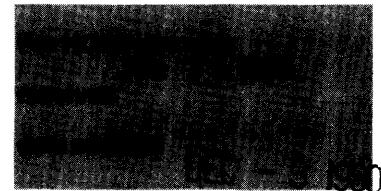


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Greene Street Historic District

and/or common Greene Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number Greene Street from the Gordon Highway on the east
to the Augusta Canal on the west not for publication

city, town Augusta vicinity of _____ congressional district 10th- Douglas Barnard

state Georgia code 013 county Richmond code 245

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership [see attached list]

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Augusta-Richmond County Municipal Building

street & number 564 Greene Street

city, town Augusta

state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title [see continuation sheet] has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

General Description

The Greene Street Historic District is a linear district consisting of nearly ten blocks along Greene Street in the city of Augusta. The district extends from the overpass of the Gordon Highway on the east to the Augusta Canal bridge on the west. It includes some buildings and properties on either side of the street as well as the street itself.

Greene Street is a landscaped avenue divided into two parallel roadways by a central median which runs the entire length of the district. The street averages 168 feet in width, and the median averages 45 feet in width. Originally lined with only elm and oak trees, the median now features greenswards, azalias, walks, benches and 13 commemorative monuments in addition to the trees. Trees, grass, curbs, and sidewalks also border the edges of the street.

Fronting on Greene Street are some 55 architecturally and/or historically significant buildings dating from the early-nineteenth century to the early-twentieth century. Most are residential, some are religious, and a few are commercial in nature. Almost all are two to three stories high, are built of brick or framed in wood, and share a common setback from the street. Many of these buildings relate well to each other and work together to create rows or even entire blocks of streetscape; others, because of size, design or setting, stand out as landmarks highlighting the district; and still others, because of adjacent demolition or new construction, survive relatively isolated from their neighbors.

There are no intrusions in the Greene Street Historic District. Boundaries have been drawn to exclude intrusive and non-historic properties from the district. Excluded properties consist primarily of parking lots and modern commercial buildings; most occupy the sites of previous historic structures.

The entire district, including both contributing and non-contributing properties, is characterized by the presence of the divided avenue with its landscaped median.

Block-by-Block Description

Gordon Highway Overpass to Fifth Street (400 Block)

This is the most complete block of nineteenth-century architecture on Greene Street. The density of mid- to late-nineteenth-century townhouses is high, and the principal building material is brick. St. James M.E. Church (#431) helps separate the basically residential character of the block from the highway. Restoration

[continued]

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here has been undertaken by lawyers who have turned residences into offices. Gurley's Market on the southeast corner of Fifth and Greene is the major intrusion (excluded from the district) (photographs 1,2,3).

Fifth Street to Sixth Street (500 Block)

This block is dominated by the modern, eight-story Municipal Office Building on the south side of the street, with its adjacent parking lots (excluded from the district) and the modern, four-story "Five Hundred" office building on the north side of the street at Fifth Street (also excluded from the district). The north side of the block west of the "Five Hundred" Building retains a historic character and appearance with buildings such as the Phinizy House (#519) and the Coleman law office (#551). While the overall effect is less residential, more mixed, than the preceding block, the block is held together by the meticulously maintained median park. The 500-block median is dominated by the Signers' Monument (#2), which is symmetrically positioned in front of the Municipal Building at the intersection of Button Gwinnett Plaza, Monument Street, and Greene Street (photographs 4,5,6).

Sixth Street to Seventh Street (600 Block)

This block features several significant buildings isolated by empty lots resulting from the relatively recent demolition of delapidated, late-nineteenth-century residences. The Federal-style Eve House (#619) (a recent restoration), for instance, is straddled by two parking lots; and the Christian Church (#633) and Rectory (#627) stand sequestered on the northeast corner of Greene and Seventh streets, nearly untouched since their ca. 1876 construction. The south side of the block features a brick-and-shingle Queen Anne residence on the corner at 602 Greene Street (the adjacent house has been destroyed since photograph 7 was taken) and an altered, turn-of-the-century commercial building at 624 Greene Street. The modern Trailways Bus Depot with its parking lot at the corner of Seventh Street is the major non-contributing structure (excluded from the district) (photographs 7,8,9).

