

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SG 3340

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Carver Village Historic District

Other names/site number: Carver Heights

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Bounded by West Gwinnett Street to the north; Allen Avenue to the east; Blun Avenue to the south; and Collat Avenue/Endley Street to the west

City or town: Savannah State: GA County: Chatham

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

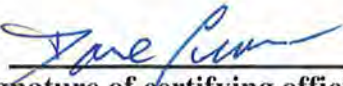
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO	
Date 11/27/2018	
<u>Georgia Department of Natural Resources; Historic Preservation Division</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

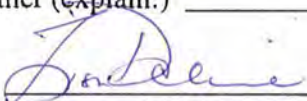
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4. National Park Service Certification

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:)


Signature of the Keeper

1/24/19
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>343</u>	<u>262</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>346</u>	<u>262</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – single dwelling

DOMESTIC – multiple dwelling

RELIGION – religious facility

COMMERCE – specialty store

RECREATION AND CULTURE – outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – single dwelling

DOMESTIC – multiple dwelling

RELIGION – religious facility

COMMERCE – specialty store

RECREATION AND CULTURE – outdoor recreation

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: American Small House

OTHER: Ranch House

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: CONCRETE; BRICK

Walls: CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS- vinyl; BRICK; ASBESTOS; STUCCO

WOOD- plywood, particle board, fiberboard; OTHER- Formstone

Roof: ASPHALT; METAL; OTHER - built up tar and gravel

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Carver Village Historic District is a residential neighborhood located in an industrial area cradled by Interstate 16, west of downtown Savannah. The densely developed district is composed of narrow rectangular lots fronting straight, grid-patterned streets bordered by concrete sidewalks. Lots exhibit deep setbacks with varied informal landscaping including lawns, mature trees, and foundation plantings. Concrete walks and concrete driveways, some historic, are common. The district is composed primarily of compact one-story houses constructed of concrete block, some with stucco or brick veneer. Identified house types represented in the district include American Small Houses and ranch houses. Houses are characterized by minimal stylistic detailing, if any: bargeboard gables, exposed rafters, and cast-iron porch or portico detailing are most common. Houses are more uniform in plan and detailing in the eastern- and northernmost blocks of the district, as these blocks encompass the district's earliest development, which conformed to plans prescribed by the original developer, Carver Village, Inc. Moving west through the district, blocks are composed increasingly of houses designed and built by individual property owners. These houses generally maintain the simplistic design and compact massing that characterizes the district's earliest development, with less uniformity of detailing and plan. While many houses have contemporary additions, these are typically on the rear, and the original tightly-massed footprint is readable on the majority of the district's houses. Common alterations on primary elevations, many dating to within the historic period, include carport additions extending toward the street, enclosed

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porches, and replacement windows. In addition to housing, Carver Village includes three commercial buildings located at the intersection of West Gwinnett and Bowden streets, all of which are one-story concrete-block buildings lacking stylistic detail. Two churches constructed in the early 1960s remain extant, although one has been too substantially altered to be considered a contributing resource. The district's two greenspaces, Bowden Park and Kennedy Park, were included on the original neighborhood plat. While both have been altered since the historic period, they retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing sites.

Narrative Description

The Carver Village Historic District is a densely-developed residential neighborhood of one-story house types inducing American Small Houses and ranch houses. The eastern sixteen blocks of the subdivision (most of the portion of the neighborhood east of Porter Street) were built out in phases between 1947 and 1953. The first phase consisted of 96 two bedroom houses, mostly completed by May 1948. This phase built out the blocks bounded by Blun Avenue, Bowden Street, Crosby, and Chambers (formerly Wilson) streets; and the block bounded by Chambers (formerly Wilson), Bowden, West Gwinnett, and Carter streets. The second phase included primarily the blocks bounded by Chambers (formerly Wilson), Carter, West Gwinnett, and Cubbedge streets, as well as approximately half the block bounded by Chambers (formerly Wilson), Cubbedge, West Gwinnett, and Googe streets, and was nearly complete by June 1948. The third phase of development included the remaining portion of the block bounded by Chambers (formerly Wilson), Cubbedge, West Gwinnett, and Googe streets, and the blocks bounded by Chambers (formerly Wilson), Googe, West Gwinnett, and Porter streets as well as a portion of the block bounded by Blun Avenue and Crosby, Winburn, and Cubbedge streets. Most of the homes built by Carver Village, Inc. had been sold by March, 1950. While it is not known precisely when build-out of the additional blocks east of Porter Street was completed, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps document that this half of the district was entirely built out by 1953.

Landscaping and Lot Layout

The topography of Carver Village is relatively flat with minimal, gradual elevation changes. The landscape features are vernacular in nature. Narrow rectangular lots front straight streets bordered by concrete sidewalks. The neighborhood features a grid street layout with the east-to-west streets functioning only as through roads: only one home has an address along one of these streets, and all but that one house and one commercial building were developed facing the north-to-south streets. This street patterning varies only in the northwest corner of the district, where Collat Avenue becomes Endley Street and runs at a diagonal between Chambers and West Gwinnett streets, along old platting lines. Many of the streets were originally paved in concrete, and several, including Bowden, Carver, Cubbedge, and Chambers streets, among others, retain their original paving of 10-foot wide concrete strips (as described in historical City Council minutes). There are mature trees throughout the neighborhood; however they were not planted in any particular configuration. The majority are large pine trees. There are also palm trees

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scattered throughout the neighborhood, as well as a variety of other medium to large trees and hedges. Telephone and power lines pass through along the rear abutted property lines; however, no alleys are present. Street lights are the only utilities along the streets. All houses have concrete walkways from the street to the house. Concrete sidewalks are present along all streets.

The majority of the lots exhibit deep front yard setbacks, most around 20 feet, with houses built toward the rear of their lots. Varied informal landscaping includes lawns, mature trees, and foundation plantings. Yards in the district originally consisted of lawns featuring concrete paths from the street to the house, and minimal landscaping. Most lots retain these features, and paved driveways- in many cases, dating to within the historic period- are common. The houses between Bowden and Allen streets at the east edge of the district feature paved driveways on the back of the properties (accessing the properties from Allen Avenue). Vegetation on each lot consists primarily of one or two trees and large ornamental bushes. Chain-link fences are prevalent with most rear yards enclosed and many front yards partially enclosed. Some front yards feature planting beds and planters, outdoor lawn furniture, hanging pots, and bird baths. The typical lot area is small at approximately .125 acres and a typical size of 50 feet wide by 100 feet long.

House Types

Carver Village contains representative examples of a number of house types documented as significant according to statewide architecture contexts.

The oldest homes in Carver Village (those completed by 1953), save for a handful fronting Porter, Carver, Wexler and Carroll streets, are those designed by Savannah architect Cletus W. Bergen and his associate John Tassej for Carver Village, Inc. He designed at least seven documented house designs, all of which feature slight variations in elevations and roof form on a compact plan that appears to have varied minimally from house to house (Attachment B). The typical floor plan for a Carver Village house was 30 feet across and 20 feet deep. It appears to have comprised a minimum of two bedrooms (although a 1948 *Savannah Morning News* article indicates that there may have been one-bedroom options), and a living room, as well as a kitchen, a bathroom, and storage areas. The houses were two rooms wide and two rooms deep to form a rectangle with no halls, as is typical of the American Small House type. The primary entrance opened into the living room.

All of the houses built by Carver Village, Inc., were constructed of concrete block with concrete slab foundations. Roofs are front gabled, side gabled, or hipped, and often feature substantial gable vents. Some feature a projecting front gabled wing with bargeboard detailing in the gable. Front entrances are sheltered by porticos or roof overhangs often supported by metal posts. Wood porch posts are present, but rare, and are not original, and likely non-historic. Many of these houses retain original steel casement windows. Some also have shutters, most of which are not original, but some of which could be as shutters do appear on several of Bergen's renderings. Examples of Bergen's various designs that remain extant today include 905 Bowden Street (Photograph 6), 920 Crosby Street (Photograph 18), 1014 Gooze Street (Photograph 29), 800

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Googe Street (Photo 31), 817 Lynah Street (Photo 36), 910 Porter Street (Photo 45), and 814 Porter Street (Photo 49). Originally, most of the windows were steel casements, but a few of the early houses also had small picture windows with small flanking windows. Original front doors were composed of three horizontal panels topped by a four-light upper panel. Front doors today consist primarily of non-historic solid, multi-panel designs.

The American Small House is unique in the history of architecture in the United States. This house type was created as a result of the unprecedented nationwide need for low-cost, easy-to-build homes during and after World War II. Collaboration between the construction industry, the federal government, architects, engineers, building code officials, and financial institutions generated an initiative for a new type of compact house to shelter the masses, simultaneous to the development of new financing programs that made homeownership a realistic possibility for much of the American public for the first time. The American Small House was introduced in the late 1930s after the Federal Housing Administration established guiding principles to construct a small, economical house that Americans of moderate means could afford to purchase by way of long-term, low interest loans. This house type was popular after World War II and continued to be popular into the 1950s.

This one- to one-and-one-half story, compact, square or rectangular house often has no notable stylistic details. The house is usually two rooms wide by two rooms deep and may have a small hallway, but more typically, lacks hallways. Subtypes are delineated by plan, with a living room, kitchen, dining space (either an alcove or a dedicated room), and bedroom(s) serving as the basic plan components. Eaves are minimal or nonexistent, the entry is centered or off-center and is typically accessed via a stoop sheltered by a portico or awning. The commonly side-gabled roof sometimes encompasses an integral or nearly integral side porch, which is often screened.

Later houses in the subdivision (those that post-date the Carver Village, Inc. development era), were built by individuals, or by independent contractors or builders. This development is concentrated in the western portion of the district, west of Porter Street. Many of these houses are larger and feature original carports, porches, and more decorative features. Concrete block construction remains dominant, but stucco, asbestos shingle, and partial or full brick veneer are also common, especially for the houses dating to the late 1950s and later. A very few houses, such as 1002 and 1004 Wexler Street, include decorative concrete block on their exteriors. The concrete slab foundation also remains the most common type of foundation, although continuous concrete block is also present. Front porches are more common on these later houses, and feature a variety of roof types. Porch posts include decorative cast iron, decorative concrete, and some wood. Windows represent many of the popular types of the period, such as picture windows with flanking small windows, awning windows, and double-hung sash window types.

While the American Small House remains a prevalent type in the western portion of the district, another house type- the ranch house- is equally prevalent. Ranch Houses in Carver Village exemplify a variety of subtypes of the ranch house type, as defined by the statewide context *Guidelines for Evaluation: The Ranch House in Georgia*.

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The earliest ranch houses in Georgia appeared in the 1930s. The ranch had recently revived in popularity in the west, gaining inspiration from existing examples of Spanish and Mexican haciendas from the previous century. Cliff May was a California designer who experimented with building ranch-inspired houses and his homes were featured in *Sunset* magazine and *The Architectural Digest*. The ranch type was soon transported across the country by various architects. But, it was builders who began to design and build economical versions of this type for the average home-buyer that led to the ranch's prevalence. Much like their American Small House precedents, mass produced versions adhered to basic building guidelines required for FHA-approved loans, and they could be built quickly to meet the demands of the growing middle-class after WWII. In Georgia, the ranch house became the most popular house type during the period from 1940 to 1960, when as many as 175,000 were built statewide, according to the context *Guidelines for Evaluation: The Ranch House in Georgia*. According to this study, a national housing report recommended as early as 1945 that "A California-styled house—like the ranch type—built in a carefully planned neighborhood or community with all the essentials for good living is your best bet for the post-war."

The ranch house is a one-story, long, low, asymmetrical house with a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof. The plan generally groups private spaces, such as bedrooms, on the opposite side of the house from family or public spaces, such as the living room, and the family spaces, including the living room, dining room, and kitchen, open up into one another. This house type often exhibits a built-in garage or carport. Wood and brick are common claddings in urban areas, and asbestos siding is common as well. Porches, when they exist, are small with metal or wood trim and posts. Picture windows and ribbon windows are common. Carver Village has several subtypes of the ranch house type, including the compact ranch (902 Carroll Street (Photograph 62); 1003 Porter Street; 819 Porter Street (Photograph 50)), the bungalow ranch (1018 Cubbedge Street (Photograph 27); 816 Carroll Street; 803 Wexler Street (photograph 61); 907 Porter Street (Photograph 46)), and the linear ranch (Photograph 44 (1000 Porter Street); 920 Bowden Street (Photograph 7)). The compact ranch and bungalow ranch house types are more common, likely because they could easily fit on the small lots of Carver Village.

The compact ranch subtype is small and simple. It is a rectangle that is very nearly square in form, with a length to width ratio of less than 2:1. In the district, this subtype is often expanded with a carport. Examples include 103 Porter Street, 902 Carroll Street, 920 Bowden Street (Photograph 7), and 1014 Carver Street (Photograph 56).

The bungalow ranch subtype is distinguished by a low form that is as deep as it is wide, creating a generally square plan, capped by a large hipped roof. Examples in the district include 904 Carroll Street, 814 Wexler Street, 904 Carter Street (Photograph 14), 907 Porter Street (Photograph 46), and 816 Wexler Street (Photograph 60). There are multiple examples in the district that are very similar if not identical in appearance.

The linear ranch house is a simply massed house that is similar to the compact ranch, but longer, with a length to width ratio that is more than 2:1. While they may exhibit small projections or recessed features, the overall effect of this subtype is that of a long, low, narrow form. Examples

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in the district include 1000 Porter Street (Photograph 44) and 1021 Carroll Street (Photograph 64).

Compact and bungalow ranch subtypes in the district are typically constructed of concrete block with concrete block or concrete slab foundations. As with the district's American Small Houses, they exhibit few, if any, stylistic details. Hipped roofs are most common, but some houses have side-gabled roofs. Full and partial brick facades are present, as are houses with stucco veneer over concrete block, and when not original, these treatments largely appear to date to within the historic period. Front porches are more common in this district than they would typically be on ranch houses, and the majority of these porches are partial-width with hipped or gable roofs and concrete slab floors. Porch supports are predominately decorative metal, but concrete block and wood are also present. A unique variant of the bungalow ranch subtype, which is particularly prevalent in the northwest corner of the district along Carroll Street, exhibits formed decorative concrete and brick porch supports (806; 812-816 Carroll Street). Windows include all types popular during the district's historic development period, with aluminum frame, two-over-two light, being the more common configuration.

Some home owners in Carver Village purchased two adjacent lots to build linear ranch houses. These houses have more stylistic details: most common are elements of the Colonial Revival. Many were constructed of wood frame with brick veneer exteriors, but some have a combination of exterior materials. Foundations are concrete block or concrete slab. Porches are varied and are most commonly partial-width, with hipped roofs. Some porches are integral. Porch posts are generally decorative cast metal. Windows include some of the newer types for this period, such as sliding and awning, however, picture windows and double-hung sash windows remain most common. These ranch houses often have carports or garages, giving the house an even longer appearance.

Also present in the southwest corner of the district are seven duplexes dating to the 1950s (1019 Carroll Street (Photograph 65)). The duplexes in Carver Village are similar in general appearance and form to compact ranch houses. These buildings are largely constructed of concrete block with a concrete block foundation. Some have been sheathed in aluminum or synthetic siding. The front door openings are centered on the primary façade, and most have a gabled porch roof over a concrete floor with metal porch posts. Several of these duplexes have exposed rafters. Some examples, such as 1015 Carroll Street, have been converted into single-family houses.

There are minimal historic outbuildings in the neighborhood, all of which are associated with residential resources. Storage sheds and carports are the most common outbuildings, but most are non-historic and made of metal. Some carports have been built on the side of the houses, but many carports have also been built in front of the houses, and some are free-standing. There are very few historic garages and secondary dwellings. These dwellings are most likely guest houses, in-law suites, or rental units. These are overwhelmingly non-historic, and were not counted for the purposes of this nomination.

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Non-Residential Buildings

In addition to the many single-family residential buildings in Carver Village, the district includes a limited number of contributing non-residential resources. One rare very large secondary building, on the east side of the neighborhood facing West Gwinnett Street at 801 Bowden Street, was built as office space for the Savannah Housing Authority and later used as a grocery store. As the building wherein original residents selected and made arrangements to purchase Carver Village, Inc. homes, this utilitarian, gable-roofed concrete block building on the rear half of its lot, along with the extant house on the front portion of the lot, which appears to have been a sales model for the subdivision, are important community landmark resources in the district.

The block bounded by West Gwinnett Street on the north, Allen Avenue on the east, Chambers (formerly Wilson) Street on the south, and Bowden Street on the west was reserved for neighborhood-oriented commercial development when Carver Village was platted. While several of the lots on this block were later sold to families who built homes on these sites, commercial buildings were developed on the northernmost lots on this block during the historic period.

804-806 Bowden Street (Photograph 78) is an example of the multiple retail type, as defined by the statewide typology *Commercial Types in Georgia*. It is comprised of two or more attached rental units built together. These were primarily constructed from the 1910s through the 1950s, and appear in both small towns and urban areas. They are typically one-story high, most commonly with three identical storefront bays across the façade. Today serving as Angels Child Care Center, the district's example is a one story, rectangular, concrete block building constructed in 1948. The substantial, overhanging roof is flat, and appears to have been altered over time. The building retains some multi-light steel windows that appear to be original, while other have been replaced. The building historically housed three commercial bays, while today, there are four separate entrances on the front façade. The building is recessed from the street behind a parking lot.

800 Bowden Street is a one-story (Photograph 9) concrete block single retail building as defined by the statewide typology *Commercial Types in Georgia*. The single retail type is a single unit built either standing alone or adjacent to others. This type is found in both small and large towns, and was built to host a wide variety of retail uses. Built from the 1880s through the 1950s and beyond, these buildings were constructed either as single units or multiple units built next to each other. The roofs are either flat or sloping, and typically, this type exhibits a three-bay façade. The district's example is a low square building with a flat roof. It was constructed as a single commercial use building in 1960, and later remodeled. The building's windows and doors are non-historic. It is located adjacent to 804-806 Bowden Street, closer toward the sidewalk but also fronted by a paved area. The building is currently vacant.

There is also one contributing religious building within Carver Village: the Frazier New Jerusalem Pentecostal Church of Christ, constructed c.1960 at 809 Porter Street. As defined in the statewide typology *Church Types in Georgia*, central tower churches are common in rural areas and small communities in Georgia. This church type reached its peak of popularity from

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the 1850s through the 1930s, and as such, Frazier New Jerusalem Pentecostal Church of Christ is a late example of the type (Photograph 51). It's an L-shaped building constructed of cement block painted white. Much of the concrete block is decorative, with raised elements that create a diamond pattern on either side of the central tower on the primary elevation. As is typical of the central tower church type, the district's example has a projecting central entrance tower, and usually has windows flanking that tower. It cross-gabled, asphalt shingle roof with minimal eaves. The church was altered in 1975 and 1990, and the central tower may have been added after its original construction, but is believed to date to the historic period. The building's aluminum windows appear to be original.

The Carver Village Historic District also features one contributing structure. The pump house-lift station, located on the southeast corner of Allen and Chambers streets, is original to the district and still in use. It is a small square structure with a hipped roof and a cupola (Photograph 80). Like most of the buildings in the district, it is constructed of concrete block. It is accessed via double metal doors, and panels of brick screening on either side provide ventilation. Non-historic wood steps have been built over the original concrete steps.

Architectural Styles

Carver Village's houses are representative examples of types, generally with minimal, if any, stylistic detailing. While some houses do exhibit some aesthetic detailing, such as bargeboard gables, decorative cast iron porch supports, or decorative concrete block detailing, the district contains no representative examples of any defined architectural styles. A handful of buildings, including the former Savannah Housing Authority Offices facing West Gwinnett Street at 801 Bowden Street, exhibit exposed rafter detailing, an unusual stylistic treatment for a mid-20th century neighborhood.

Parks

The Carver Village Historic District includes two community parks that were planned in the original platting: Bowden Park and Kennedy Park. Both of these parks are now city parks.

Bowden Park is located on the east boundary of the neighborhood, bounded by Winburn Street to the north, Allen Avenue to the east, Blun Avenue to the south, and Bowden Street to the west (Photographs 1 through 4). It is approximately 0.9 acres in size was developed in the 1950s. Bowden Park includes active and passive recreation areas. The passive area is an open flat grassy area with mature trees along the borders. This comprises the southern two-thirds of the park. The active recreation area includes a playground, picnic pavilion, basketball court, and parking lot all surrounded by chain-link fences. There are mature trees and minimal shrubbery throughout the active recreation area, as well as an open air pavilion over the picnic area. The basketball court, picnic shelter, and current playground equipment were added in 1982.

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Kennedy Park is located on the west boundary of the neighborhood (Photographs 69 through 74). The park is bounded on the on the west by Collat Avenue, which becomes Endley Street as it moves north; on the north by the intersection of Collat Avenue/Endley Street and Carroll Street; on the east by Carroll Street; and on the south by Winburn Street. The park is approximately 2.7 acres.

Kennedy Park was part of Carver Village's original platting, and retains its historic acreage and overall open, casual design. Kennedy Park is largely flat and grassy. Active recreation amenities, added primarily in the 1970s, include a basketball court, playground equipment, a baseball diamond, and two tennis courts. There is also a small picnic pavilion similar in design to that in Bowden Park. The southern end of the park has vegetation, including mature trees, scattered throughout and along the park's boundaries, while the northern half has few trees, save for a cluster at the northern tip of the park. A small maintenance building surrounded by vegetation sits on the southwest corner of the acreage.

Noncontributing Resources

Noncontributing resources to the Carver Village Historic District are those constructed after 1968 and those that have lost their historic integrity due to significant exterior alterations.

Most of the resources in Carver Village have experienced some degree of alteration. The original houses in the neighborhood were small and utilitarian, so additions and alterations to accommodate growing families and changing needs became commonplace early in the neighborhood's development. Common early alterations included adding stucco and brick veneer to house exteriors. Homeowners eventually built additions onto the houses and some even constructed large, two-story expansions that more than doubled the size of the original house. Many of the owners built the additions themselves in keeping with the nationwide trend of the "do-it-yourselfer movement" of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s (Wilson-Martin and Greenhouse 2013, 29). One couple tells of buying a house in the neighborhood in 1961 and rebuilding it on their own into an eight-room, two-story brick house by going to night classes at Savannah Technical College and taking classes to learn carpentry and brick-laying. Additional common alterations on primary elevations, many dating to within the historic period, include carport additions extending toward the street, enclosed porches, and replacement windows.

Not all altered historic resources are considered noncontributing to the district: resources were assessed for their degree of alteration relevant to the resource's age and significance, and in the context of expected integrity within the district, in order to be determined contributing or noncontributing. Noncontributing resources in the district are those that have been so substantially altered outside of the historic period that their historic form and/or the majority of their historic materials are no longer evident. Examples include 819 and 817 Googe Street; 1001 Crosbny Street; 901 Carver Street, which was built in 1953 but substantially altered 1985; and 921 Lynah Street, built in 1948 but altered to its present form c.1990.

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The district's noncontributing buildings that post-date the period of significance vary in type and style. The majority are one story, but they vary in materials. Many of them were built between 1970 and 1990 and are brick-veneer ranch houses. Examples include a number of properties along Carroll Street built in 1975, including 1008 through 1018. 1017 Cubbedge Street, constructed in 1972; and 821 Googe Street, constructed in 2002, are additional examples of residential buildings constructed in the district after the historic period.

The most substantial noncontributing resource in the district is the Goodwill Baptist Church, located at 816-818 Bowden Street. The church was constructed c.1963, but substantially altered in 2002 (Photograph 79). It is a large stucco building with a front facing gable with a central entrance and a covered, one-story porch accessed by both stairs and a wheelchair ramp. There are two windows on either end of the front façade. There is a smaller rectangular, hipped-roofed building that matches the larger one in color and finish attached to the north side of the main church building. This appears to have historically been a residence. It was attached to the main church building when that building was essentially doubled in size outside of the historic period.

A handful of vacant lots that were not vacant historically, identified with a "VX" on the attached historic district map, have also been counted as noncontributing resources for the purposes of this nomination.

Surrounding Area

The areas surrounding the district are mixed-use in nature. The uses include residential and commercial/industrial uses. There are also several churches. Blun Avenue (the south boundary of the district) is separated from Interstate 16 by a chain-link fence and narrow buffer. The surrounding residential uses are similar in character, though some of the homes are larger than those in Carver Village and they have no coherent design. They also tend to be on smaller lots than the homes in Carver Village. Carver Village is set apart from its surrounding development by its cohesive layout, design, and overwhelmingly residential character.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ETHNIC HERITAGE - Black

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Period of Significance

1948-1968

Significant Dates

1948: Carver Village, Inc. phases of neighborhood development completed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cletus W. Bergen, AIA

John Tasse, AIA

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

In 1940, the Savannah Census of Housing General Summary painted a bleak picture of dwelling conditions for the city's African American population, noting that three quarters of the city's African American households were without running water, flush toilet, bathtub, shower or any combination of these, and 42 percent of African American renters were living in overcrowded conditions. The end of World War II brought additional housing demand statewide, and the Carver Village neighborhood was developed beginning in 1948 in an effort to answer the Savannah African American population's acute need for quality housing. The Carver Village Historic District is significant at the local level in the areas of community planning and development and black ethnic heritage as a good representative example of an FHA-approved neighborhood developed exclusively for African Americans during the mid-20th century. The district is a late example of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA)'s initial overt segregationist housing policies, as the administration formally stopped insuring properties subject to racially restrictive covenants in 1949. In the area of architecture, the Carver Village Historic District is significant at the local level for its intact collection of residential and commercial types popular throughout Georgia from the 1940s through the 1960s. Identified building types represented in the district include the American Small House and the ranch house, and the single and multiple retail commercial types. Celebrated Savannah architect Cletus W. Bergen designed the district's earliest houses, and 37 of those extant today can be attributed to him.

The Carver Village Historic District's period of significance begins in 1948, the year that construction of the subdivision began, and ends in 1968, the end of the historic period at the time

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of this nomination, and the year by which, according to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the subdivision was largely built-out.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Carver Village Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development and black ethnic heritage as a good representative example of a Federal Housing Administration (FHA)-approved and insured neighborhood developed exclusively for African Americans during the mid-20th century, and the only documented example of such in Savannah.

The 1940 Savannah Census of General Housing recorded substandard residence conditions for much of the city's African American population: it noted that three quarters of the city's African American households were without running water, flush toilet, bathtub, shower or any combination of these, and 42% of black renters were living in overcrowded conditions. Between 1945 and 1947, Savannah undertook a massive "slum clearance" initiative that resulted in further local housing shortages, and simultaneously, the end of World War II generated additional housing demand statewide.

While the Savannah Housing Authority, established in 1945, was working to construct public housing to address the city's acute housing needs, in Savannah and across the country, the availability of FHA-insured loans facilitated the private sector's ability to help address housing demand. Supported by local black leaders who wanted better housing for their community, on December 19, 1947, the Savannah Planning Board approved a subdivision plan for a 608-lot low cost housing development to be developed by Carver Village, Inc. exclusively for African Americans. Carver Village was fully FHA insured, and when it opened in 1948, homes sold for \$4,500 each.

The subdivision plan for Carver Village was conceived and planned at a time when the major mortgage and lending industries, local governments, and the FHA prescribed to both official and unofficial rules of residential racial segregation. The district is a late example of the FHA's initial overt segregationist housing policies, as the administration formally stopped insuring properties subject to racially restrictive covenants in 1949 (Reiss 2017, 27). Carver Village represents a significant focused effort by the City of Savannah, the private housing industry, and the FHA to create high quality, affordable housing for the city's African American community during a pivotal era in residential development in the city and more broadly.

The Carver Village Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture because of its contiguous, intact collection of residential and commercial buildings that are representative of building types that defined Georgia's built environment during the mid-20th century. The earliest houses in the district are examples of the American Small House, a type of house which was popular from the late 1930s through the 1950s in Georgia and catered to the material shortages of World War II and the unprecedented housing

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demand in the U.S. after World War II. Other house types in the district include three subtypes of the ranch house type as defined in the statewide context *The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation*.

Celebrated Savannah architect Cletus W. Bergen designed the district's earliest houses, and extant houses in the eastern half of the district that date to 1948 can be attributed to him. Bergen, a native of Savannah and graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology, opened his architectural practice in 1927. His firm was responsible for the design of many residential buildings, commercial structures, and public buildings in the Savannah area. By the time of the Carver Village project, Bergen was one of the most successful architects in Savannah. His compact five-room concrete block houses, differentiated only by slight variations in elevations and roof form (Attachment B), are quintessential examples of the economical model of house design that formed the foundation of the national response to the unprecedented need for affordable housing in the mid-20th century.

Background of Carver Village's Development

During the Great Depression and World War II, the housing stock in the city of Savannah, as in much of the nation, went into a slow decline. The depressed economy, followed by scarcity of raw materials during the war, resulted in a severe housing shortage. Few new houses were built, and much of the existing housing stock fell into disrepair. Many large homes were divided into boarding houses to house multiple families. Housing in the city's African American neighborhoods was in particularly deplorable condition: "In 1940, the Census of Housing General Characteristics Summary stated that: 72 percent of African-American households lacked significant plumbing facilities, three-quarters of African-American households were without running water, flush toilet, bathtub, shower, or lacked any combination of these." In addition, "42 percent of African-American renters were living in overcrowded conditions" (Spann n.d., 6-7)

In 1934, the federal government made an effort to alleviate the housing crisis throughout the country via the passage of the National Housing Act of 1934. This law established standards for low-cost, large scale housing development and incentives designed to encourage the private sector to build such development, and it created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in part to spur homeownership by insuring bank and mortgage loans, assuring lending institutions that loans for home purchase and construction would not be lost if a borrower could not repay that loan. The FHA created guidelines and regulations for these loans that allowed a small down payment and longer loan repayment timeframes, resulting in typical monthly mortgage payments that were widely affordable. In 1940, the FHA launched a special program to encourage home ownership among families with annual incomes of \$2,500, sufficient to own a home on a budget of \$25 a month. The FHA also established a standard template for the evaluation of neighborhood plans submitted by developers. This template evaluated everything from individual house plan layout and house features, to neighborhood land use, street patterns, and

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proposed traffic flow. Private builders and developers who followed the FHA guidelines secured guaranteed mortgages and construction financing.

Following World War II, the FHA played an important role in aiding veterans and their families to finance homes under the Servicemembers' Readjustment Act, better known as the G. I. Bill of Rights. Enacted on June 22, 1944, this law provided through the Veterans Administration enhanced incentives for education, job training, and homeownership. There has been some suggestion that Carver Village was built specifically for World War II veterans. Long-time resident Henry Mack indicates that when planning to buy a home in Carver Village, he had to show his army discharge papers to claim eligibility ("Carver Heights: A History" n.d., 8). No direct evidence has been found to support the indication that Carver Village was targeted toward veterans, however, the FHA was making a concerted effort to help veterans obtain loans and move into quality housing at the time. City directories show many active U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army personnel were among the neighborhood's early residents.

In 1945, 1946, and 1947, Savannah embarked upon a major "slum clearance" program. Temporary military housing, as well as substandard housing, was razed. After these changes, the housing shortage was so severe that an article in the *Savannah Morning News* quoted a report from the Housing Authority of Savannah stating: "there is today not one unoccupied standard home in Savannah. Should any family want to move the choice would lie among 35 vacant substandard homes" (Wilson-Martin and Greenhouse 2013, 11).

As detailed in the 2013 Historic Resources Survey of Carver Heights/Carver Village, Savannah Georgia survey report:

Carver Village, a "low cost negro housing development," was expected to cost more than \$2,500,000. The Thomas & Hutton Engineering Company, a local firm still in existence, prepared a subdivision plan for Carver Village circa 1947. The plan was approved by the City of Savannah Planning Board on December 19, 1947, and approved by the Mayor and Alderman of the City of Savannah on January 9, 1948...The City of Savannah took extra steps to show support for the project when the Mayor and Aldermen approved the construction of roads, drainage, and water and sewer mains at the City's expense. This approval occurred at the same time the subdivision plan was approved, allowing the bidding process for paving and utilities to begin immediately.

As part of City Council approval, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah acknowledged and accepted the dedication of the names for the streets in the subdivision. The chosen names were selected to honor city officials who worked to make the project come to fruition, specifically the city council. 13 streets in the subdivision were named after a then-alderman, while Kennedy Park was named for then-Savannah Mayor John G. Kennedy.

According to Chatham County deed records, the development project was incorporated under the name Carver Village, Inc. According to an article in the *New York Times*, dated June 28, 1948, the name of the subdivision was chosen to honor George Washington Carver, the noted African

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American scientist (Popham 1948). Over 100 acres of land on the west side of Savannah, which had just been annexed in to the city in 1945, was officially purchased for the development on January 23, 1948 by Carver Village Inc.

According to deed records, the first phase of house construction included all the lots of blocks 2, 3, and 6, lots 4-22 on block 1, and lots 4-11 and 15-22 on block 5, as demarcated on the 1947 "Carver Village Subdivision" plat (Attachment A). The second phase included all of blocks 4 and 7, and lots 1-3 on block 1, lots 1-3 and 12-14 on block 5, and lots 1-10 on block 10. Phase three included all of blocks 13 and 16, lots 11-22 on block 10 and lots 1-7 on block 9 (Wilson-Martin and Greenhouse 2013, 21-22).

The Design and Construction of Carver Village

Designs for the houses to be built in Carver Village was reportedly determined by a design competition. Celebrated Savannah architect Cletus W. Bergen, AIA along with associate John Tassey, AIA designed at least seven documented house designs for the development, although one article reports that there were a planned twenty-seven variations in floorplan and elevation. Bergen's plans, dating the December 15, 1947, and the extant examples of his designs in the neighborhood, all feature slight variations in elevations and roof form on a compact plan that appears to have varied minimally from house to house (Attachment B). Today, at least 37 extant houses in Carver Village are attributed to him.

Cletus W. Bergen was one of Savannah's most influential twentieth-century architects. Cletus William Bergen was born on December 1, 1896 in Savannah. Bergen graduated from The Georgia Institute of Technology's School of Architecture in 1919, and started his architecture career at Levy and Clarke, where he eventually became a partner. He opened his own office in 1927, and went on to become known as the "Dean of Architecture" in Savannah, as many architects who interned in his office went on to have a significant impact on the area's architecture. By the time of the Carver Village project, Bergen was one of the most successful architects in Savannah. His firm was responsible for the design of many residential buildings, commercial structures, and public buildings in the Savannah, including the Drayton Arms Apartments located at 102 East Liberty Street (listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2013), Bergen Hall at 101 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., the Gould Cottage Home for Children at 505 East 54th Street, the DeRenne Apartments at 24 E. Liberty Street, several buildings at what is now Savannah State University, and the former Savannah High School at 500 Washington Avenue. He also designed a number of private residences, primarily in neighborhoods south of Savannah, including Ardsley Park and Chatham Crescent (Turpentine and Rosin Factors, Inc. Office and Warehouse 2006, 8). Additionally, Bergen served as Secretary of the Chatham County Planning Board, Chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, Chairman of the Historic American Building Survey in Savannah, Chairman of the Chatham County Construction Trades Council, President of the Chatham County Building and Trades Association, Chairman of the Georgia State Board of Architectural Examiners, and President of the South Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

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The Byck-Worrell Company, a prominent Savannah construction company, began building houses in the development by March, 1948. Lumber was scarce and as a result, very expensive. To keep the cost of construction economically feasible, the homes were built of concrete block with concrete slab foundations. The first phase of construction included 96 two-bedroom houses with a living room, kitchen, and bathroom.

The extant building facing West Gwinnett Street at 801 Bowden Street was occupied by the Savannah Housing Authority, presumably to assist prospective homebuyers with the purchase process. Long-time neighborhood resident Revered Chester Ellis recalls that this building was sometimes referred to as the “rent house,” as this was where prospective buyers would go to view house plans and lots (Wilson-Martin and Greenhouse 2013, 24).

The first group of houses in Carver Village was nearly complete by the end of May 1948. House sales began in June 1948, and in less than a month’s time, 97 homes had been sold and 75 homes were occupied (Wilson-Martin and Greenhouse 2013, 23). The second phase of the development’s construction was nearly complete by the end of June that year, and the third phase followed soon afterwards. Carver Village was dedicated on June 27, 1948. The New York Times reported on the event, indicating that the neighborhood was “believed to be the largest single development of its kind ever approved in the South” (Popham 1948). Mayor Kennedy issued a formal proclamation designating the day as “Better Citizenship Through Better Living Conditions” Day, and invited all white and black citizens of the city to attend the dedication ceremonies as “an example of constructive community planning and civic pride” (Popham 1948). In August of that year, Carl G. Lans, AIA, then the director of the technical service department of the National Association of Homebuilders, visited the neighborhood, calling it “one of the outstanding projects in the country” (“Carver Village Work is Praised” 1948).

By March 1950, most of the homes built by Carver Village, Inc. were sold. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the eastern sixteen blocks of the subdivision (most of the portion of the neighborhood east of Porter Street) were built out by 1953. Also by this time, platted block A, bounded by West Gwinnett, Allen, Chambers (formerly Wilson) and Bowden streets- one of the two blocks originally reserved for commercial development- had been partially developed. 804-806 Bowden Street, including three separate storefronts, along with the Goodwill Baptist Church, had been constructed by 1953. Block B, bounded by Chambers (formerly Wilson) Street, Allen Avenue, Winburn Street, and Bowden Street appears undeveloped at this time, aside from the pump house-lift station that remains extant today on the southeast corner of Allen and Chambers streets. By 1967, two more commercial buildings, including a gas station (no longer extant) and 800 Bowden Street, had been developed on the northernmost lots of platted Block A, and both platted blocks A and B were almost built out with residential infill.

The commercial buildings in the district were not developed by Carver Village, Inc., but by a corporation of African American businessmen, including Eugene Patterson. He started an alteration shop, moving business, and confectionary store at the intersection of Bowden and West Gwinnett streets (Spann n.d., 8). These businesses are indicative of the types of commercial ventures that would have originally occupied the district’s commercial buildings.

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By 1953, a handful of houses that do not mimic the Carver Village, Inc. houses in footprint had been built west of Porter Street and fronting the east side of Porter Street on the five lots closest to Winburn Street. These houses are largely concrete, but four are noted on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as frame construction. These are the initial examples of the individual lot owner-oriented development that resulted in the build-out of most of the portion of the district west of Porter Street by 1967. After the Carver Village, Inc. development, remaining lots of the subdivision were purchased by individuals. The uniformity of groups of contiguous houses on some blocks indicates that a single purchaser may have developed small groups of lots, such as those fronting Wexler Street between West Gwinnett and Chambers (formerly Wilson) streets, and many of those fronting Lynah Street and the south side of Porter Street between Blun Avenue and Winburn Street. In either case, these homes were then constructed by independent contractors or builders, or property owners. Even by 1967, some blocks, such as the east side of Carver Street between Blun Avenue and Winburn Street, and the west side of Carroll Street between Blun Avenue and Winburn Street, remained largely undeveloped.

Ten municipal paving petitions for Carver Village had been approved in 1948. Epsy Building and Construction was hired to pave ten north to south streets between Blun Avenue and West Gwinnett Street on August 20, 1948. The residents of the subdivision were to pay to pave the rest of the streets. Storm water management was a challenge during the early years of Carver Village's development, and water frequently built up in the drainage system, which consisted of open, muddy ditches along the streets. This led Carver Village resident and future member of the Georgia House of Representatives Dorothy Barnes Pelote, along with other residents, to petition the City of Savannah for improvements over several decades. In 1950, the community succeeded in getting playground equipment installed at Bowden Park (Spann n.d, 9), and in 1955, paving on West Gwinnett Street was extended to Cubbedge Street, and a neighborhood bus stop was installed.

The Carver Village Mission Improvement Organization was formed in 1968. Dorothy Barnes Pelote served as the organization's first President, and Ruth White as the first Vice President. The organization advocated for more streetlights, paving, and storm water management infrastructure improvements, and was a major force in the future development of Kennedy Park. Beginning in the 1970s, the organization petitioned the city to construct a community center- a petition that would not be funded until 1994. The center, located outside the district immediately west of Kennedy Park, opened in 1995.

Carver Village Residents

As detailed in the 2013 Historic Resources Survey of Carver Heights/Carver Village, Savannah Georgia survey report:

City Directories show many active U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army personnel were among the early residents. Other residents were employed by Union Bag, Coastal Chemical Co., Port City Steel, Savannah Electric & Power Co., Derst Baking, Fleming and Moor Supply Co., Savannah Sugar Refining, Wesson Oil, Westinghouse Electric Supply, Ralph

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Bond Box Factory, Dixie Auto Parts, and the U.S. Post Office. Some residents had more independent or entrepreneurial jobs such as: painter, insurance agent, janitor, maid, teacher, minister, and barber shop owner (Wilson-Martin and Greenhouse 2013, 27).

Notable residents of Carver Village include civil rights movement leader Earl Theodore Shinhoster, who grew up in Carver Village. He became director of the NAACP southeast regional office in Atlanta in 1977, an office he held for 17 years. Beginning with her service working to bring improvements to Carver Village, Dorothy Barnes Pelote served as Chatham County Commissioner, and in 1992, was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in which she would eventually serve five terms for the 149th Representative District of Savannah.

The demographic makeup of Carver Village has remained majority African American since the neighborhood's initial development. According to the U.S. Census as of 2013, Carver Village's zip code's population was approximately 94.3% African-American.

1986, residents of Carver Village voted to change the name of their community as Carver Heights, in an attempt to clarify the fact that homes within this area were purchased by individuals and that the neighborhood was not part of a public housing project. The name change did not last, however, and currently, the neighborhood is commonly known by its historic name, Carver Village.

The residents of Carver Village remain active in the community through the Carver Village Mission Improvement Organization. The community center was expanded with a large addition in 2015 to continue serving the community.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

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- Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 108.323

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 32.074748 | Longitude: -81.124423 |
| 2. Latitude: 32.072559 | Longitude: -81.117094 |
| 3. Latitude: 32.068149 | Longitude: -81.118944 |
| 4. Latitude: 32.070231 | Longitude: -81.127101 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Carver Village Historic District area is bounded by West Gwinnett Street to the north, Allen Avenue to the east, Blun Avenue to the south, and Collat Avenue/Endley Street to the west. The National Register boundary is indicated with a solid black line on the attached National Register maps.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary includes the entire property originally platted as "Carver Village Subdivision" in 1947.

11. Form Prepared By

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telephone: (912) 651-1467
date: November, 2014/April, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Carver Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Savannah

County: Chatham

State: Georgia

Photographer: Catherine Wilson-Martin, Greenhouse Consultants Inc. and Sara Farr,
Savannah Chatham County MPC

Date Photographed: November 2012, April 2013, and January 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Bowden Park; photographer facing southeast
2. Bowden Park; photographer facing northeast
3. Bowden Park; photographer facing northeast
4. Bowden Park; photographer facing east
5. 1005 Bowden Street; photographer facing west
6. 905 Bowden Street; photographer facing west
7. 920 Bowden Street; photographer facing east
8. 810 Bowden Street; photographer facing east
9. 800 Bowden Street; photographer facing east

Carver Village Historic District
Name of Property

Chatham, GA
County and State

10. 805 Bowden Street; photographer facing west
11. 1000 Carter Street; photographer facing east
12. 1013 Carter Street; photographer facing southwest
13. 808 Carter Street; photographer facing northeast
14. 904 Carter Street; photographer facing northeast
15. 901 Carter Street; photographer facing west
16. 1019 Crosby Street; photographer facing southwest
17. 1001 Crosby Street; photographer facing northeast
18. 920 Crosby Street; photographer facing east
19. 909 Crosby Street; photographer facing west
20. 903 Crosby Street; photographer facing west
21. 801 Crosby Street; photographer facing west
22. 806 Crosby Street; photographer facing northeast
23. 821 Cubbedge Street; photographer facing southwest
24. 921 Cubbedge Street; photographer facing northwest
25. 907 Cubbedge Street; photographer facing southwest
26. 1012 Cubbedge Street; photographer facing east
27. 1018 Cubbedge Street; photographer facing southeast
28. 1010 Googe Street; photographer facing east
29. 1014 Googe Street; photographer facing southeast
30. 921 Googe Street; photographer facing west
31. 800 Googe Street; photographer facing southeast

Carver Village Historic District
Name of Property

Chatham, GA
County and State

32. 806 Googe Street; photographer facing southeast
33. 803 Googe Street; photographer facing northwest
34. 801 Googe Street; photographer facing northwest
35. 800 Lynah Street; photographer facing northeast
36. 817 Lynah Street; photographer facing west
37. 807 Lynah Street; photographer facing northwest
38. 904 Lynah Street; photographer facing east
39. 909 Lynah Street; photographer facing northwest
40. 901 Lynah Street; photographer facing northwest
41. 921 Lynah Street; photographer facing northwest
42. 1004 Lynah Street; photographer facing east
43. 1007 Lynah Street; photographer facing northwest
44. 1000 Porter Street; photographer facing southeast
45. 910 Porter Street; photographer facing southeast
46. 907 Porter Street; photographer facing northwest
47. 800 Porter Street; photographer facing southeast
48. 802 Porter Street; photographer facing east
49. 814 Porter Street; photographer facing east
50. 819 Porter Street; photographer facing northwest
51. 809 Porter Street; photographer facing northwest
52. 812 Carver Street; photographer facing southeast
53. 821 Carver Street; photographer facing northwest

Carver Village Historic District
Name of Property

Chatham, GA
County and State

54. 807 Carver Street; photographer facing west
55. 913 Carver Street; photographer facing west
56. 1014 Carver Street; photographer facing east
57. 1023 Carver Street; photographer facing northwest
58. 1019 Carver Street; photographer facing northwest
59. 1017 Carver Street; photographer facing northwest
60. 816 Wexler Street; photographer facing southeast
61. 803 Wexler Street; photographer facing northwest
62. 902 Carroll Street; photographer facing east
63. 920 Carroll Street; photographer facing east
64. 1021 Carroll Street; photographer facing northwest
65. 1019-1019.5 Carroll Street; photographer facing southwest
66. 1022 Collat Avenue; photographer facing southeast
67. 1018 Collat Avenue; photographer facing northeast
68. 1006 Collat Avenue; photographer facing east
69. Kennedy Park; photographer facing west
70. Kennedy Park; photographer facing southwest
71. Kennedy Park; photographer facing north
72. Kennedy Park; photographer facing west
73. Kennedy Park; photographer facing southwest
74. Kennedy Park; photographer facing west
75. Carroll Street; photographer facing southeast

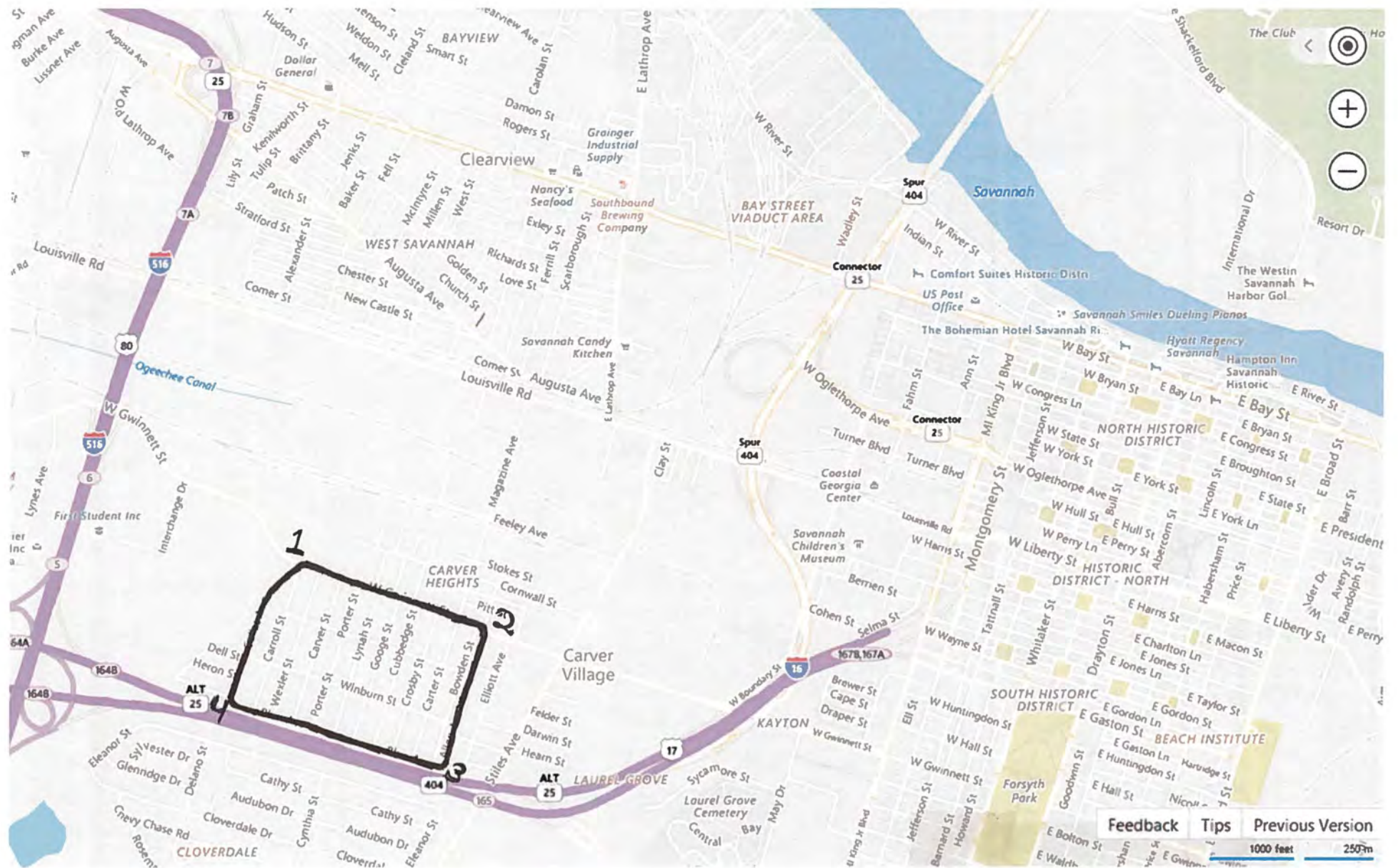
Carver Village Historic District
Name of Property

Chatham, GA
County and State

- 76. Carter Street; photographer facing southwest
- 77. Cubbedge Street; photographer facing south
- 78. 804-806.5 Bowden Street, photographer facing northeast
- 79. 816-818 Bowden Street, photographer facing east
- 80. Allen and Chambers Street, photographer facing west

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Carver Village Historic District

Bounded by West Gwinnett Street, Allen Avenue, Blun Avenue, Collat Avenue

Savannah, Chatham County

Source: Bing Maps, 2016

North ↑

Geographic coordinates:

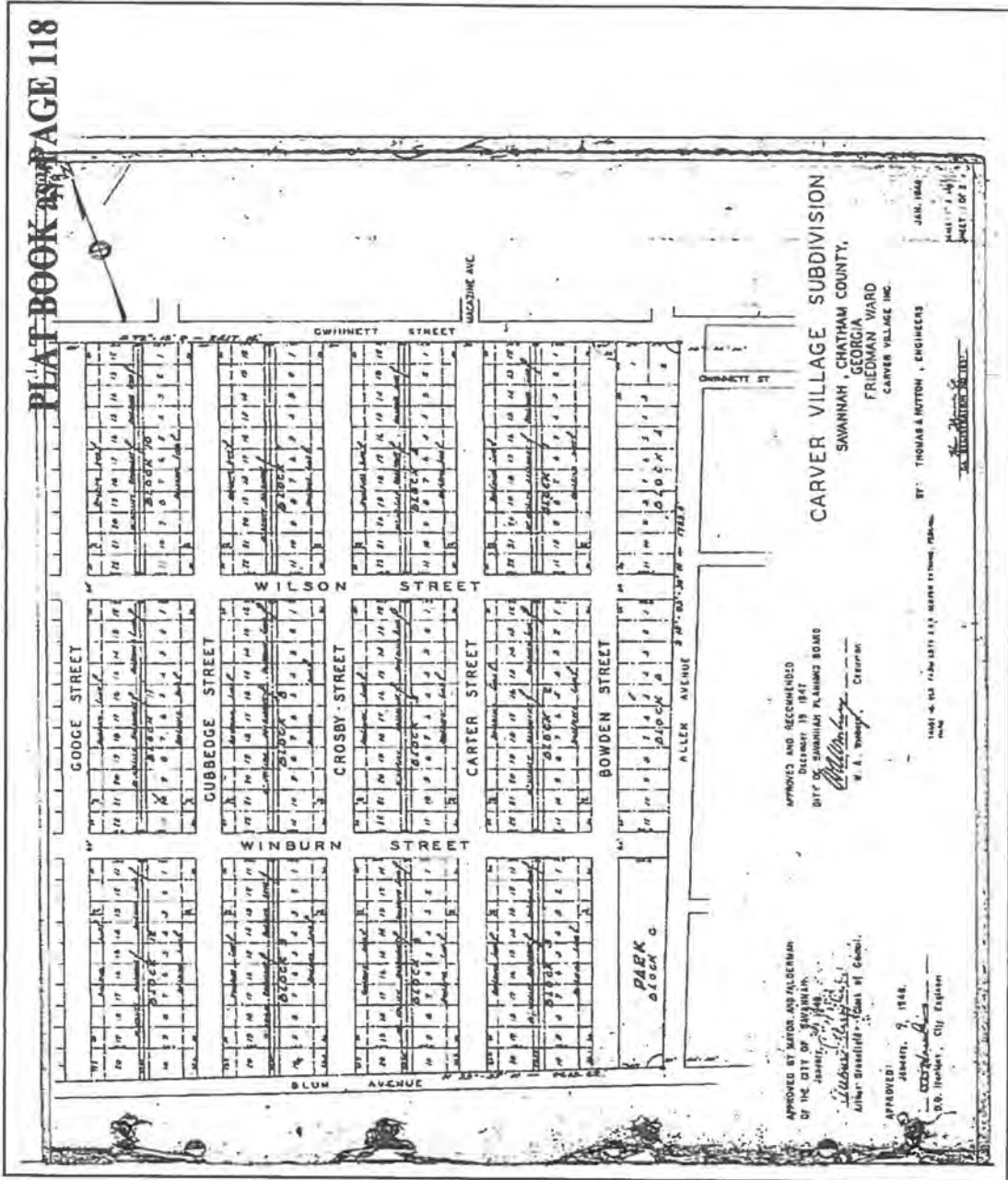
1. 32.074748, -81.124423
2. 32.072559, -81.117094
3. 32.068149, -81.118944
4. 32.070231, -81.127101

Attachment A

“Carver Village Subdivision” plat

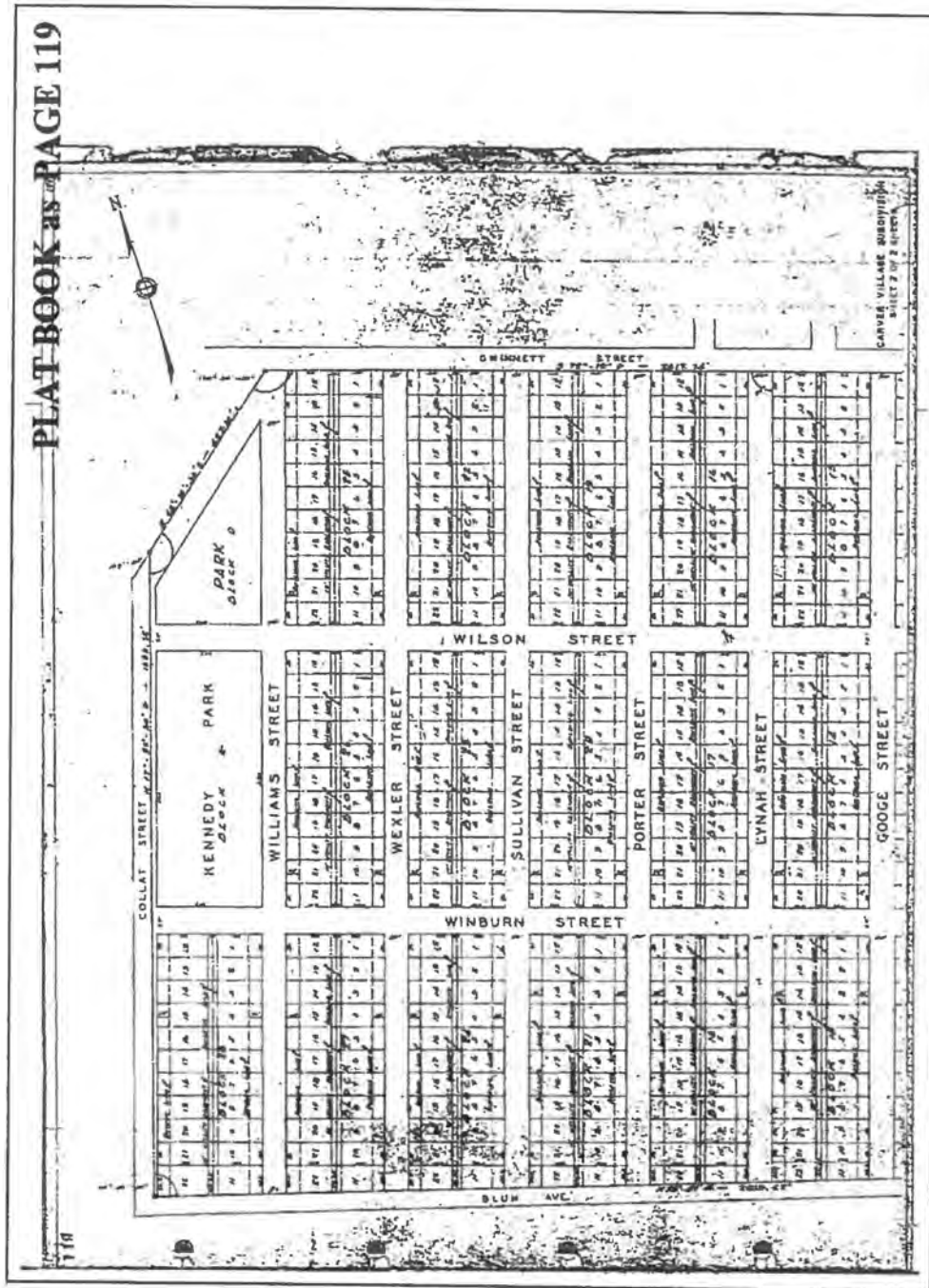
Dated January, 1948

From: Historic Resources Survey of Carver Heights/Carver Village, City of
Savannah, Georgia; Greenhouse Consulting; 2013



Map #3a - Carver Village Plat

Chatham County, Georgia. Superior Court. Map Book A, Page 118



Map #3b - Carver Village Plat

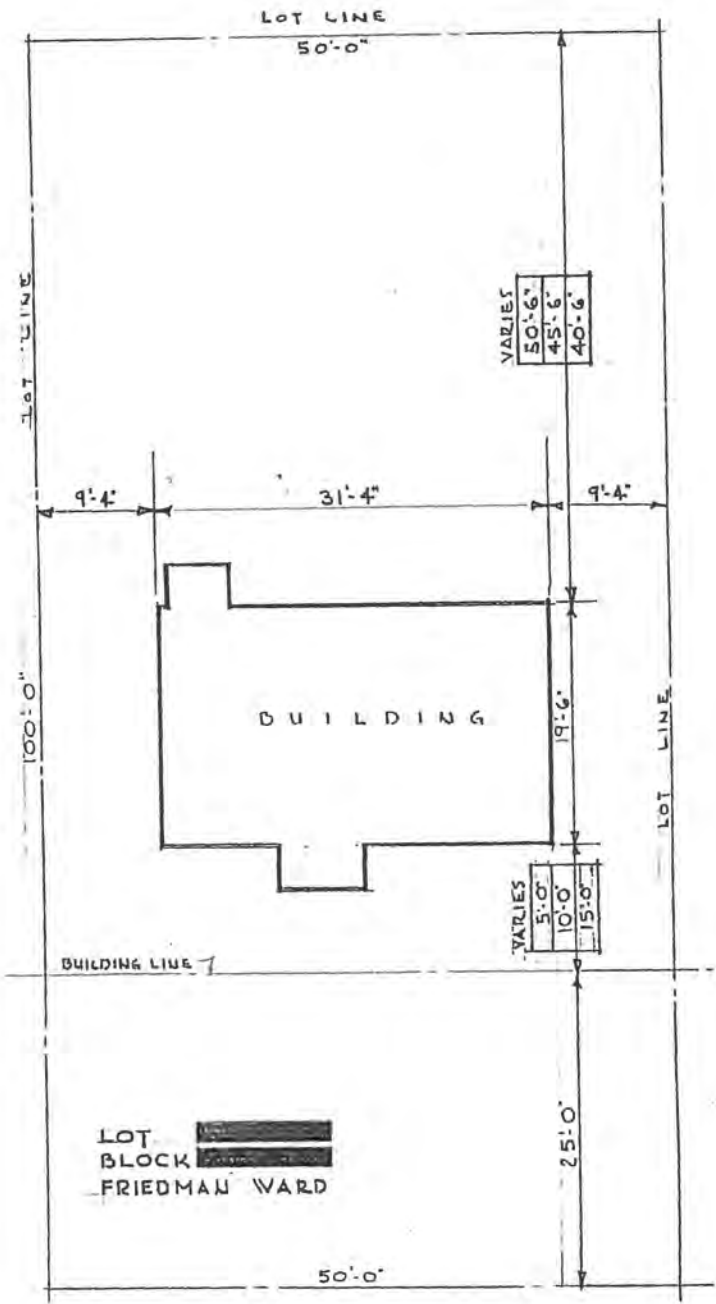
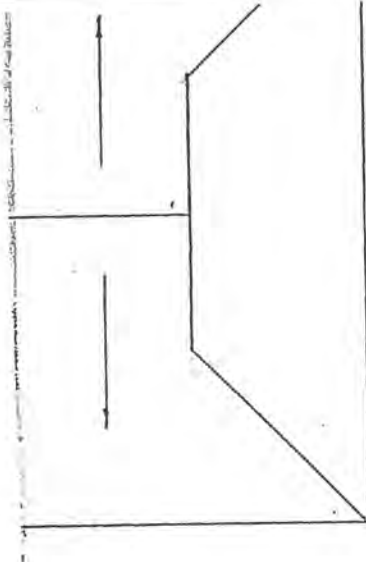
Chatham County, Georgia. Superior Court. Map Book A, Page 119

Attachment B

Documented Carver Village House Plans and Renderings

Cletus W. Bergen, AIA and John Tasse, AIA Associate

Dated March 11, 1948



PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1" = 10'-0"

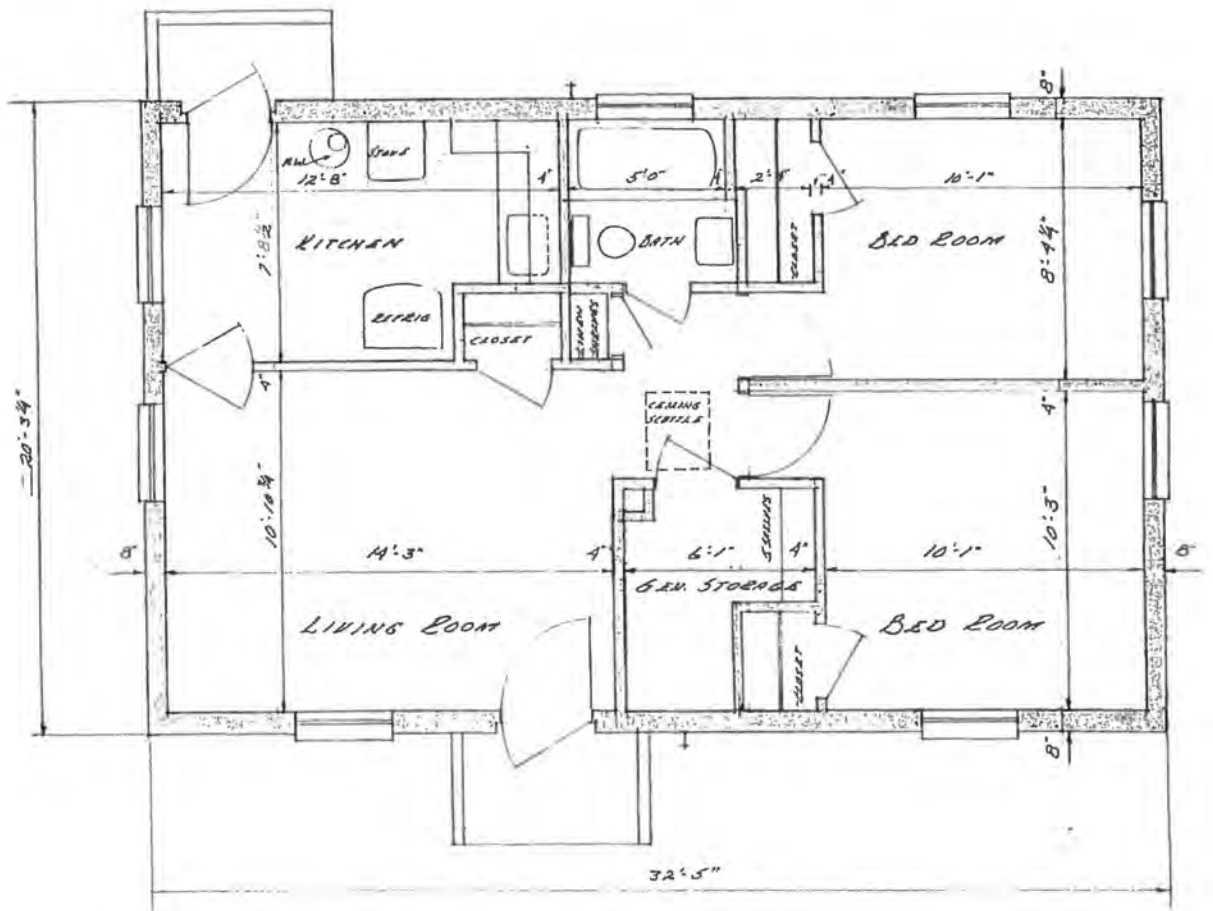
DOOR SCHEDULE	
SIZE	DESCRIPTION
3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	SEE DETAIL (EXTERIOR)
2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	" " "
2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"	3 X PANEL INTERIOR
2'-4" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"	" " "
2'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"	" " "
1'-10" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"	" " "
DOORS 1-3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8" & 1-2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"	
WINDOW SCHEDULE	
SIZE	DESCRIPTION
3'-1" x 4'-2" 9/8	STEEL CASEMENTS

NO	REVISION	DATE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
CARVER VILLAGE
 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

CLAYTON M. BERGEN AIA ARCHITECT
 JOHN TASSBY AIA ASSOCIATE
 127 HABERSHAM ST. SAVANNAH, GA

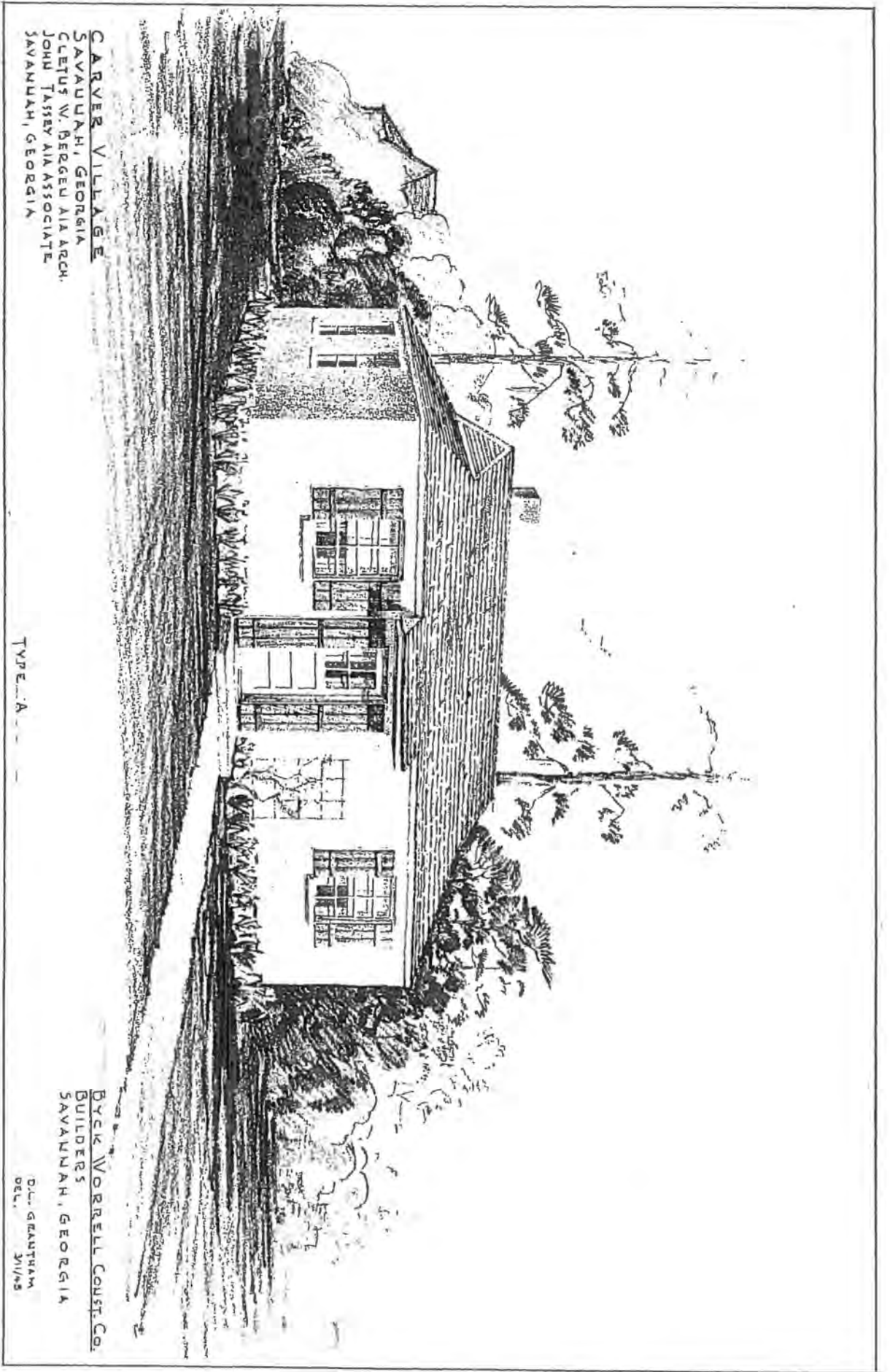
DRAWN BY: M.R.B. CHECKED BY:
 COMM NO 529 | DEC. 15 1927 | 11-#



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



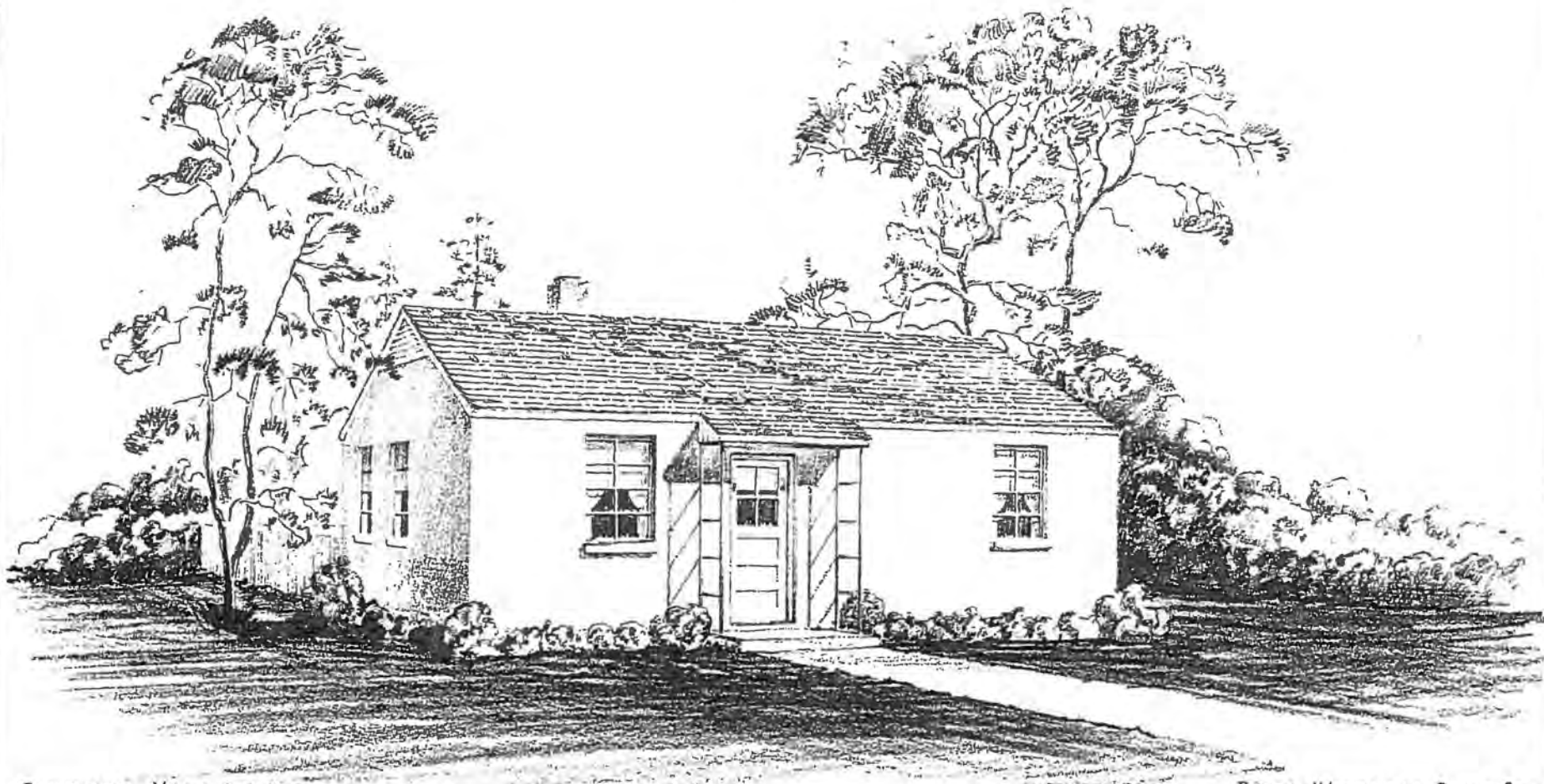
FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



CARVER VILLAGE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
CLETUS W. BERGEN AIA ARCH.
JOHN TASSEY AIA ASSOCIATE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

TYPE A

BYCK WORELL CONST. CO.
BUILDERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
DICK GRANTHAM
DEL. 3/1/45

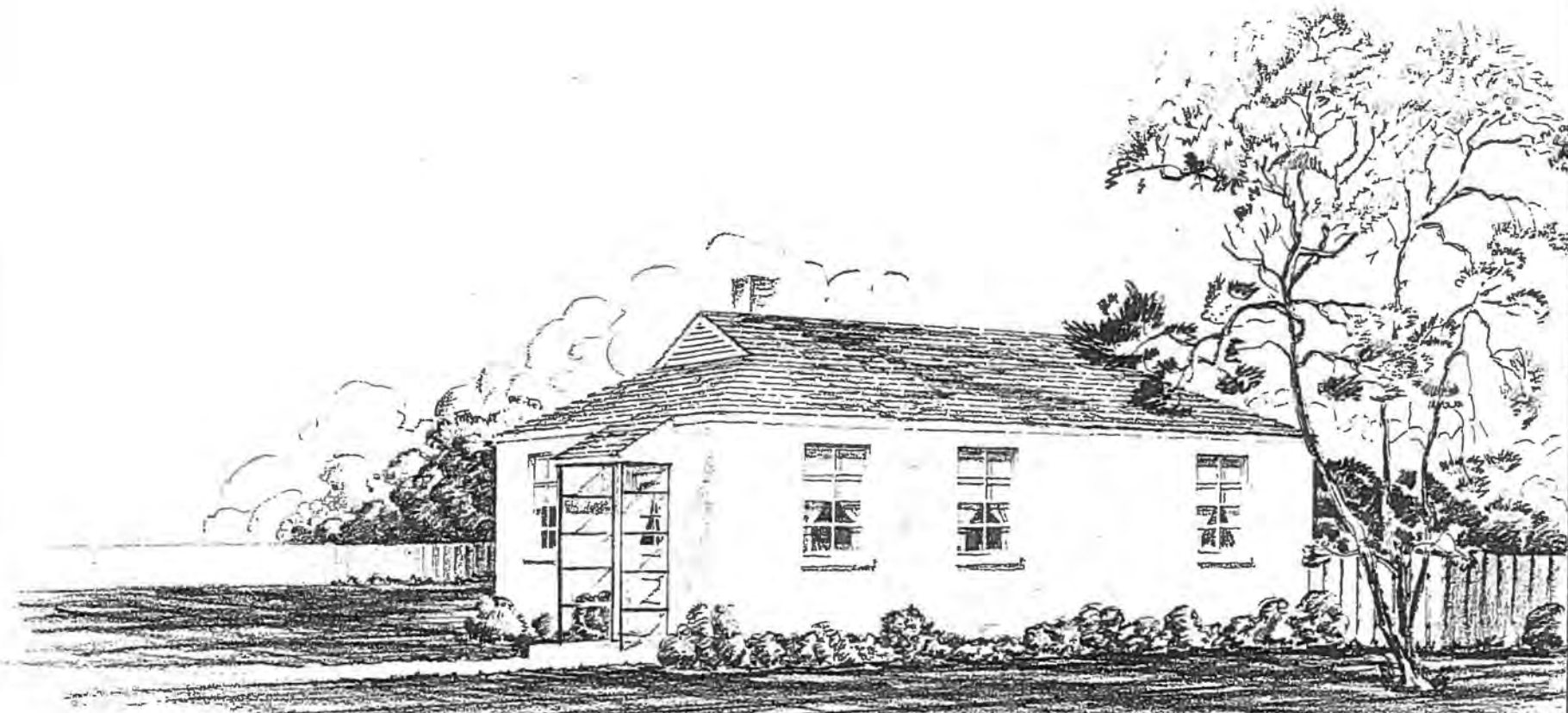


CARVER VILLAGE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
CLETUS W. BERGEN AIA ARCH.
JOHN TASSEY AIA ASSOCIATE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

TYPE B

DYCK WORRELL CONST. CO.
BUILDERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

D.L. GRANTHAM
DEL. 3/11/48



CARVER VILLAGE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
CLETUS W. BERGEN AIA ARCH.
JOHN TASSEY AIA ASSOCIATE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

BYCK WORRELL CONST. CO.
BUILDERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

D.L. GRANTHAM
DEL 3/11/48

TYPE C

with h.p

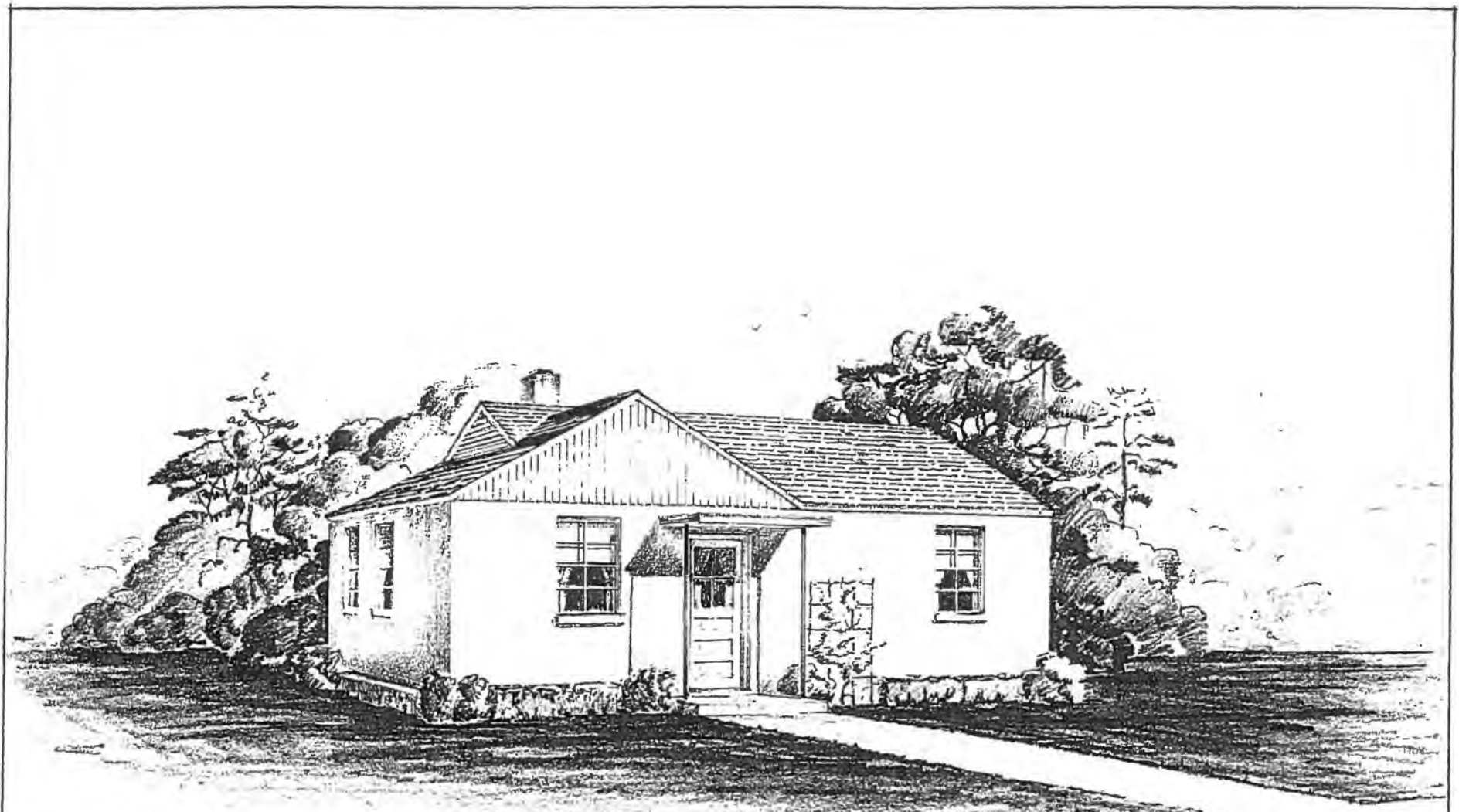


CARVER VILLAGE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
CLETUS W. BERGEN AIA ARCH.
JOHN TASSEY AIA ASSOCIATE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

TYPE D

BYCK WORRELL CONST. CO.
BUILDERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

D. L. GRANTHAM
DEL. 3/11/22

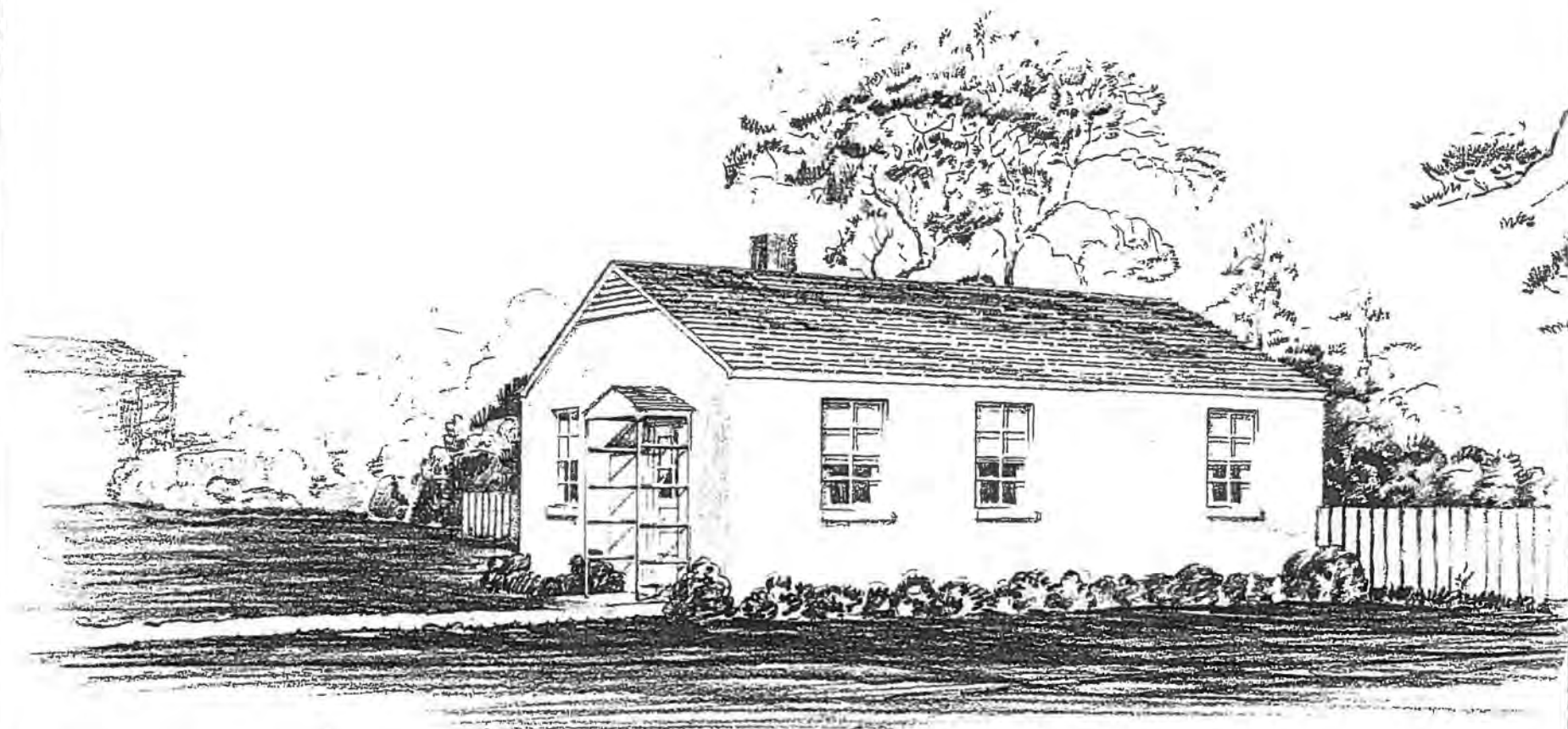


CARVER VILLAGE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
CLETUS W. BERGEN AIA ARCH.
JOHN TASSEY AIA ASSOCIATE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

BYCK WORRELL CONST. CO.
BUILDERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

TYPE E

J. L. GRANTHAM
DEL. 3/11/48

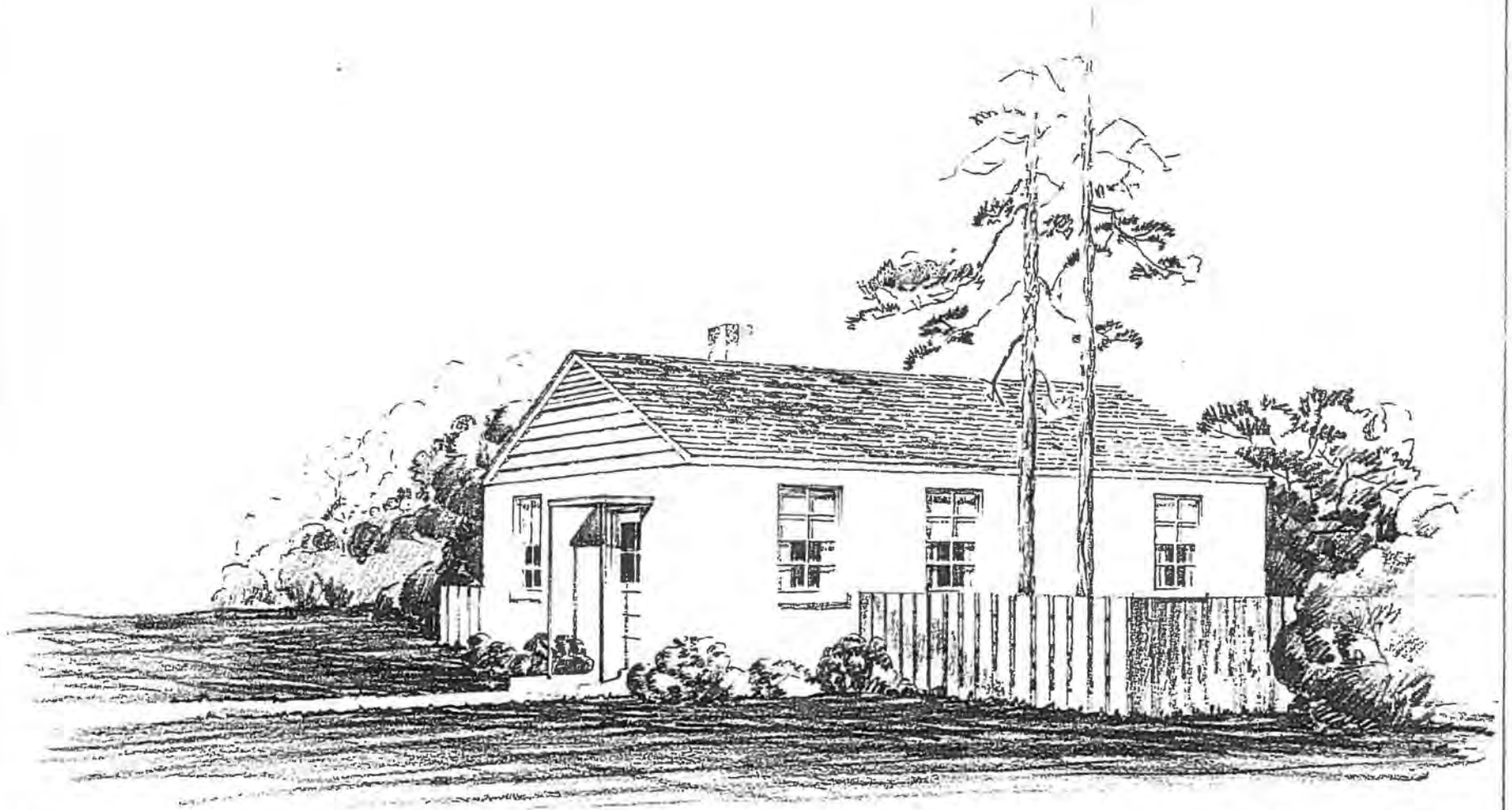


CARVER VILLAGE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
CLYDE W. BERGEN AIA ARCH.
JOHN TASSEY AIA ASSOCIATE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

TYPE F

BYCK WORRELL CONST. CO.
BUILDERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

D.L. GRANTHAM
DEL. 3/11/48



CARVER VILLAGE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
CLETUS W. BERGEN AIA ARCH.
JOHN TASSEY AIA ASSOCIATE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

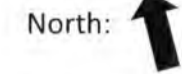
TYPE G

BYCK WORRELL CONST CO.
BUILDERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

D.L. GRANTHAM
DEL. 3/11/48

ADDRESS MAP

Carver Village Historic District
Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia
National Register Map



Scale: 1 inch=200 feet

National Register Boundary:

Contributing property:

Noncontributing property:

Historically vacant property:

Not historically vacant property:

Photograph/Direction of view:



SAVANNAH - CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

Date: 9/12/2015

1 inch = 200 feet

















STOP

C & S FASHION
HIS DESIRE - HER PASSION
(912) 247-5344









808











920





901













1012











11/20/2012



11/20/2012



11/20/2012



11/20/2012



800

11/21/2012



11/21/2012



11/21/2012



904

11/21/2012



11/21/2012



11/21/2012



321



11/21/2012



11/21/2012



11/23/2012



11/23/2012



11/23/2012



11/23/2012



11/23/2012



11/23/2012



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812

11/23/2012



821

11/23/2012



11/23/2012



11/24/2012



1014

11/24/2012



11/24/2012



11/24/2012



11/24/2012











AXV-4002

TAHOE

BLE





1922

GEORGIA
PXU3230





















WATCH
FOR
CHILDREN

15
M.P.H.



Angels CHILD CARE
And ENRICHMENT CENTER

Angels
CHILD CARE AND ENRICHMENT CENTER
912-234-8363
912-238-1451

Angels
CHILD CARE AND ENRICHMENT CENTER
912-234-8363
912-238-1451
WHERE YOUR CHILD IS OUR #1 PRIORITY
912-234-8363
912-238-1451



Church Bus

The Joy House

1000 W. ...
...
...



NO TRESPASSING
CITY OF SAVANNAH
CONVEYANCE &
DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT
LIFT STATION 024
351-3434

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination Shortened Comment Period (3 days)

Property Name: Carver Village Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: GEORGIA, Chatham

Date Received: 12/10/2018 Date of Pending List: 12/28/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/31/2018 Date of 45th Day: 1/24/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003340

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 1/24/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Automatic listing due to lapse in appropriations.

AOS: Community Planning and Development, Architecture, Ethnic Heritage: AA

Recommendation/ Criteria A & C

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 1/24/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

December 3, 2018

Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C St, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Carver Village Historic District** in **Chatham County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations: Per 36 CFR 60.13, the mandated 15-day commenting period for the Federal Register notice of a National Register nomination can be shortened or waived when necessary to assist in the preservation of historic properties. We hereby request that for the Carver Village Historic District nomination this commenting period be shortened to three days.

Sincerely,

Olivia Head
National Register Specialist