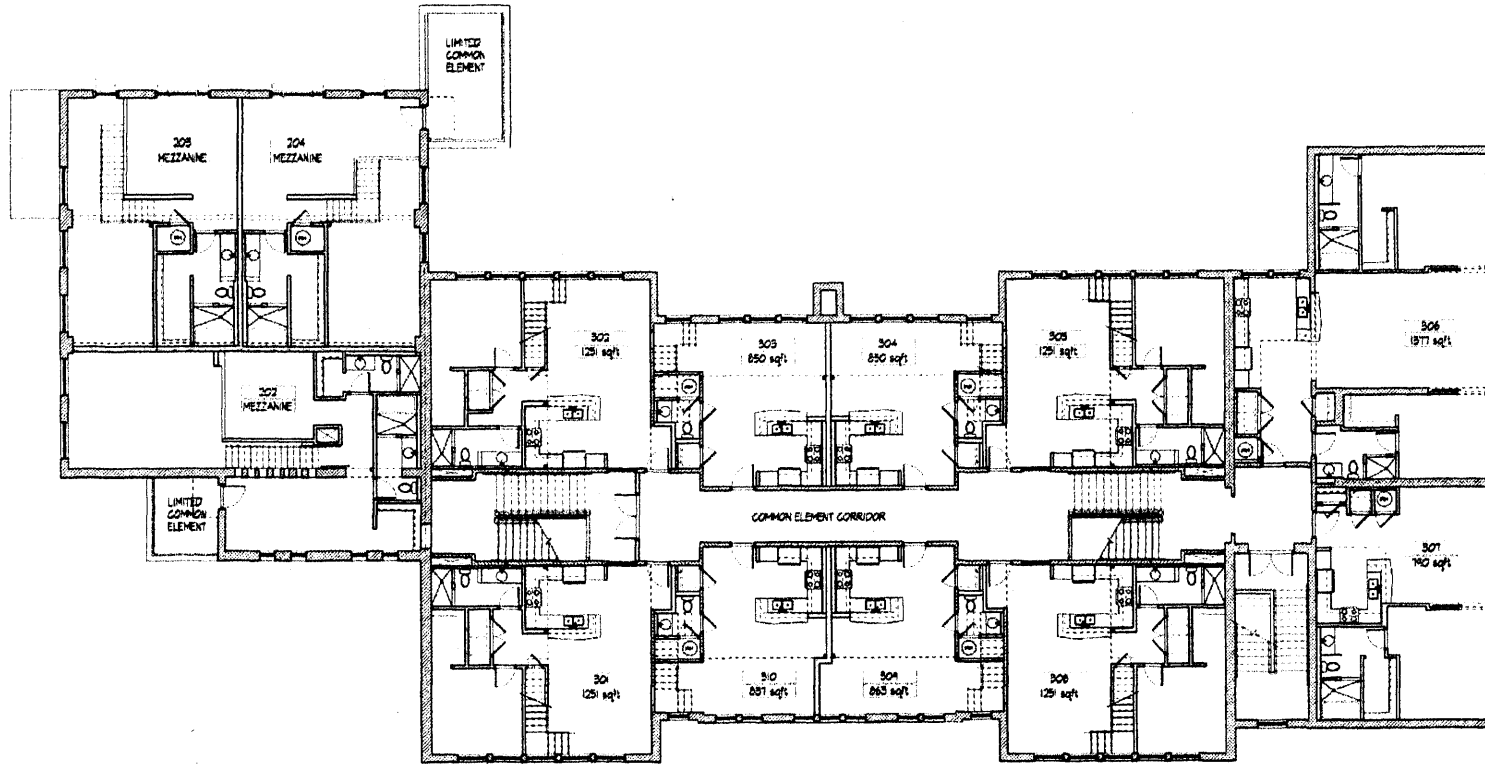
**HIGHLAND SCHOOL**  
**ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**  
 NORTH: ↑  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



