



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 Pittsburgh Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bordered by Shelton Avenue, Stewart Avenue (Metropolitan Parkway),
University Avenue, and the railroad
city, town Atlanta () **vicinity of**
county Fulton **code** GA 121
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30310 and 30315

() not for publication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

buildings	792	436
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	792	436

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

Name of previous listing: Crogman, William H., School

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.

Richard Coates
Signature of certifying official

4-14-06
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

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall 6-14-06

for
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility
RELIGION: church school

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility
RELIGION: church school

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: Folk Victorian
OTHER: American Small House
OTHER: shotgun
OTHER: double shotgun

Materials:

foundation	BRICK CONCRETE
walls	WOOD: weatherboard BRICK ASBESTOS SYNTHETICS: vinyl CONCRETE
roof	ASPHALT
other	N/A

8. Statement of Significance

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
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION
ETHNIC HERITAGE—BLACK

Period of Significance:

c.1883-1956

Significant Dates:

c.1883—Railroad maintenance shops and rail yard built that stimulated development of Pittsburgh as an African-American neighborhood
1902—Pittsburgh Riot
1922—construction of the William H. Crogman school

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Brown, A. Ten Eyck (architect)

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

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Clarke, E. Y. *Illustrated History of Atlanta*. 2d ed. Atlanta, GA: Cherokee Publishing Co., 1971 (reprint). Originally published in 1877.

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

Copher, Marie W. *The Ariel Bowen Memorial United Methodist Church Story, A Chronology (Abbreviated)*. Unpublished document.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 324 acres.

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A)	16	740145	3735433
B)	16	740792	3735600
C)	16	741422	3734775
D)	16	741354	3734447
E)	16	740201	3734422

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is indicated on the attached district map drawn with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the intact, historic, and contiguous resources associated with the historic neighborhood of Pittsburgh. To the north and east are the railroad yards and Interstate 75/85. The western boundary is Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway), a major thoroughfare, which separates Pittsburgh from the National-Register-listed Adair Park neighborhood. The southern boundary is University Avenue, a main east-west thoroughfare.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Ronnie Galvin
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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Pittsburgh Historic District is a large, intact, historic African-American residential neighborhood southwest of downtown Atlanta. The district is laid out roughly in a gridiron plan with major streets trending north-south and east-west and is distinctly urban with houses situated close to the street on narrow lots. House types represented in the district are gabled ell cottage, Georgian cottage, New South cottage, shotgun, double shotgun, bungalow, and American Small House and range in date from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. Architectural styles prevalent in the district are Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival. Multi-family houses in the district are generally duplexes although there are some apartment buildings. Intact corner and neighborhood stores also characterize the district. Historic community landmark buildings in the district include the 1922 William H. Crogman School, Ariel Bowen United Methodist Church (1939), Southside Springfield Baptist Church (1947), Iconium Baptist Church (1953), and numerous other historic and nonhistoric churches, some of which are located in former residences. Also located within the district is the Salvation Army College for Officer Training (formerly the Atlanta Theological Seminary). The complex consists of the 1909 Powell Administration Building, the 1947 Arkwright Memorial Building, and several nonhistoric buildings.

FULL DESCRIPTION

NOTE: The following description was written by graduate students from Georgia State University's Department of History, Heritage Preservation Program, Spring 2004, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division, "Pittsburgh Historic District," *Historic District Information Form*, April 23, 2004. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Pittsburgh neighborhood is a large, urban, primarily residential neighborhood located southwest of downtown Atlanta, south of the Mechanicsville neighborhood, east of the National Register listed Adair Park Historic District, and north of University Avenue.

The neighborhood is laid out in a gridiron pattern. The main north-south thoroughfares include Stewart Avenue (now called Metropolitan Parkway) and Welch, Coleman, and McDaniel streets. The main east-west thoroughfares include Roy, Fletcher, and Arthur streets. The oldest section of the neighborhood is the southeast corner near the railroad tracks. The newer parts of the neighborhood (west toward Metropolitan Parkway) contain many early 20th-century bungalows. The existing railroad lines shaped Pittsburgh both physically and historically. The rebuilding of the rail lines after the Civil War and the availability of jobs in the rail yards provided the impetus for the development of the Pittsburgh community. The East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad company completed construction of extensive rail maintenance shops in 1883 (no longer extant). The location of the

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neighborhood was dictated by the pre-existing railroad. The neighborhood forms a roughly triangular shape with the railroad running from the northwest portion of the neighborhood to the southeastern corner. Constructed in the early 1960s, Interstate 75/85 runs north and south forming the eastern boundary of the neighborhood, and the University Avenue interchange severed a portion of the southeast corner of the historic neighborhood. The community developed as a primarily African-American community with settlement occurring to the west of the rail lines and shops. Steady employment and segregated conditions gave birth to a variety of African American-owned homes, business, churches, and schools. The Pittsburgh neighborhood includes both single- and multi-family residences; it is an area with little industry and where urban renewal programs have had little impact.

The geography of the neighborhood is composed of gently rolling hills, with the highest points located to the east near the railroad. The railroad forms the eastern boundary of the district. Views of downtown Atlanta are visible from these higher elevations. Like other surrounding historic neighborhoods, the residential area has numerous trees, including oak, pine, maple, and dogwood. Yards are well maintained with shrubs, bushes, planted trees, and mown lawns (photographs 8, 16, 33, 45, and 47 show typical yard and street views).

In general, lots are small (often 30 feet by 100 feet) with little room for off-street parking. Most of the houses are set close to the street and have small front yards with narrow side yards and a larger back yard. Some of the houses are built above street level, with retaining walls (from the front yard to sidewalk) constructed of brick, stone, or concrete (photograph 63). Most of the streets in Pittsburgh are paved with asphalt; however, some are composed of crushed rock and poured concrete. Concrete sidewalks are found throughout the neighborhood—sometimes on just one side of the street—and in some places, hexagonal pavers remain. Curbing is predominately poured concrete with some granite. Streetlights are aluminum.

The majority of the contributing properties in Pittsburgh are one-story, single-family, brick or frame houses dating from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. Exterior materials include weatherboard, brick, concrete block, asbestos shingle, and vinyl siding. Roofing materials are typically asphalt shingles of varying designs. Foundations are predominately brick piers with concrete block infill. While pockets of similar residential structures exist in Pittsburgh—such as rows of shotguns along a street—most streets show a wide variety of house types. Pittsburgh is comprised of mostly single-family residences with some multi-family units interspersed through the neighborhood.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Houses in this area were built from the 1880s through the end of the historic period, 1956, and represent common types and styles of house found in urban, working-class neighborhoods in Georgia. Common house types in the district include gabled-ell, Georgian cottage, New South cottage, shotgun, double shotgun, bungalow, and American Small House. Architectural styles found

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in the neighborhood include Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival.