Seventh Street to Eighth Street (700 Block)

The south side of this block features a brick-and-shingle Queen Anne house (#708) with landscaped front and side yards and the Romanesque St. John M.E. Church (#736). Also on this side of the block, but excluded from the district, are a service station, an office building, and a parking lot. A parking lot and car rental agency, also excluded from the district, extend along the north side of the block. A single commercial building occupies the corner at Eighth Street. The Poet's Monument (#5) sits in the median in front of the church (photographs 10,11,12).

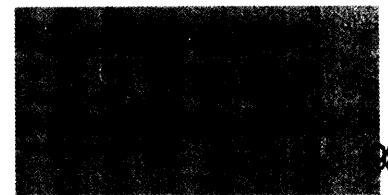
Eighth Street to Ninth Street (800 Block)

This block is broken by parking areas (excluded from the district), including the City of Augusta Parking platform at the corner of Greene Street and Ninth Street. However, there are several late-nineteenth-century houses in a row on the south side

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of the block, which maintain the character and appearance of the original town lots. The Charter Baptist Church (#802-816), formerly the First Baptist Church, which sits on the southwest corner of Greene and Eighth streets, is already listed on the National Register. The Church of the Resurrection (#825) occupies the middle of the north side of the block. Brick commercial buildings sit on the corner of Greene and Eighth streets and near the corner of Greene and Ninth streets (photographs 12,13,14).

Ninth Street to Tenth Street (900 Block)

This block has three significant nineteenth-century Italianate brick residences (#924-938) grouped together on the south side and a single brick townhouse (#913) on the north side. New commercial buildings, small parking lots, and a library occupy the properties excluded from the district. A World War I monument sits in the median near the middle of the block (photographs 15,16,17).

Tenth Street to Eleventh Street (1000 Block)

This block is nearly void of architecturally or historically notable structures. New commercial buildings, an apartment tower, and parking lots line both sides of the street (excluded from the district). The divided avenue, the landscaped median, and the tree-shaded and grass-bordered sidewalks maintain the essential character and appearance of the district in this block (photographs 17,19).

Eleventh Street to Twelfth Street (1100 Block)

Several late-nineteenth-century residences front the north side of the street in this block. One, a brick Queen Anne at #1107, stands by itself; the others are grouped in a row. The highly detailed board-and-batten Union Baptist Church (#1102) is the only significant building on the south side of the street. The rest of the block is occupied by low brick-and-plate-glass commercial buildings and parking lots (photographs 18,19).

Twelfth Street to Thirteenth Street (1200 Block)

The north side of this block contains the finest row of detached houses in the district. While one (#1211) dates from the mid-nineteenth century, most date from the late-nineteenth century. The majority are Queen Anne in style, featuring weatherboard-and-shingle siding, offset gables, turrets, and porches. These houses sit close together on long, narrow lots, typical of the historic development along this part of Greene Street. The Greene Street Presbyterian Church (#1235), a brick Romanesque structure, terminates the west end of this residential row. Modern one-story commercial buildings occupy the east and west ends of the block. The south side of this block and the median have been excluded from the district to conform with a Memorandum of Agreement regarding the John C. Calhoun Expressway extension (photographs 20,21,22).

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Thirteenth Street to the Augusta Canal (1300 Block)

Only part of the north side of this block is included in the district. This part includes the monumental Victorian Sacred Heart Church on the corner (already listed individually on the National Register), brick parish houses associated with the church, and a two-story, wood-framed residence. To the west of these structures are modern commercial buildings. The south side of this block and the median have been excluded from the district to conform with a Memorandum of Agreement regarding the John C. Calhoun Expressway extension (photographs 23,24).

Representative Buildings or
Buildings Making Special Contributions to the District

(1) St. James M.E. Church (#431), erected 1856, enlarged 1886; brick; buttresses; Italian Villa tower balanced by taller Gothic tower; central front door with Corinthian pilasters.

(2) Boarding House (#448), ca. 1890; symmetrical Second Empire; three stories and cupola, with dormers; central pavillion; stone quoins; molded pediments; one-story portico; bracketed eaves.

(3) D'Antignac House (#453), 1856; Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories; brick, cast-iron rails of supports on full front porch; low-pitched, hipped roof; stone lintels and sills.

(4) Cullum House (#510), ca. 1910; Colonial Revival; 2-1/2 stories; clapboard; dormers; one-story, central portico with Doric columns; hipped roof; dentils under eaves.

(5) John Phinizy House (#519), ca. 1845; Greek Revival; 2-1/2 stories and basement; brick; third story added; central first-floor portico with Doric columns and double horseshoe stairs; stone lintels engraved with three ellipses; arch supported by Doric columns in facade over portico.

(6) Coleman Law Office (#551), ca. 1873; Second Empire townhouse; three-story with basement; brick; walls covered with stucco; paired brackets in eaves; first-floor portico with Corinthian columns.

(7) Eve House (#619), ca. 1820; Federal; two-story clapboard on brick base-
ment; cast-iron balcony along story facade; small central gable above second story.

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(8) City of Augusta Community Development Office (#624-626), ca. 1856; 2-1/2-story brick; hipped roof with gables; paired windows with arched dripstone moldings; one-story modern addition on front.

(9) First Christian Church Rectory (#627), ca. 1876; Italianate; two stories; brick walls; buttresses; molded pediments over windows; Italian arch windows and doorway on first story; heavy brackets on assymmetrical front porch.

(10) First Christian Church (#633), 1876; brick buttresses; Italian arch doors and windows; assymmetrical Gothic spire.

(11) Residence (#708), ca. 1890; Queen Anne; 2-1/2-story brick-and-shingle; three-story round brick tower; porch supported by Corinthian columns; modillions and mutule blocks under eaves.

(12) St. John M.E. Church (#736), 1844; Romanesque; brick with later additions; gable roof flanked by two assymmetrical towers; Italian windows with Italian orders overhead.

(13) Charter Baptist Church (#802-816), 1903; Beaux Arts; white brick; full-width monumental portico with Corinthian columns; central dome; applied classic motifs [already listed on the National Register].

(14) Lutheran Church of the Resurrection (#825), 1926; Neo-Gothic; stone; Georgia granite-stone buttresses; parapets on gable roof; transept design.

(15) Law Office (#828), ca. 1850; Greek Revival; 1-1/2-story clapboard raised on brick basement; two dormer windows; first-floor central portico with Doric columns; heavy entablature and modillion blocks.

(16) Fleming Residence (#834), ca. 1890; Eastlake; 2-1/2-story clapboard-and-shingle.

(17) Goodwin Residence (#838), ca. 1900; Queen Anne; 2-1/2-story frame, clapboard and shingle; scroll woodwork in pediments.

(18) Mullarky Residence (#913), ca. 1850; Greek Revival; central monumental portico with square wooden columns; parapetted chimneys; low-pitched roof.

(19) YWCA (#924), ca. 1850; Italianate; 2-1/2-story brick; hipped roof; central one-story portico with Doric columns; stone lintels and sills; brackets and pendants under wide eaves.

[continued]

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(20) Union Baptist Church (#1102), ca. 1850; Gothic Revival; board-and-batten; Gothic arch windows; wooden buttresses; trefoil and quatrefoil motifs; Gothic spire supported by columns; smaller tower with gable roof.

(21) Barnes House (#1211), ca. 1855; brick townhouse; trabeated door; double verandah with trullage on second story and thin Tuscan columns on first; stone lintels and sills.

(22) Church of the Sacred Heart (corner of Thirteenth and Greene streets), 1874; High Victorian Gothic; stone and brick; paired round arch windows with brick corbell tables above Corinthian pilasters; spires; dome on ridge at rear of building; wheel windows; symmetrical [already listed on the National Register].

Commemorative Monuments Situated Along the Greene Street Median

(1) Obelisk on pedestal; granite; 1884; across from St. James M.E. Church; honors teachers and students of St. James Sunday School lost in the Civil War; also honors Richmond County soldiers lost in the Civil War.

(2) Obelisk; granite; 1850; at intersection of Greene and Monument streets across from Municipal Building; "Signers Monument;" honors three signers of Declaration of Independence from Georgia, two of whom, George Walton and Lyman Hall, are buried in a crypt below the monument.

(3) Boulder; granite; 1932; commemorates visit of George Washington to city in 1791.

(4) Stone tablet; ca. 1930; commemorates Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons Eve, a surgeon who served in the Polish Revolution; erected by the Polish Dental and Medical Association of America.

(5) Square shaft enclosed with four Tuscan columns, frieze and hipped roof; granite and concrete; 1913; commemorates four Georgia poets -- Sidney Lanier, James R. Randall, Paul H. Hayne and Father Abram Ryan.

(6) Block; granite; 1913; commemorates past Grand Masters of Webbs Lodge, F. & A.M.

(7) Bust of Samuel Hammond; on rough-cut base; commemorates life of local Revolutionary War officer.

(8) Tablet; granite; 1942; commemorates local veterans of Spanish-American War.

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(9) Round shaft with eagle on top; granite; 1940; commemorates Richmond County World War I veterans.

(10) Tablet; granite; commemorates Richmond County World War I and II veterans.

(11) Square shaft with sculptured fountain; granite; 1972; commemorates Richmond County veterans of World War I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

*(12) Obelisk on pedestal; granite; 1898; commemorates poet Richard Henry Wilde.

*(13) Statue of James Ryder Randall; marble; 1936.

*[These monuments have been excluded from the district; see note under "Boundaries," Section 7.]

Boundaries

The Greene Street Historic District consists of the right-of-way of Greene Street itself -- a divided avenue with a landscaped central median and tree-shaded, grass-bordered sidewalks on either side -- and the architecturally and/or historically significant properties along either side of the street.

The general boundaries of this district are the Gordon Highway on the east, the Augusta Canal on the west, and, to the north and south, the rights-of-way of Greene Street or the property lines of architecturally and/or historically significant properties fronting on Greene Street. The elevated Gordon Highway is a barrier at the eastern end of the district; beyond it is a residential neighborhood of approximately four dozen city blocks known as "Pinch Gut," already listed as a district on the National Register. Beyond the Augusta Canal bridge to the west is a largely industrial district (a part of the Historic Augusta Canal and Industrial District National Historic Landmark). North of Greene Street is Broad Street, the main commercial street of downtown Augusta, with its own district character and appearance [Broad Street has been nominated as a district to the National Register]. Greene Street and Broad Street are separated by Ellis Street, which in actuality is little more than a service lane between these principal streets. South of Greene Street is Telfair Street, a single city avenue with a history, appearance, and character of its own; south of Telfair Street is a much less cohesive part of Augusta.

At the request of the Chief of the Registration Branch (National Register), the boundaries of the Greene Street Historic District have been drawn to exclude properties fronting on Greene Street that would otherwise be considered intrusive or non-historic. These properties include modern commercial and apartment buildings

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and parking lots. The boundaries also conform to the boundaries of the 1976 Determination of Eligibility for Greene Street.

An adjustment to the Greene Street Historic District boundaries has been made to accommodate the John C. Calhoun Expressway extension (Georgia Department of Transportation Project M-7004(1)), as stipulated in a Memorandum of Agreement by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer, signed by all parties by December 6, 1978. This adjustment occurs along the south side of Greene Street at the west end of the district. The block between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets and the partial block between Thirteenth Street and the Augusta Canal, on the south side of Greene Street, have been eliminated from the district. The median fronting these blocks, including two commemorative monuments (#12 and #13), has also been removed from nomination.

Because of the method of drawing boundaries and the need to exclude property as part of the John C. Calhoun Expressway extension project, the district becomes one-sided along the north side of Greene Street between Twelfth Street and the Canal, and, in two places, is reduced to the narrow landscaped right-of-way along the north side of the street. Approximately twenty feet wide, this right-of-way contains the street curb, a sidewalk, grassy borders on either side of the sidewalk, and large shade trees. This landscaped right-of-way ties this end of the district together and maintains the landscape continuity of the entire district.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below							
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				

Specific dates 19th – early-20th centuries **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary Statement of Significance

The Greene Street Historic District is significant historically in terms of architecture, landscape architecture, and community planning and development. Because of its plan and landscaping, Greene Street has been regarded as Augusta's finest in-town boulevard. As early as 1876, the celebrated Georgia poet Sidney Lanier wrote that Greene Street was "famed throughout the United States for its beauty," and on a local level at least this appreciation has continued to the present. Greene Street is also the setting for some of Augusta's notable nineteenth-century residential and religious architecture. Its many monuments commemorate persons and events of importance in local and state history. Throughout Augusta's history, Greene Street reflects an uncommon community interest in public urban amenities.

Community Planning and Landscape Architecture

Greene Street, from its inception in the late-eighteenth century as one of Augusta's three main east-west streets, was intended to have a distinctive, park-like character and appearance. This character and appearance was created and has been maintained primarily by a combination of the street layout and landscaping. While most streets in Augusta measure 60 feet in width, Greene Street averages nearly 170 feet in width. Two roadways, a central median, and flanking sidewalks account for this extraordinary width. Trees and grass planted in the median and along the sidewalks at the edges of the street constitute the street's primary historic landscaping; in recent times, the trees and grass have been joined by shrubbery and flower beds. Commemorative monuments, first erected in the mid-nineteenth century, provide a sculptural aspect to the street and supply a measure of associative as well as visual interest and value.

Conceived in the late-nineteenth century, the layout and landscaping of Greene Street represent the finest late Colonial and Early American design traditions. In Georgia, these design traditions are perhaps best manifested in Savannah and Brunswick. Enrichment of the street's landscape design during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the introduction of commemorative and associative sculpture reflects the development of the American city parks movement, spearheaded by Central Park in New York City. Maintenance of the avenue during the early-twentieth century

[continued]

9. Major Bibliographical References

[see continuation sheet]

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property 30 (est.)

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Augusta East, S.C.-Ga.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 7	4 0 9 1 8 0	3 7 0 4 5 1 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 7	4 1 0 8 9 5	3 7 0 3 5 2 0
E			
G			

B	1 7	4 1 0 9 8 0	3 7 0 3 7 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 7	4 0 9 0 9 0	3 7 0 4 2 8 0
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Greene Street Historic District is described by a heavy black line on the attached "Map of the Greene Street Historic District" and explained under the heading "Boundaries" in Section 7 of this nomination.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	a) Bryan M. Haltermann, consultant b) Richard R. Cloues, architectural historian
organization	a) Historic Augusta, Inc. b) Historic Preservation Section, Ga. DNR date April, 1980
street & number	a) 629 Greene Street b) 270 Washington Street, S. W.
city or town	a) Augusta b) Atlanta
	telephone a) 404/724-2324 b) 404/656-2840
	state Georgia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Elizabeth A. Lyon

Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

date 6/19/80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

J. W. Ray *June*
date 12/3/80

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: C. Dubie
date 12/3/80

Chief of Registration

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similarly reflects the influence of the City Beautiful civic-design movement. More recent attention to the design and landscaping of the street reveals the continuing local interest in this relatively unusual urban resource.

In-town boulevards like Greene Street are relatively rare in Georgia outside of Savannah and Brunswick. While many cities and towns have landscaped courthouse squares and picturesque early-twentieth-century suburbs, few have landscaped divided avenues. Augusta itself has only one other example of this kind of street. In almost every case in Georgia, the landscaped divided avenue is a principal historic thoroughfare in a community, and in this regard, Greene Street is no exception.

Architecture

Nineteenth-century houses and churches constitute the architecturally significant buildings fronting on either side of Greene Street. Most of the residential architecture dates from the Victorian period, although there are some examples of antebellum architecture. The churches, like the majority of the residences, date mostly from the second half of the nineteenth century. Styles represented by this architecture include Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Neoclassical. Brick and wood are used structurally and ornamented with appropriate wood or terra cotta details; weatherboard, shingles, and brick are the dominant surface materials. All these buildings adhere to a common setback and, among the residences, share a common massing. The houses, where sited individually, stand as minor landmarks along the street; where in groups or rows, they relate well one to another and create uniform street facades. The churches, because of the size, elaboration and placement, stand as major landmarks throughout the district. This collection of residential and religious architecture, in and of itself, is representative of the types and styles found outside the business district in Augusta, and it is also typical of the architectural development of the period in other Georgia cities. Several of the churches, including Sacred Heart, Union Baptist, and First Baptist, are exceptional in terms of size, design, materials and details, and the Italianate and Second Empire houses are unusual in a state which had little building activity during and immediately after the Civil War.

Significant in its own right, this residential and religious architecture serves as a historic backdrop to the divided landscaped avenue of Greene Street. These architecturally significant structures, along with the non-historic structures that have been excluded from the district, enclose the street which is the principal feature of the district. They also maintain a degree of the historic character and appearance of the district and contribute to its sense of historic time and place.

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Greene

St. # Owner/Address (Augusta, Georgia, unless otherwise noted)

- 431 St. James M.E. School, 431 Greene St. (30901)
- 436 Jack L. Minor and William R. Coleman, Jr., 429 Telfair St. (30901)
- 440 Richard L. Powell and George B. Snelling, 2318 Woodbine Rd. (30901)
- 444 David C. Weathers, 3310 Threadneedle Rd. (30907)
- 448 Same as #444
- 451 Gardelle Lewis, 2904 Lombardy Ct. ((30904))
- 453 Thomas R. Burnside, Jr., and Rowland A. Dye, P.O. Box 329 (30904)
- 454 Andrew J. Kilpatrick, II, and Travers W. Paine, III, 454 Greene St. (30901)
- 457 Torbett Ivey, Jr., P.O. Box 1415 (30903)
- 460 Ott Redd and Lola Erickson, 460 Greene St. (30901)
- 510 Genevieve Z. and Billy Lynn, 510 Greene St. (30902)
- 519 Augusta Lodge #205 B.P.O.E., 519 Greene St. (30902)
- 529- Poteet Funeral Home, 529 Greene St. (30902)
535
- 551 William R. Coleman, Jr., 551 Greene St. (30902)
- 561 Jack Cooper, et al., 2804 Palmer Pl. (30904)
- 563 Same as #561
- 602 J. Bland Goodwin, Jr., 814 Russell St. (30904)
- 619 Bettis C. Rainsford, 626 Buncombe St., Edgefield, S.C.
- 624- Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 657 (30903)
626
- 627- First Christian Church, 629 Greene St. (30902)
633

[continued]

NOV 3 1980

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

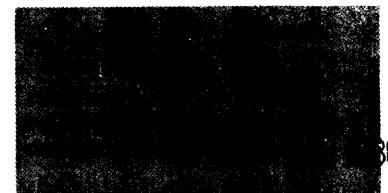
Continuation sheet	Property Owners	Item number	4	Page	3
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Greene

St. # Owner/Address

- 708 Nevada A. Hawkins, 708 Greene St. (30902)
- 736 St. John United Methodist Church, 736 Greene St. (30902)
- 746- Mrs. Henry B. Garrett, 2906 Bransford Rd. (30904)
748
- 802- Eugene R. Holley, 1500 Southern Finance Building (30902)
816
- 825 Lutheran Church of the Resurrection, 825 Greene St. (30902)
- 828 James T. Wilson, Jr., and William Trotter, III, 828 Greene St. (30902)
- 834 Annie C. Fleming, 834 Greene St. (30902)
- 836- J. Bland Goodwin, 814 Russell St. (30904)
838
- 842 Edwin P. Brown, #4 Indian Creek Rd. (30904)
- 913 J.A. Mullarky, 913 Greene St. (30902)
- 924- Y.W.C.A., 924 Greene St. (30902)
938
- 940 Robert W. Allgood, 651 Crestlyn, North Augusta, S.C. 29841
- 1001- Shirley Development Company, 1001 Greene St. (30901)
1005
- 1102 Union Baptist Church, 1102 Greene St. (30901)
- 1107 Sara N. and G. Worth Andrews, 2606 McKibbon, (30904)
- 1109 Marion F. McKeown, 522 Martin Lane (30907)
- 1119 Mrs. Laurie G. Anderson, 714 Montrose (30904)
- 1121 Same as #1115
- 1125 Helen M. Sep's and Sylvia Mayson, 3025 Bransford Rd. (30904)

[continued]

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Continuation sheet Property OwnersItem number 4Page 4

- 1211 W.R. Tiller, et al., P.O. Box 426, Evans, Ga. 30809
- 1215 Margaret O'Connor, 3418 Wheeler Rd. (30904)
- 1217 Otis Thompson, 2226 Wrightsboro Rd. (30904)
- 1219 Dorothy Raley, 1219 Greene St. (30901)
- 1221 Jennie W. Teskey, 306 Forrest Hills Apartments (30904)
- 1223 Mrs. Leah Goldstein, 1223 Greene St. (30901)
- 1225 J.T. Toss, 807 Barrett Lane (30904)
- 1229 Jean E. Tiller, P.O. Box 426, Evans, Ga. 30809
- 1235 Greene St. Presbyterian Church, 1235 Greene St. (30901)
- 1327 Annie W. Swain, 1085 Alexander Dr. (30904)
& 1329

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 Existing Surveys

Item number 6

Page 2

9

Title: a) Historic Augusta Survey
 b) Historic Structures Field Survey: Richmond County, Georgia

Date: a) 1976
 b) 1977

Depository: a) Historic Augusta, Inc.
 b) Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

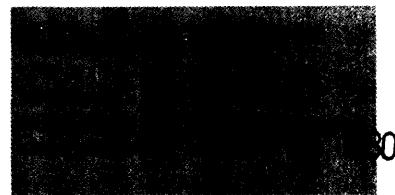
City, State: a) 629 Greene Street, Augusta, Georgia
 b) 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia

Determination of Eligibility:

Requested by: Federal Highway Administration
Determined eligible on: May 26, 1976
Name under which determination was made: Greene Street

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Continuation sheet Bibliography

Item number 9

Page 2

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A Chronicle of Christian Stewardship; Sesqui-Centennial, St. John Methodist Church 1798-1948 (Augusta, 1948).

Sidney Lanier, Florida: Its Scenery, Climate, and History (Philadelphia, 1976).

E. B. Baxter, "Richard Henry Wilde, Address delivered November 17, 1898, upon the presentation to the City of Augusta of the monument erected by the Hayne Circle to the memory of Richard Henry Wilde" (Augusta, 1898).

Bryan M. Haltermann, Historic Augusta, Inc., personal inspection.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

82°00'

408000 E.

1:700,000 L.H.F. (S.C.)

33°30'

Greene Street Historic District
Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: "Augusta East, S.C.-Ga."
Scale: 1:24000

600,000 FEET
(S.C.)