A2.2

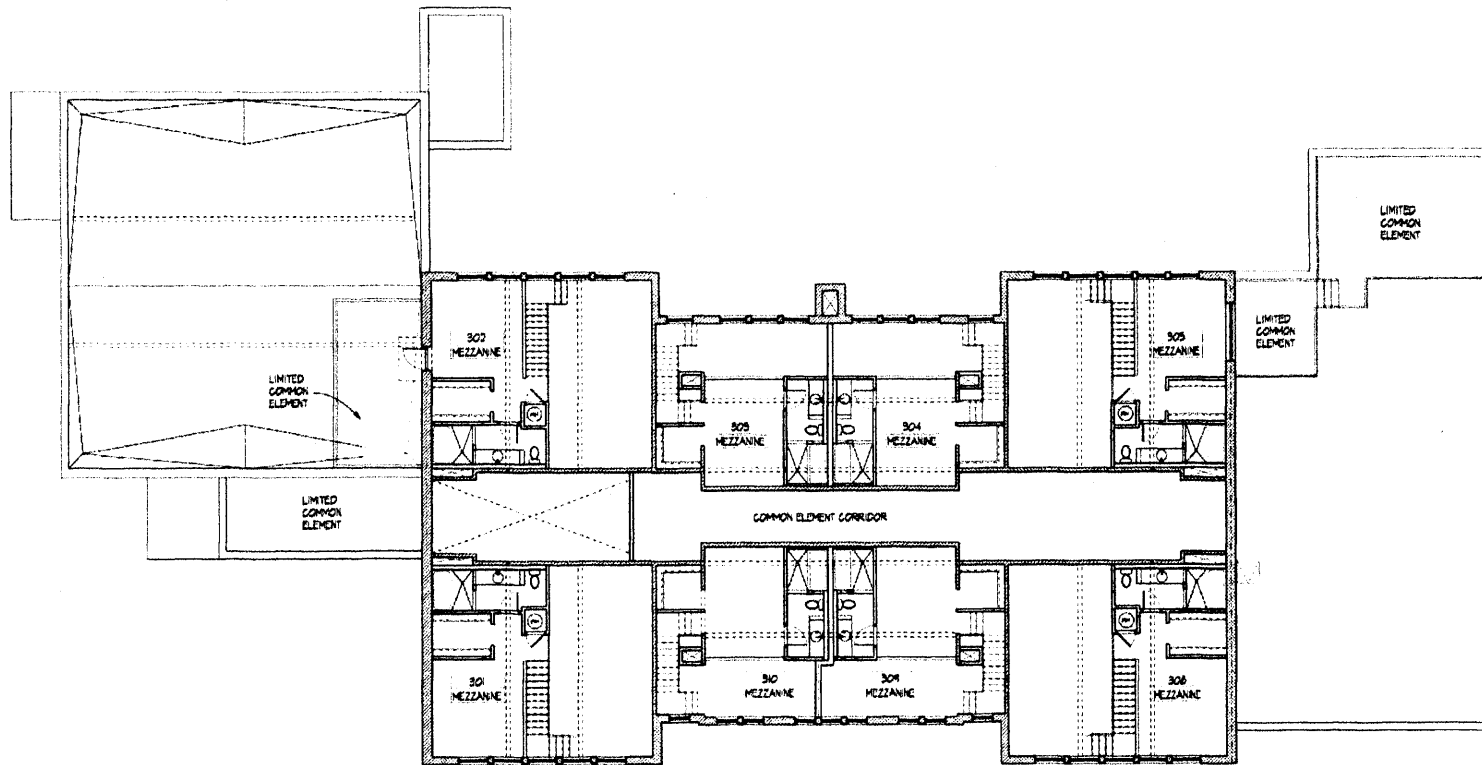
FIRST FLOOR PLAN





**HIGHLAND SCHOOL**  
**ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**  
 NORTH: ↑  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



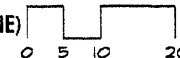


**HIGHLAND SCHOOL**  
**ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA**  
**THIRD FLOOR PLAN**  
 NORTH: ↑  
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE  
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



A2.4

THIRD FLOOR PLAN (MEZZANINE)



IPF 100.13' IPF 50.69' IPF 245.50'