A good example of a Georgian cottage-type house is located on Welch Street (photograph 1). The frame house has a square plan with central chimneys and a shed roof porch. An example of a late 19th-century Georgian cottage with Folk Victorian details is located at 809 Humphries Street (photograph 4). Although the porch is not original, the house retains its front gable detail with decorative vent and wide cornice, transom over the front door, and decorative window and door surrounds.

Numerous shotgun houses, both single and double, were built in the area. Shotgun houses are one-room wide and two- or three-rooms deep, with a front porch that provides outdoor living space. Stylistically, many shotguns are either plain or feature Folk Victorian details, especially on the porch or the front gable end. Shotgun houses are often grouped together, forming unbroken rows along the street. A good example of a group of shotgun houses in Pittsburgh is located in the 600 block of Coleman Street (photograph 68). The three houses retain their one-room wide, two- or three-room deep floorplan with front-gabled roof. One of the houses has minimal Folk Victorian details in the attic vent and window surrounds (photograph 68, right). Another good example of a shotgun house is located at 1002 Smith Street (photograph 41, left). The house retains its floorplan and shed roof front porch. Rockwell Street has two excellent examples of shotgun houses with Craftsman details (photograph 12, center and right). The houses have flat roof porches with battered wood posts on brick piers. A row of four, identical, double shotguns is located on Hubbard Street (photograph 55). The frame houses retain their weatherboard siding, hip roofs, shed-roof front porches, and exposed rafters.

An example of a Craftsman bungalow is located on the 800 block of Stewart Avenue (now called Metropolitan Parkway) (photograph 6, right). The one-story, frame, front-gable bungalow has exposed rafters, wide over-hanging eaves, knee braces, Craftsman-style windows, and brick porch posts. A good example of a brick, Craftsman-style bungalow is located on May Street (photograph 57, left). The one-story hip-roof bungalow has decorative brickwork, a front porch with a clipped-gable roof and brick posts, and wide, overhanging eaves.

A good example of a gabled ell cottage in the district is located on the 900 block of McDaniel Street (photograph 52, left). The one-story, frame, Folk Victorian-style house has a hip roof with projecting front gable, a full-width front porch with square posts, and transoms over the doors and windows on the front façade. There is decorative fish-scale shingles, dentils, and a gable vent in the front gable.

An example of an English cottage with English Vernacular Revival-details is located at the intersection of Rockwell and Hubbard streets (photograph 12). The one-story brick house has a steeply gabled roof with exposed rafters, an integral porch with brick posts, and a front gable.

Two examples of post-World War II American Small Houses are located on Garibaldi Street (photograph 20). The houses are nearly square in plan with no ornamental detailing.

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There are numerous good examples of historic multi-family housing in the district. A good example of a two-story, brick, garden-style apartment built throughout Atlanta in the 1920s and 1930s is located at 1158 Stewart Avenue (now called Metropolitan Parkway) (photograph 84). The apartments were built in the 1930s as the Dixie Pines Apartments (for white residents until the 1950s). The two duplexes located at 879 and 881 Hobson Street are good examples of early 20th-century duplexes with minimal Craftsman details seen in the exposed rafters (photograph 76). Similar duplexes are also located on Welch and Coleman streets (photographs 2, left and 3).

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Significant historic resources in the district are neighborhood commercial buildings and corner stores. Most of the two-story commercial buildings are located along McDaniel Street, the main north-south thoroughfare through the district. The one- and two-story, brick buildings at the corner of McDaniel and Mary streets are good examples of the types of commercial buildings in the district (photograph 51). The early 20th-century brick building at 530 McDaniel Street (photograph 51, right) retains its historic storefront with transoms over the doors and windows on the first floor and casement windows on the second floor. The brick-and-concrete-block, two-story store building located at the intersection of McDaniel and Rockwell streets is a good example of a historic commercial building with living space on the second floor (photograph 13, left). The c.1920, two-story, brick commercial building across the street (photograph 13, right) retains its historic fenestration and storefront. Another example of a historic commercial building along McDaniel Street is located at the intersection of McDaniel and Roy streets (photograph 46). The two-story, brick-and-stucco building has a first floor storefront with living space on the second floor, a parapet on the front façade with a low, gable roof behind the parapet that has exposed rafters. A good example of a one-story commercial building with several storefronts is located at the corner of University Avenue and Ira Street (photograph 31). A historic neighborhood grocery store still serves residents in the neighborhood. Winstons Grocery located at 543 Rockwell Street was owned by grocer Sidney Zimmerman during the 1930s (photograph 9). The one-story brick building is an excellent example of a neighborhood store and retains its historic storefront with transoms over the entrance and large display windows.

There are also several excellent examples of one-story frame commercial buildings interspersed throughout the neighborhood. The corner store located at 935 Coleman Street is an excellent example of a small corner store (photograph 67, right). The frame building is one bay wide and has a front gable roof with exposed rafters. The store retains its historic weatherboard siding, fenestration, and storefront. Another excellent example is the one-story, frame building located at 1022 McDaniel Street (photograph 49, foreground left). The one-bay wide, hip roof building retains its historic weatherboard siding, storefront, and fenestration.

An example of a historic automobile-related commercial building in the district is located at 934 Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway). The one-story masonry building has several car bays and an office area with metal overhang (photograph 82). Located at 944 Stewart Avenue is a good example of a historic gas station in the neighborhood (photograph 82, background right). In the

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Section 7--Description

1930s the building was known as the Aubrey D. Dukes gas station and now serves as a convenience store.

COMMUNITY LANDMARK BUILDINGS

Community landmark buildings in the neighborhood include numerous historic churches. The larger church buildings are usually constructed of brick. The Ariel Bowen United Methodist Church at 384 Arthur Street is the oldest church in the neighborhood and was constructed in 1904 (photograph 38). The one-story brick building has an entrance vestibule, stained-glass windows, and minimal Colonial Revival details. The mid-20th-century New Mount Calvary Baptist Church at 268 Roy Street is a large, rectangular, brick building with buttresses on the side facades and a central entrance (photograph 29). The New Hope Church of Christ in God located at 440 Gardner Street is a good example of a c.1930 Gothic Revival-style brick church (photographs 53 and 54). The church has a cross-gable plan with a large multi-colored, multi-paned, pointed-arch window and basket weave brickwork on the front façade and pointed-arch multi-paned windows on the side facades. The Hurt Street Baptist Church located at 977 McDaniel Street is a good example of a 1940s brick church (photograph 50). The building was constructed as St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church c.1940 and has half-timbering details in the front gable, thick knee-braces, and entrance vestibule, and a conical steeple. Also located on McDaniel Street is the 1953 Iconium Baptist Church (photograph 49). The rectangular brick building has a front-gable roof with steeple, round-arched windows with stained glass, and a front pedimented portico with four columns. Another good example of a 1950s church in the district is the 1955 Church and Kingdom of Christ church located at 1072 West Avenue (photograph 25). The Antioch Baptist Church South located at 1021 Garibaldi Street is another good example of a mid-century brick church (photograph 22). An example of a 1940s frame church is the St. Peter F.B.H. Church located at 447 Arthur Street. The one-story, wood building retains its weatherboard exterior, front-gable roof, and central entrance with a covered stoop (photograph 58). An example of a noncontributing church in the district is the 1956 St. Peter's Baptist Church (formerly the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church at 1131 Smith Street (photograph 44, nonhistoric alterations).

There are three schools in the historic district. The William H. Croghan School was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 14, 2005 (photograph 28). The school is located at 1093 West Avenue and was named for the late William Henry Croghan, a professor and the first African-American president of Clark College (now Clark Atlanta University). Designed by architect A. Ten Eyck Brown, the Croghan School was constructed in 1922 and is a large, three-story, brick building. The two noncontributing schools in the district are the elementary and the middle schools. The 1959 Charles L. Gideons Elementary School, which was named for a longtime employee of the Atlanta school system, is located at 897 Welch Street (photograph 75). The elementary school is comprised of a complex of brick buildings with some International-style elements. The buildings are not aligned towards the street, rather their short ends face the street and the long sides face each other with courtyards in between. The W.L. Parks Middle School at 1090 Windsor Street is a 1966 concrete building (photograph 24, left).

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ATLANTA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY/SALVATION ARMY COLLEGE

The former Atlanta Theological Seminary and current Salvation Army College complex is bounded by Metropolitan Parkway, and Arthur, Welch, and Fletcher streets on the west side of the district. The Atlanta Theological Seminary purchased the property in 1909 from Josiah Sherman. The seminary was founded in 1901 by the Congregational Church (United Church of Christ) and was one of the first theological institutions in the South to admit women students. The seminary built a two-story, brick, Classical Revival-style building in 1909 (now called the Powell Administration Building, photograph 86, left, and 87). In 1929, the seminary moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and sold the land, the existing 19th-century Josiah Sherman house (no longer extant), and the administration building to the Salvation Army in 1937. The Salvation Army's Southern Training College first began operating in Atlanta in February 1927, at 339 Luckie Street. In 1938, the college relocated from its original home on Luckie Street to its current site in the Pittsburgh neighborhood at 1032 Stewart, now Metropolitan Avenue. In 1947, groundbreaking ceremonies were held for the first of the additional buildings that would be erected over the next half century. One year later, the Arkwright Hall building was dedicated in honor of Preston S. Arkwright, chairman of the Salvation Army's Atlanta Advisory Board for over 25 years (photograph 86, right). Additional buildings were constructed on the campus in a similar Classical Revival style but are considered noncontributing due to being less than 50 years old (photographs 88 and 89).

NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

Due to its proximity to downtown Atlanta, the Pittsburgh neighborhood, like other in-town neighborhoods, is experiencing development pressure. Some historic houses have been lost to larger new construction that is out-of-scale with the houses in the neighborhood (photograph 48, left) and (photograph 42, left). However, a majority of the new infill housing is in keeping with the scale and character of the neighborhood (photographs 32 left, 56 left rear, 66 left, and 78).

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

In 1883, the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad Company (later Southern Railway Company) built a complex of railroad maintenance shops and a large rail yard southwest of downtown Atlanta, and a historic African-American neighborhood developed on the west side of the tracks along McDaniel Street. Atlanta historian Franklin Garrett wrote that the name "Pittsburgh" was the result of the smoky rail yard's atmosphere being reminiscent of the steel mills of Pittsburgh, PA. Most of the residents were railroad workers, craftsmen, and domestic workers. During the 1950s through the 1970s, many residents moved out of Pittsburgh into formerly white-only neighborhoods, and only within the past few years has new development started.

The Pittsburgh Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent collection of late 19th- to mid-20th-century houses, commercial, and community landmark buildings that represent common types and styles found in urban, working-class neighborhoods throughout Georgia. The Pittsburgh Historic District is significant for its excellent historic and intact collection of single- and multiple-family houses representing common house types and styles found throughout Georgia and defined in the statewide historic context: *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. Common house types in the district include gabled-ell, Georgian cottage, New South cottage, shotgun, double shotgun, bungalow, and American Small House. Many historic houses in Pittsburgh exhibit detailing of popular late 19th- and early 20th-century architectural styles in Georgia including Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival, particularly in porch details. The district is particularly significant for its intact collection of shotgun and double shotgun house, once ubiquitous in Georgia's cities and now quite rare. Shotguns and double shotguns were built between the 1870s and 1920s for low-income workers in Georgia's cities and towns. Double shotguns are limited almost entirely to the state's largest cities, which includes Atlanta.

The Pittsburgh Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent and intact collection of one- and two-story commercial buildings built to serve the neighborhood's residents. The district has numerous examples of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings that retain their storefronts, front façade parapet roofs, and fenestration. Many of the two-story commercial buildings had living or office space on the second floor. The district is also significant for its historic and intact collection of one-story, wood frame, corner stores interspersed within the houses that once characterized middle- and working-class, urban neighborhoods and now are rarely extant.

The community landmark buildings in the district, including numerous churches, were generally built in the late to mid-20th century and are good examples of traditional forms and styles used in community buildings in Georgia. Most of the churches have details influenced by Colonial, Classical, and Gothic revival styles including the 1904 Colonial Revival-style Ariel Bowen United Methodist Church, the 1953 Classical Revival-style Iconium Baptist Church, and the c.1930 Gothic Revival-style New Hope Church of Christ in God. Good examples of brick, mid-20th century churches that exhibit no academic style in the district include the 1940s Hurt Street Baptist Church, the New Mount Calvary Church, and the Antioch Baptist Church. The 1922 William H. Croghan School is an excellent example of an architect-designed, Classical Revival-style school built in Atlanta.

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The district is significant in the areas of community planning and development and African-American ethnic heritage as a neighborhood built for African-Americans industrial and domestic workers southwest of downtown Atlanta. Unlike the nearby neighborhoods of Mechanicsville and Adair Park, Pittsburgh historically was and still is an African-American neighborhood. The Pittsburgh Historic District developed after the Civil War as an urban neighborhood for working-class African Americans. In 1883, an extensive complex of railroad maintenance shops and rail yards was constructed by the East Tennessee, Virginia, & Georgia Railroad southeast of downtown Atlanta. African-American laborers and domestic workers often lived near rail yards and along streetcar lines such as the Pittsburgh and nearby Reynoldstown rail yards and the streetcar line which ran along Stewart Avenue. The neighborhood developed along a gridiron plan of streets south of the rail line and is comprised of numerous subdivided tracts developed with similar house types, setbacks, and lot sizes. A majority of the houses in Pittsburgh were historically owner-occupied, single-family homes with some multiple-family houses interspersed throughout the neighborhood.

Established as an African-American neighborhood from the beginning of its development, Pittsburgh did not experience "white flight" during the early 20th century. Organized segregation of Atlanta's neighborhoods began after the 1906 race riot, which led the few white residents of Pittsburgh (mostly along Stewart Avenue) to leave the neighborhood. Segregation was enforced in Atlanta through a series of city comprehensive zoning ordinances in the 1910s, which were meant to circumvent the 1917 United States Supreme Court decision that segregation ordinances were unconstitutional. Atlanta's 1920s zoning designations were organized according to land use, building types, and tenant categories worded to keep buffers between white and black neighborhoods. In 1950, Pittsburgh thrived as a well-established African-American neighborhood of 8,906 residents. However, urban renewal projects and the construction of interstate highways through Atlanta's late 19th-and early 20th-century African-American neighborhoods resulted in the demolition of at least 30 houses and numerous commercial buildings the southeastern portion of Pittsburgh and led to middle-class residents leaving the neighborhood. Recently, the Pittsburgh neighborhood has experienced increased awareness of its history among its residents. The proximity to downtown Atlanta has also brought revitalization efforts, rehabilitation of historic properties, and infill housing to the neighborhood.

The Pittsburgh Historic District is significant in the area of commerce for its excellent and intact collection of neighborhood stores and commercial buildings that represent the types of businesses historically found in urban residential neighborhoods. Neighborhood and corner stores were important to the residents of Atlanta's neighborhood before the proliferation of automobiles. Typical businesses located in the district during the historic period include barbershops, grocery stores, gas station, auto repair shops, restaurants, laundries, doctors' and dentists' offices, and pharmacies. McDaniel Street was the major commercial thoroughfare through the neighborhood. Pittsburgh's neighborhood stores are particularly significant not only as examples of local commerce but also as resources associated with segregation in Atlanta. In an African-American neighborhood, the stores and businesses most likely would be owned and operated by African-Americans, segregated from

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

white business. Jewish residents of nearby Mechanicsville also owned and operated stores in Pittsburgh, particularly the grocery stores in the neighborhood.

The district is also significant in the area of education for the William H. Croghan School and the Atlanta Theological Seminary (later the Salvation Army College for Officer Training). The National Register-listed (July 14, 2005) William H. Croghan School represents the first generation of modern public schools in Atlanta that were built to serve the city's African American students. The city began a campaign to improve its schools in the 1920s following a report on the lack of adequate school facilities and programs, and the Croghan School was constructed in 1922 as a result of that initiative. The Croghan school served the residents of the Pittsburgh neighborhood for 57 years. The school recently underwent a certified rehabilitation into loft apartments.

The Atlanta Theological Seminary was founded in 1901 by the Congregational Church (now called the United Church of Christ) and is known as being one of the first theological schools in the South to admit women students. The seminary constructed a Classical Revival-style building (now called the Powell Administration Building) in 1909. In 1929, the property was sold to the Salvation Army. The organization moved from its downtown location to its current location in 1938. The Salvation Army College for Officer Training has been located in the Pittsburgh Historic District since 1938 and is one of four Salvation Army Training Colleges in the United States (the others are in Suffern, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Rancho Palos, California). The school started with 33 women and 13 men cadets from the New York and Chicago campuses. Students study for two years at the college and upon completion of training are assigned to help and minister among the poorest and most needy people.

National Register Criteria

The Pittsburgh Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development and black ethnic heritage as an excellent, intact, historic, urban African-American neighborhood in Atlanta. The district is also eligible in the area of education for its association with the William H. Croghan School and the Salvation Army Training College.

The Pittsburgh Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its excellent, intact collection of residential, commercial, and community landmark building that represent common types and styles of historic resources found in Atlanta's urban neighborhoods.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

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Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c.1883 with the construction of the East Tennessee, Virginia, & Georgia Railroad maintenance shops and rail yards that directly led to the adjacent development of Pittsburgh. Also in c.1883, the first lots and streets in the area were platted by real estate speculator Julia A. Boardman. The period of significance ends with 1956, the end of the historic period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing buildings within the district date from the district's period of significance and retain their historic integrity. The noncontributing buildings within the district were either built outside of the period of significance or are historic properties that have lost their historic significance through alterations and/or additions. The contributing and noncontributing classifications are based on documentation provided by the consultants, and the resources were evaluated by members of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division's Survey and National Register staff in the summer of 2004.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following developmental history was written by graduate students from Georgia State University's Department of History, Heritage Preservation Program, Spring 2004, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division, "Pittsburgh Historic District," *Historic District Information Form*, April 23, 2004. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Land lots 86 and 87, which later became the Pittsburgh community, consisted of gently rolling hills and forests at the time Fulton County was created in 1853. An 1864 map drawn by U.S. Army troops during the occupation of Atlanta a road running close to the path taken by modern-day Metropolitan Parkway—about 0.5 miles east of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. Another road ran northwest to southeast in the same path as the future East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad line. Several small farmhouses were scattered across the region. The Confederate outer line of defenses for the city of Atlanta ran east-west across the area at approximately the line of present-day Rockwell Street.¹ A 1871 bird's eye map of Atlanta shows some of the streets that would later extend into the Pittsburgh neighborhood: Humphries, McDaniel (misnamed "McDonald"), Smith, Ira, and Windsor Streets.

Railroad development, which gave birth to the city of Atlanta in the 1830s, continued to foster new neighborhoods after the Civil War. In 1883, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad completed construction of its extensive maintenance shops on the southwestern city boundary. A predominantly African-American residential neighborhood developed to the west of the shops and tracks, populated primarily by general laborers for the railroad and domestic servants. The smoky,

¹ Orlando M. Poe, "Map Illustrating the Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 19-August 26, 1864." Philadelphia: Bowen & Co., Lithographers, 1866.

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grimy railroad shop atmosphere, reminiscent of the Pennsylvania steel mills, caused locals to call the area "Pittsburgh," the name by which the community is still known.² An 1892 bird's eye map of Atlanta depicts the roundhouse and railroad shops (no longer extant), as well as the streetcar line running down McDaniel Street into Pittsburgh.

Settlement along railroad tracks was common for African Americans in the post-Civil War period. Although some former slaves remained in the areas where they had worked, many migrated to cities and towns.³ There, they were usually relegated to undesirable bottomland and valleys, or marginal land at the periphery of towns, such as along railroads. Such African-American enclaves in the Atlanta region included Butler Street Bottoms, (below the ridge line of "white" Peachtree Street), Summerhill (on the site of the city dump), and Tanyard Bottom (later Techwood Flats, located near the city's largest tannery). Reynoldstown, an African-American neighborhood similar to Pittsburgh, was established around the roundhouse and rail yard of the Central of Georgia Railroad in the 1870s.⁴

The same year the East Tennessee shops were completed, Julia A. Boardman, a white female real estate speculator, acquired title to Land Lot 86, whose boundaries were Berckele Street to the north, Ira Street to the east, Rockwell Street to the south, and McDaniel Street to the west. She hired civil engineer C.H. Strong to survey the property, dividing it into ninety small lots, each with a frontage of 30 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. This development set the pattern of the grid design still evident in the community today. By 1901, only fifteen of the lots had been sold, so the remaining 85 were turned over to the Atlanta Real Estate Corporation to be auctioned off, fetching an average price of \$275. Attractive credit terms were offered, with a \$10 down payment, and a \$5 monthly payment.⁵

In 1890, a former slave and railroad station maid named Carrie Steele began an orphanage for children she found abandoned by the railroad tracks. The Carrie Steele Home for Orphans was the first African-American orphanage in the nation. Although originally located on East Fair Street (now Memorial Drive), it moved to the corner of Roy and Windsor Streets within the Pittsburgh neighborhood in 1928 (no longer extant).

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

Steady employment and segregation throughout the late 1800s and into the 1900s led to the establishment of African-American-owned businesses, churches, and schools. Many residents

² Franklin M. Garrett, *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of Its People and Events*, Vol. I (Atlanta, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1954), 64-65.

³ Carole Merritt, *Historic Black Resources* (Atlanta, GA: Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1984), 10.

⁴ Rolayne Venator, *Historic African-American Residential Neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia*, National Register of Historic Places Documentation, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, prepared 20 September 1992, 6-7.

⁵ Raymond F. Gordon, *Community Building in Atlanta: The Pittsburgh Residential Community, 1883-1930*, M.A. Thesis (Atlanta: Department of Afro-American Studies, Atlanta University, 1977), 27.

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owned their single-family dwellings. Home Sunday school classes and Bible-study groups evolved into neighborhood churches, chief of which were Ariel Bowen African Methodist Episcopal Church and First Iconium Baptist Church. (Today the community is home to 28 different churches.)

The decade of the 1890s saw the dawning of Jim Crow legislation in Georgia. In 1892, the first segregation legislation was passed (segregation of streetcars), followed quickly by legislation segregating trains, railroad stations, hotels, and water fountains. The new laws heightened tension and hostility between the races, and violence sometimes broke out. In the Pittsburgh community, violence occurred on May 17, 1902. The "Pittsburg Riot" was started when a former prison inmate, Will Richardson, an African American, spotted his arresting officer, Samuel A. Kerlin, a white former Atlanta police officer, walking down McDaniel Street. Both men were residents of the neighborhood: Kerlin lived on McDaniel Street, while Richardson had a store/residence on Amy Street. Richardson threatened to kill Kerlin, and fired several shots from a shotgun. Kerlin was unarmed. After a chase through the streets, Richardson hid in a store on Amy (now Delevan) Street, and continued to fire at police and the growing crowd. The incident ended the next day with the death of three policemen, one other white man, and two African-American men (one of whom was Richardson). During the riot, the sheriff stopped a white mob from torching the entire neighborhood; however, a block of Amy Street, near the intersection of McDaniel Street, was completely burned.⁶

The first decade of the new century saw the largest population migration into the community. It was also a time of considerable development in the Pittsburgh area. Electric streetcar lines provided Pittsburgh residents with easy access to downtown Atlanta's jobs and amenities. By 1902, the Atlanta Railway and Power Company had lines along McDaniel Street, Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway), and University Avenue.⁷

Between 1900 and 1910, lower McDaniel Street emerged as the major commercial thoroughfare in the Pittsburgh neighborhood, although small businesses were located throughout the community. During the following two decades, more businesses sprang up, including grocery stores, cafes, taverns, beauty and barbershops, shoe repair, wood and coal yards, ambulance and mortuary services, ice cream parlors, and medical and dental offices. Many of these small businesses were owned and operated by African-American residents of the community, but a number of stores belonged to white Jewish merchants, most of whom maintained residences outside of Pittsburgh.

Stewart Avenue (now called Metropolitan Parkway) was lined with white residences and businesses on both east and west sides until the 1950s. The east side of the street began to change to African-American ownership in the late 1950s. All of the other Pittsburgh streets historically contained only African-American residences. Grocery stores located in the neighborhood were the exception. In the 1915 Atlanta city directory, a small group of African-American homes surround an African-

⁶ "3 Policemen, 1 Citizen, 2 Negroes Dead; One Block Is Burned In 'Pittsburg'", *Atlanta Journal*, 17 May 1902, page 1ff. (attached); Franklin M. Garrett, *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of Its People and Events* Vol. II (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1954), 423-424.

⁷ *Adair Park Historic District*, National Register of Historic Places Documentation, p. 12, on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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American- owned grocery store at the corner of Stewart and University avenues. By 1920, the grocery store on Stewart Avenue was owned by Morris Garber, who maintained a grocery business in the area for 25 years. In 1930, Joseph Moreland operated another grocery store on Coleman Street. This store ultimately changed to an African-American church in 1945. City directories during the first decades of the 20th century provide information about Jewish-owned businesses in the Pittsburgh neighborhood. In 1920, Sidney Zimmerman operated a grocery on Rockwell Street. In the 1930s, ownership of the store changed to Gus Silverman. Both Zimmerman and Silverman were white and maintained residences outside of Pittsburgh. In the late 1920s, Max Berner operated a grocery store on Sims Street between Fletcher and Roy streets, which he sold to Andrew North, an African American, in 1945. None of the white storeowners lived in the Pittsburgh neighborhood.

A growing school-age population led to the founding of the Pittsburgh Grammar School in 1904 by the congregation of Ariel Bowen A.M.E. Church. In the beginning, the school met on the first floor of their new church building, but it relocated several times.⁸ By 1909, the community was able to raise enough money to construct a new two-story building at the corner of Mary and Ira Streets. The Atlanta Board of Education contributed \$75 toward its construction. The location, however, was not ideal, as "the uneven land adjacent to the Pittsburgh School, with its undesirable neighborhood of cow yards and pig sties...[is] not drained, and the soil is of such a nature as to make it impossible to keep the school building clean after the children have been out in the yards."⁹

In 1922, Clark College (now Clark Atlanta University) donated land for a new school at the corner of West Avenue and Fletcher Street. Carrie Badger Pittman (who was an Ariel Bowen A.M.E church member and principal of the grammar school) was instrumental in securing the donation. The new brick school, designed in the Classical style by architect A. Ten Eyck Brown, was named for William Henry Croghan, professor and first black president of Clark College. Ms. Pittman served as principal from 1922 until 1940. During her tenure, the school became known as one of the best and most attractive schools for African-American students in the city. In 1940, the second principal, Mrs. Hubert, extended the curriculum to include evening classes, both academic and vocational, for adults. Alberta Williams, mother of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., briefly taught at the Croghan School before her marriage to Michael Luther King in 1926.¹⁰

Lot sales and housing construction continued in the Pittsburgh neighborhood. Between 1901 and 1930, the Union Realty Corporation acquired Land Lot 87, which was subdivided into small lots that were platted out in the familiar grid-like design. This was a time of great pride for the neighborhood, as people kept the yards and homes in good condition. Most were single-family homes and were owned by the residents.¹¹ It was during this period of growth and expansion that the Pittsburgh

8 Marie W. Copher, *The Ariel Bowen Memorial United Methodist Church Story, A Chronology (Abbreviated)*, [n.p.].

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

10 "The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr., Volume 1: Called to Serve, January 1929 – June 1951" in *The Martin Luther King, Jr. Papers Project at Stanford University*, available at <http://www.stanford.edu/group/King/>; Internet; accessed 24 April 2004.

11 Gordon, 33.

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neighborhood was annexed into the city of Atlanta (1910).¹² The entire city was likewise growing, as the 1910 census showed Atlanta's population as 154,839 (a 67% increase over 1900). In comparison, the state of Georgia had only a 17.7% population increase between 1900 and 1910. By 1930, Pittsburgh was 91% African American although Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway) remained a whites-only street until the 1950s.¹³

During this same time period, the railroad expanded the number of tracks and increased its right-of-way, encroaching on the eastern side of the community. Over half of the adults living in Pittsburgh worked for the railroad, mostly in blue-collar jobs.¹⁴

The Great Depression brought decreased home ownership in Pittsburgh. As jobs were lost and families moved, houses became abandoned and began to fall into disrepair. World War II was a time of uncertainty, and many of the young men of the neighborhood served in the military.

After World War II, Pittsburgh continued to thrive as a residential area for African-American workers because of its access to public transportation and industrial areas to the north. By 1950, the community had approximately a dozen churches, the Crogman school, and nearly thirty businesses along McDaniel Street, all serving the community of 8,906 residents.¹⁵ The businesses included grocers, cleaners, barber shops/beauty salons and a funeral home.¹⁶ Several events would soon contribute to the decline of the area.

Immediately after World War II, the city of Atlanta hired a consulting firm to devise a transportation plan that would improve access to its central business district. The result was the 1946 Lochner Report. This report proposed a network of expressways radiating outward from the downtown to all four quadrants of the city. An unexpressed goal of this plan was to further segregate black and white neighborhoods. Rather than minimize destruction of inner-city and primarily African-American neighborhoods by utilizing the area to the west of the central business district, which was increasingly vacant, the highway construction was configured to the east of downtown. This allowed the expressway to serve as a buffer between downtown and the remaining portions of the long-established African-American neighborhoods. The highway construction would eliminate portions of Auburn Avenue, Old Fourth Ward, Summerhill, Peoplestown, Mechanicsville, and Vine City (all traditional African-American neighborhoods in the early 20th century). Although the destruction was not as severe as some of the areas, Pittsburgh was also affected. The construction destroyed approximately 30 houses along Fortress Street and a commercial area along Pryor Street in the

¹² "Map of City of Atlanta Showing Where Water Pipes Will be Laid From Proceeds of Water Bonds to be Voted for February 15, 1910"; O. F. Kauffman, "Map of the City of Atlanta, Georgia", 1911 (both maps on file at Atlanta History Center); Garrett, *Environs*, Vol. II, p. 557.

¹³ Howard Preston, *Automobile Age Atlanta: The Making of a Southern Metropolis 1900-1935* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1979), 100.

¹⁴ Gordon, 13.

¹⁵ Note: Source for all of the population and housing units was taken from *US Census Data, Census Tracts 57 & 63* which includes all of the Pittsburgh neighborhood including the Salvation Army complex.

¹⁶ *Atlanta City Directories* 1950, 1960, 1970.

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southeastern corner of Pittsburgh.¹⁷

In 1949, the city began urban renewal efforts that would impact Pittsburgh. The federal urban renewal program intended to replace deteriorating housing with improved housing and bring industrial jobs to the renewed area. There was often a gap, however, in the period of time between destruction of deteriorating housing and the construction of replacement housing. Not until 1968 was enough funding made available to build all of the public housing authorized by the 1949 Housing Act.¹⁸ Many homes in the neighborhood were torn down or abandoned. Efforts to rebuild were slow. In addition, the area to the west surrounding the Atlanta University Center began to pull middle-class African-Americans from Pittsburgh and other neighborhoods. By 1956, access to the southwest side of the city for middle-class African-Americans had led to the construction of 3,450 new owner-occupied houses and 3,100 private rental units.¹⁹ With fewer homes available in Pittsburgh and the draw of better housing elsewhere, the middle class and younger residents began their exodus.

Also after World War II, new classroom buildings, gymnasiums, and libraries were built across the state. This activity was due to federal assistance for the construction of educational facilities and Georgia's consolidation of schools at the county level. A new auditorium and additional classroom space was added to the Crogman school in 1949. Charles L. Gideons Elementary School, named for a long time employee of the Atlanta School system, was built in 1959.²⁰

By 1960, Pittsburgh's population had grown to its peak of 9,780 residents. Housing units reached a low of 1,535, having lost over 600 housing units since 1950. The housing character of the neighborhood changed as a few apartments were built to accommodate lower-income families. The neighborhood was also dotted with small, concrete block duplexes and single-family housing built by various urban renewal projects.

W.L. Parks Junior High School was built in 1966 to serve grades 7-9 in the community.²¹ It is located at 1090 Windsor Street, on the property once occupied by the Carrie Steele Orphanage.²² By 1970, the neighborhood still maintained a strong network of community churches while businesses serving the community declined slightly. The number of businesses peaked in 1960 and then began a gradual decline as the spending power of the community decreased.²³

During the 1960s, Atlanta emerged as an example of Sunbelt prosperity. Pittsburgh's participation in this prosperity was limited. Adequate housing continued to be a problem in Pittsburgh and Atlanta's

17 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* series 1886, 1896, 1911, 1930-50; and 1949 *Aerial View of Atlanta*.

18 Keating, Larry. *Race, Class and Urban Expansion* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2001), 92.

19 Keating, 98

20 Corporation for Olympic Development in Atlanta, *Atlanta Olympic Ring Neighborhood Survey: Pittsburgh Project Area Report*. (Atlanta, GA, September 1993.)

21 Fulton County Schools website. Available online at <http://www.fultonschools.org>

22 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*, 1930.

23 *Atlanta City Directories* 1950, 1960, 1970,

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city government was slow to respond. In an effort to uplift the community, Lowell Vaughn founded the Pittsburgh Civic League in 1961 and operated the organization out of his McDaniel Street barbershop.²⁴ Civic leagues were usually formed in more rural areas to be sure that African-Americans received the equal rights that the law now "guaranteed."²⁵

In 1972, this organization built the Pittsburgh Civic League Apartments at 801 McDaniel Street (outside of the district) to help alleviate the neighborhood's housing problem. The 120-unit apartment complex included five buildings with two- and three-bedroom units, a laundry, and maintenance building. The architect was N.W. Robinson and Associates. The estimated cost was \$1,437,000. These apartments are unique in that they are believed to be the first apartments in the nation to be built by a neighborhood civic league.²⁶ The civic league was also responsible for other minor construction in this area in the 1970s. Permits for fencing, retaining walls, and accessory buildings were found in the building permit files at the Atlanta History Center.

The Croghan school closed in 1979. The school building stood vacant until the Atlanta School Board sold the property for redevelopment in 1994. Neighborhood population declined to 7,276 residents in 1970, 4,324 in 1980, and 3,567 in 1990. During this period, Pittsburgh had severe problems with drug-related crime. With the decline in population, construction in Pittsburgh since 1970 has been minimal. The 2000 U.S. Census showed the median construction date of buildings in the neighborhood to be 1939. In spite of the challenges, Pittsburgh has maintained the majority of its stock of residential buildings associated with the late 19th- and early 20th-century African-American settlement, as well as scattered post-World War II affordable housing. The 2000 population was 3,261, with a majority of residents (3,144) African American. Currently, Pittsburgh has an active neighborhood association, the Pittsburgh Community Improvement Association (PCIA), which is working to revitalize the community.

Pittsburgh Place Name Data: The Derivation of Street Names²⁷

Humphries Street – Charnier Humphries was a pioneer Atlantan and proprietor of the White Hall Tavern, which he built in 1835. The tavern buildings were notable for their white exteriors — the only painted buildings in the region at that time.

Ira Street and McDaniel Street – Ira Oliver McDaniel (d. 1887) was a pioneer Atlantan, cotton merchant, and builder of the city's first block of brick buildings (1847—preceded only by the railroad depot and the Atlanta Hotel). He was one of the founders of the city's first daily newspaper, the *Atlanta Intelligencer* (1851); Atlanta city councilman (1850s); father of Georgia

24 S. A. Reid, "Healing a Neighborhood," in *Atlanta Journal Constitution*, 29 October 1998.

25 Stephen G. N. Tuck, *Beyond Atlanta: The Struggle for Racial Equality in Georgia, 1940-1980* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 2001), 56.

26 S. A. Reid, "Growing Schools: An Occasional Series," *Atlanta Journal Constitution*, 30 April 2001.

27 Derivation of street names and street name changes are from Garrett, *Environs*, Vols. I and II; Garrett, *Yesterday's Atlanta*; *Atlanta City Directories*.

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governor Henry D. McDaniel; and one of the incorporators of the Atlanta Bank (1852), the Georgia Western Railroad Company (1854), and the Georgia Airline Railroad Company (1856).

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

Smith Street and Windsor Street – L. Windsor Smith, early resident and landowner in the Atlanta area. His house was located on the northwest side of Whitehall Street, opposite Hood Street's intersection with Whitehall (no longer extant). Hood Street is now Eugenia Street and the intersection with Whitehall was eliminated by the construction of U.S. Interstate 20. General John Bell Hood, C.S.A., used the house as his headquarters until the surrender of the city on September 2, 1864. The house then served as headquarters for Col. Henry A. Barnum, 149th New York Volunteer Infantry, U.S.A. The house is visible on the 1871 bird's eye map.

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

Street Name Changes

Booker Street – changed from Stevens Street in 1924.

Delevan Street – originally Amy Street.

Coleman Street – originally Cunningham Street.

Metropolitan Parkway – originally Stewart Avenue.

Welch Street – originally Blackgum Street.

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

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

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

A Mr. Berger owned a grocery store at McDaniel and Roy streets, where the Bethany Church Education Building now stands. The Burger family lived upstairs from the store. Mr. Shaffer owned a grocery store at McDaniel and Berkle streets. At McDaniel and Delevan streets, at the present

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location of the Iconium Church, was a grocery store owned by a Mr. Ike Andrews. According to Ms. Lockett, the store was in operation up until approximately 1971. Ms. Lockett recalls that because competition was fierce among grocery stores, “everybody [store owners] had an angle.” For example, at one store you might “buy liver and get your onions for free.”

Salvation Army Training College

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

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

There are a total of four Salvation Army Training Centers in the nation: Suffern, NY; Chicago, IL; Rancho Palos, CA; and Atlanta.²⁸

²⁸ Jacqueline Campbell, Director of the Southern Historical Center, personal interview by Chad Carlson, 21 February 2004; The Salvation Army International Headquarters (N.p., 2004); available at: www.salvationarmy.org; Internet; accessed 24 April 2004.

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () 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: Crogman, William H., School**
- 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

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Pittsburgh Historic District
City or Vicinity: Atlanta
County: Fulton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: July 2004

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 89

1. View of Welsh Street; photographer facing north.
2. 700 block of Welsh Street; photographer facing southwest.
3. 700 block of Coleman Street; photographer facing southwest.
4. 800 block of Humphries Street; photographer facing southwest.
5. 800 block of Beryl Street; photographer facing southwest.
6. 800 block of Stewart Avenue; photographer facing southeast.
7. 836 Stewart Avenue and 599 Rockwell Street; photographer facing northwest.
8. 500 block of Rockwell Street; photographer facing southeast.
9. 500 block of Rockwell Street; photographer facing northwest.
10. 534 and 536 Rockwell Street; photographer facing southwest.
11. Intersection of Coleman and Rockwell streets; photographer facing southwest.
12. 460, 464, and 468 Rockwell Street; photographer facing southwest.
13. Corner stores at intersection of Rockwell and McDaniel streets; photographer facing north.
14. 800 block of McDaniel Street; photographer facing southwest.
15. 833 and 835 Smith Street; photographer facing south.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

16. 900 block of Smith Street; photographer facing north.
17. View of Gardner Street at Smith Street; photographer facing west.
18. 900 block of Smith Street; photographer facing southwest.
19. 900 block of Ira Street; photographer facing southwest.
20. 900 block of Garibaldi Street; photographer facing southwest.
21. 300 block of Arthur Street at Garibaldi Street; photographer facing southwest.
22. Antioch South Baptist Church, 1021 Garibaldi Street; photographer facing southwest.
23. Intersection of Fletcher and Windsor streets; photographer facing west.
24. 200 block of Fletcher and Hugo streets and W.L. Parks Middle School (noncontributing); photographer facing west.
25. The Church and Kingdom of Christ, 1072 West Avenue; photographer facing north.
26. Eastern edge of district; photographer facing southwest.
27. 1114, 1118, 1120, and 1122 West Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
28. William H. Croghan School; photographer facing northwest.
29. New Mount Calvary Baptist Church, intersection of Roy Street and Moton Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
30. 289, 302, and 358 Roy Street; photographer facing west.
31. 1187 Ira Street and corner stores; photographer facing southwest.
32. Noncontributing houses, 100 block of Ira Street; photographer facing southeast.
33. Streetscape, 1100 block of Ira Street; photographer facing south.
34. Streetscape, 1000 block of Garibaldi Street; photographer facing south.
35. Streetscape, 1000 block of Garibaldi Street; photographer facing north.
36. Intersection of Ira and Fletcher streets; photographer facing southwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

37. 369 Delevar Street; photographer facing northwest.
38. View of Arthur Street and Ariel Bowen United Methodist Church; photographer facing west.
39. View of 900 block of Ira Street; photographer facing south.
40. View of 900 block of Smith Street at May Street; photographer facing southwest.
41. 1002 and 1006 Smith Street; photographer facing southeast.
42. View of Smith Street at Delevar Street; photographer facing south.
43. View of Smith Street at Fletcher Street; photographer facing southwest.
44. St. Peter's Baptist Church (noncontributing), 1131 Smith Street; photographer facing northwest.
45. 1100 block of McDaniel Street; photographer facing south.
46. McDaniel Street at Roy Street; photographer facing northwest.
47. 1000 block of McDaniel Street; photographer facing south.
48. Intersection of McDaniel and Fletcher streets; photographer facing northwest.
49. Iconium Baptist Church, 1050 McDaniel Street; photographer facing southeast.
50. Hurt Street Baptist Church (formerly the St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church), 977 McDaniel Street; photographer facing southwest.
51. Corner stores on McDaniel Street; photographer facing south.
52. 900 block of McDaniel Street; photographer facing north.
53. New Hope Church of Christ in God, 440 Gardner Street; photographer facing southeast.
54. New Hope Church of Christ in God, 440 Gardner Street; photographer facing southeast.
55. 911 Hubbard Street; photographer facing northwest.
56. 900 block of Hubbard Street; photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

57. View of May Street at Hubbard Street; photographer facing west.
58. St. Peter F.B.H. Church, 447 Arthur Street; photographer facing north.\
59. 1000 block of Hubbard Street; photographer facing north.
60. 1100 block of Hubbard Street; photographer facing south.
61. 1100 block of Sims Street (noncontributing); photographer facing southwest.
62. 1000 block of Sims Street; photographer facing southwest.
63. 1000 block of Sims Street; photographer facing southwest.
64. 1000 block of Sims Street; photographer facing northwest.
65. Intersection of Sims and Gardner Street; photographer facing northwest.
66. 883 Sims Street (noncontributing); photographer facing northwest.
67. Corner store, 935 Coleman Street; photographer facing northwest.
68. Row of shotgun houses 900 block of Coleman Street; photographer facing southwest.
69. 1000 block of Coleman Street; photographer facing southwest.
70. View of Coleman Street at Roy Street; photographer facing south.
71. 500 block of Roy Street; photographer facing northwest.
72. 501 and 505 Dunbar Street; photographer facing northwest.
73. 1000 block of Welch Street; photographer facing southwest.
74. 900 block of Welch Street; photographer facing southwest.
75. Charles L. Gideons Elementary School (noncontributing); photographer facing southwest.
76. 879 and 881 Hobson Street; photographer facing southwest.
77. 538—548 Mary Street; photographer facing southeast.
78. 598 Mary Street; photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

79. 500 block of Hope Street; photographer facing northwest.
80. 800 block of Beryl Street; photographer facing southwest.
81. 900 block of Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway); photographer facing southeast.
82. Gas station, 934 Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway); photographer facing southeast.
83. 1000 block of Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway); photographer facing southeast.
84. Dixie Pines Apartments, 1158 Stewart Avenue (now Metropolitan Parkway); photographer facing south.
85. 500 block of Mayland Avenue; photographer facing west.
86. Salvation Army complex; photographer facing southeast.
87. Salvation Army complex; photographer facing southwest.
88. Salvation Army complex; photographer facing southeast.
89. Salvation Army complex; photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)