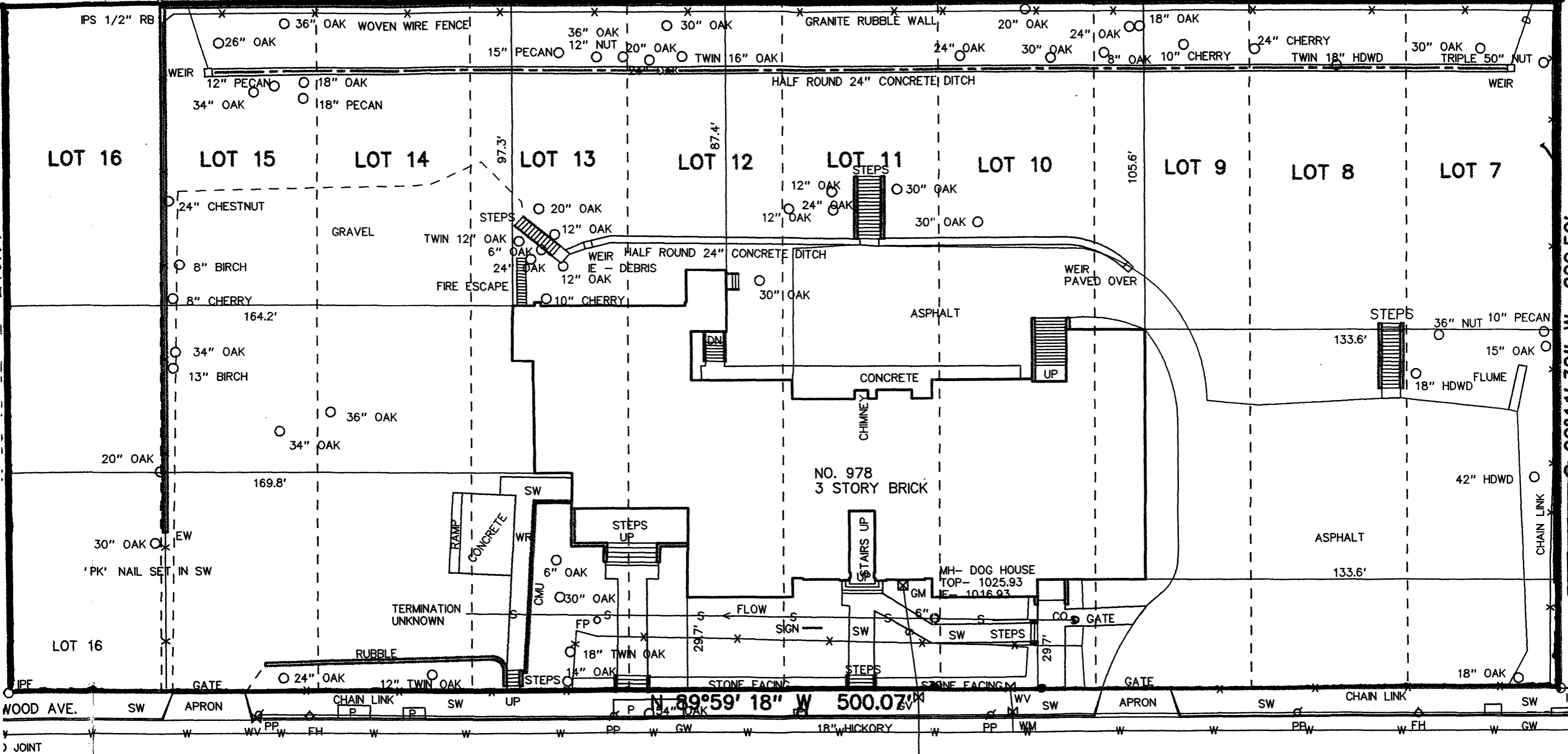
N 89°27' 57" E 49.60'

20' ALLEY - NOT OPEN

S 89°59' 52" E 450.00'

N ↑

20' ALLEY - NOT OPEN



WOOD AVE. SW APRON CHAIN LINK SW UP

N 89°59' 18" W 500.07'

32.9' BACK TO BACK OF (

NORTH AVENUE - 50' R/W

MH TOP- 1020.14 IE- 1012.96

MH TOP- 1022.43 IE- LID SEALED RECORD- 1009.63

HIGHLAND SCHOOL ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/PLAT MAP NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: NORTH: ↑ SCALE: 1" = 30' SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER