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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 Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1148, 1154, 1160, 1164, 1168, 1174, 1178, 1184, 1188, and 1190 Briarcliff Road; 1371, 1375, 1381, 1382, 1385, 1386, 1391, 1392, 1395, and 1396 Normandy Drive; 1370, 1380, 1390, and 1400 Chalmette Drive

city, town Atlanta () vicinity of
county DeKalb **code** GA 089
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30306

() not for publication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	9	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	1
objects	0	0
total	9	1

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Luce

2-5-03

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 J. Beall *3/26/03*

[Signature]

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/MULTIPLE DWELLING/APARTMENT BUILDING

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/MULTIPLE DWELLING/APARTMENT BUILDING

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MODERN MOVEMENT/INTERNATIONAL STYLE

Materials:

foundation	Brick
walls	Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	Metal; Ceramic Tile; Glass

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments are located in the Druid Hills neighborhood (not included in the Druid Hills Historic District) in metropolitan Atlanta, DeKalb County. The apartments are a mid-20th century complex of nine two- and three-story International-style brick buildings. Constructed between 1947 and 1949, the character-defining features of the rectangular buildings include flat roofs, steel-frame casement windows, and ceramic tile and glass block geometric door surrounds. Concrete foundations support clay tiles that are concealed by a brick veneer set in five-course American Bond, and a course of stretcher brick set vertically runs along each building above the top story windows. Decorative elements are minimal and functional. They are found in the varying brick color and in the color and use of ceramic tile around, and in the glass block insets above, the entrances. The entry doors are announced by ceramic tiles in turquoise or red for the two-story units, and in the three-story buildings, cream-colored tiles, with a central square of red or turquoise are used. Functional metal door pulls echoing the linearity of the buildings are used on all entrances.

The apartments are located within the Briarcliff Subdivision of Property in Land Lot 1 that was mapped out for residential lots in an August 1945 survey conducted by Engineer Gordon Nalley. The apartments were constructed on parcels one, two and three of this plat and front Chalmette Drive, Briarcliff Road, and Normandy Drive. Since their completion in 1949, they have been in continuous residential use and contain 85 apartments. The apartments were incorporated as condominiums in 1979. They were developed at one time as a single complex and retain their original appearance and configuration today with the exception of individual storage units incorporated into the basement garages of buildings A, B, and F.

The buildings (labeled A-H and K on site plan) are located on approximately six acres of the thirty-six-acre Briarcliff Subdivision of Property. Historical and current boundaries remain the same. Briarcliff

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Road forms the eastern boundary and Land Lot 55 the northernmost boundary for both the subdivision and the apartment complex. Chalmette Drive creates the southern boundary for the complex and is intersected by Normandy Drive. Three of the units, buildings G, H, and K (photographs 14, 21, and 23, respectively), are within the northern section of the property and are separated from the other structures by Normandy Drive and were veneered in buff-colored brick. The remaining six buildings were veneered in red brick. Over the entire property, six of the buildings are oriented toward the street. In contrast to this, the front facades of three buildings are placed perpendicular to the street.

A fence-enclosed pool (photograph 8) is centrally located within the complex. The date of the pool is unknown, although it existed prior to 1979 when the buildings were converted to condominiums, and a survey of the property was conducted. Advertisements listing numerous amenities when the buildings initially opened failed to mention a pool, thereby giving the indication that it was a later addition.

There are two building designs, one for the six two-story buildings (as illustrated by attached floor plans for building A) and one for the three three-story buildings (as illustrated by attached floor plans for building C). Exterior variations occur within the two designs in the placement of windows, the addition of porches, the colors of the brick veneer, and the ceramic tiles that surround all doorways. These materials and elements are alternately used to give each of the nine buildings a slightly distinctive yet unified appearance.

On the interior, four floor plans are featured. The two-story buildings contain units with one or two bedrooms and a porch. The two bedroom units comprise the end units of the building and the one-bedroom units are located in the middle of the buildings. The three-story buildings contain two-bedroom units on the first floor and two-bedroom townhouses occupy the second and third floors. Three of the buildings each have an additional lower level that serves as garage and storage space (photograph 13).

The six two-story units (buildings A, B-photograph 1, E-photograph 11, F, H-photograph 21, K-photograph 23) are approximately 134 feet by 28 feet. Front elevations are distinguished foremost by brick porches (photographs 2, 11, 22, and 23), approximately eight feet by four feet located on each side of the front entrances. Ceramic tile surrounds the doorways and six glass blocks and two vents are above the entrance doors (photographs 1 and 22) to light and air the interior stairway. There are two front entrances to each building. Each entrance accesses four flats, two two-bedroom and two one-bedroom, thereby accommodating eight apartments within each building that range in size from about 760 square feet to 924 square feet. The front doors to individual apartments lead into a combined living room/dining room, with a kitchen opening off the dining room. Within each kitchen is a door leading to the rear exit of the building. A hallway beside the living room/dining room leads to the bedroom(s) and bathroom. Plaster walls and unadorned window ledges continue the functional concept of the exterior within all the apartments. On buildings that are not adjusted to sloping terrain the rear facades are punctured by casement windows of varying sizes and two exit doors. Buildings A, G, and F are built into sloping land that creates an additional level that serves as garage and storage space.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The basic unit of the three-story building is illustrated by building D (photograph 9) and measures approximately 76 feet by 32 feet. In the two other three-story buildings, buildings C and G (photographs 3 and 14, respectively), the dimensions and features of building D are repeated to combine two and three of the basic units together, respectively, into a stepped plan. In this stepped plan, the adjoining unit is constructed 12 feet forward, giving each unit a common wall of 20 feet. This design element avoids the monotony of one long unbroken facade and creates additional corners to maximize corner window placement (photographs 4, 5, 9, 15, and 16), and consequently light, within the apartments. This plan also offers variety and dimension in the buildings' physical orientation in the landscape, to adjoining roads, and to the other structures within the complex. The basic unit contains six apartments accessed by two front entrances. Each front entrance opens to a ground level flat and stairway leading to the two town houses. The latter occupy the second and third floors and are entered on each side of the central stairway. In the rear of each basic unit, two porches with flat roofs contain two doors that lead to the kitchen entrance of each apartment. Large and small casement windows also punctuate the rear facade. The front door to the first floor flat leads into the combined living room/dining room, with the kitchen opening off the dining room. A hallway between the living room/dining room leads to bathroom and the two bedrooms. The town houses have a similar living room/dining room combination (photographs 18 and 19) with a separate kitchen. A stairway with a steel pipe handrail rises off the living room to the third floor where the bathroom is located at the top of the stairs and two bedrooms (photograph 20).

The buildings are on gently sloping land and are buffered from the streets with grass lawns and shaded by large mature trees. Concrete sidewalks interconnect each of the buildings and the centrally located swimming pool.

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
Community Planning and Development
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance:

1947-1949

Significant Dates:

1947-1949-Dates of construction

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments are a collection of nine historic buildings developed and constructed at one time that have remained in continuous residential use since their completion in 1949. The complex is significant in the area of architecture as a very early excellent example of high-style International style architecture used in residential construction in Atlanta, Georgia. Character-defining features of the style include flat roofs, steel casement windows, and flat, unornamented wall surfaces. The Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments mark a significant shift from pre-World War II residential construction, departing from the use of traditional styles and materials to embrace modern concepts of living that emphasized light airy spaces, fire-resistant and soundproof construction, and an ease and comfort in living that went so far as to incorporate societal needs in the addition of facilities for children. The amenities listed were much more extensive than those in advertisements running concurrently for comparatively priced apartments. This suggests the Briarcliff Normandy was unique in offering more than simply a place to live. Rather, it represented a modern lifestyle that would accommodate working parents and professionals who wanted the convenience of an apartment with the safety, comfort and feel of a home.

The International Style, as it was named by Phillip Johnson and Henry Russell-Hitchcock, was developed by architects in Europe in the first half of the 20th century who believed that people's needs were the same everywhere and that their needs could be served by a single architecture. The basis of the International Style was its universality—its lack of spatial and temporal references.

In the years before World War II, German modernists immigrated to the United States. Walter Gropius arrived in Massachusetts in 1937 to become Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Mies arrived in 1937 and was appointed director of the Architecture Department at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. These architects brought with them their mature philosophies and in turn gave prestige to the International Style in America. Through the 1950s and 1960s, the International Style came to represent the confidence, enthusiasm, and optimism of the post-war building boom.

International Style buildings do not include references to past architectural styles or ornament of any kind. Instead, they celebrate the universal qualities of architecture, such as form, massing, and materials. The popularity of the International Style waned in the 1970s, but many of the economical construction techniques developed as part of the style remain in use today.

In the United States, the International Style was largely a post-World War II phenomenon. This is especially true for Southern states, such as Georgia, which remained devoted to classicism well into the 1950s. Rich's Department Store the Homes and Crystal Bridge (no longer extant), designed by Toombs and Creighton in 1946, is considered the first major International Style building in Georgia. Its Forsyth Street façade, a glass curtain wall, was characteristic of the International Style and influenced other architects in Georgia. The Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta at the middle of the 20th century was training a generation of modern architects, such as Harold Bush Brown, who reshaped the Tech campus in the International Style and later designed modern buildings throughout the South.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Very early examples of the use of the International style of architecture used in residential construction were Techwood Homes and University Homes (both no longer extant), both constructed in 1935. These government housing complexes were architect-designed, Techwood Homes by Burge and Stevens and University Homes by Edwards and Sayward, contained multiple buildings, incorporated open space into the overall plan, and were built in a more modern style than the earlier garden apartments.

Peachtree Hills Apartments, designed in 1938 by Burge and Stevens, is one of the earliest examples of an International-style apartment complex in Atlanta. The complex is made up of several buildings and incorporates open space and parking into the overall plan. These characteristics became defining features of modern apartment complexes in the mid-20th century. The Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments are an early example of the departure from the garden apartment trend of the 1910s and 1920s. This type of construction represents a new, large-scale development in housing in Georgia in response to the single-family, middle-class housing shortage that occurred after World War II. Characteristics of this type of large-scale development include an overall site plan, integral landscaping, three or more buildings, automobile-oriented with accommodation for pedestrian traffic, and located on the edge of an established community.

The Drayton Arms Apartments in Savannah, designed in 1951, is another early International Style building. The 12-story apartment block is distinguished by horizontal bands of alternating stucco and ribbon windows of blue-green-tinted solex glass that tempered sun and glare. The steel frame permitted unsupported corners and, typical of International Style buildings, it utilizes a simple geometric form without references to past historical styles.

By the late 1950s, International Style buildings had become more common in Georgia, both in major urban centers and in small towns in rural counties. Many builders embraced the style for its economical use of modern materials, simple massing, and lack of ornament but neglected important lessons advocated by the masters of the Modern Movement, such as craftsmanship, proportion, purity of form, and context.

The Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments are also significant in the area of community planning and development and landscape architecture for their association with the construction of apartment buildings in Atlanta in the mid-20th century. Apartment construction in Atlanta in the early part of the 20th century consisted of the construction of garden apartments. Characteristics of the garden apartment include two- to three-story height, free-standing buildings, an enclosed courtyard or garden, separate apartment entrances, and parking at the rear of the building. These apartment complexes were usually made up of a small number of buildings constructed in revival styles popular at the time. These apartments were also usually built on an existing trolley line to accommodate tenants transportation needs.

National Register Criteria

The Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as a planned apartment

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

complex constructed at one time on the edge of a suburban Atlanta neighborhood and as part of the post-World War II housing shortage and subsequent construction boom. The apartment complex is also eligible for listing under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture as an early example of the use of the International style of architecture used in an apartment complex with integral landscaping.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments begins in 1947 and ends in 1949, the years in which the apartment buildings were constructed.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The nine buildings that make up the Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments are the contributing buildings on the nominated property. The noncontributing structure on the property is the nonhistoric swimming pool.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by Martha Teall, February, 2001. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments are located on the western boundary of the Druid Hills Historic District, a well-preserved residential neighborhood conceived by Joel Hurt and created between 1890 and 1930 in northeast Atlanta. In 1893, initial designs for the city's second major suburban development were drawn by nationally renowned landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., who envisioned incorporating picturesque contours within the natural terrain and integrating structures and roads around the existing countryside of gently rolling hills for a more scenic effect. Although Olmsted did not live to see the suburb completed, amendments to his designs nonetheless retained the integral concepts of his sole work in Atlanta. Notable architects, including, Henry Hornbostel, Walter T. Downing and the firm of Hentz, Reid, and Adler, built single-family houses and apartments in a variety of traditional styles using typical materials of brick, tile, slate, half-timber, weatherboard and shingle, reflecting largely Georgian, Tudor, Jacobean, and Italian Renaissance influences. In contrast, Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments, named for their location at the intersection of Briarcliff Road and Normandy Drive, are within a development planned fifty years later. Designed in the immediate post-World War II era, the apartments break decisively in materials and styles with earlier houses planned in this neighborhood.

The 36 acres comprising this development were originally part of the property owned by Coca-Cola magnate Asa Candler who purchased it from Hurt at the turn of the twentieth century. In August,

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

1945, the Briarcliff Subdivision of Property, on which the Briarcliff Normandy Apartments are located, was plotted by Gordon Nalley and signaled the beginning of the post-World War II construction boom in Atlanta. Later that month, Guy Rutland, who developed the 50-foot roads within the subdivision, sold parcels one through six to Solloway Contracting Company, Inc., for \$28,000. In the deed, these parcels were exempt from the building restrictions accompanying the sale of the remaining acres designated for single-family homes wherein approval of designs was one of the many stipulations. Within two years, Solloway Contracting Company developed parcels four and five into the Moderne streamlined cooperative apartments, Briar Hills, designed by Cuttino, Howard and Ellis. By 1947, construction costs were so inflated that many building projects were delayed. As a result of this economic environment, Solloway Contracting Company elected not to develop the approximately six acres included in parcels one, two and three and sold this northern section at a substantial profit in August, 1947 to Ray-Jean, Incorporated, for \$25,000. While Ray-Jean, Inc., was noted in the deed as a Fulton County corporation, neither the president, Bernard Greenbaum, nor the company, were listed in the City Directories as living or doing business in Atlanta during this period. Likewise, information regarding the architect and builder remain unknown. In May, 1948, Ray-Jean, Inc., obtained a nine-month loan of \$650,000, presumably to finance construction of the apartment complex. A year later, with construction complete, Ray-Jean refinanced the property into a twenty-year loan in the amount of \$700,000 and listed the nine brick buildings comprising the Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments as collateral.

In April, 1949, advertisements in the classified sections of the Atlanta newspapers announced the buildings were nearing completion and were scheduled to open that month. At this time, a model unit, decorated by Davison's department store, was open to the public. Noting a preference to veterans in applications, the ads sought to lure "discriminating persons" to the "new modern" buildings that offered "the spaciousness of a home with [the] convenience of an apartment." Numerous amenities ensuring physical and emotional comfort were listed and included soundproof walls and ceilings, fire-resistant construction, parquet floors, six foot refrigerators and stoves, tile baths, airy cool bedrooms, semi-air conditioning, laundry facilities, a nursery, playgrounds, and expansive lawns and trees. In addition to emphasizing safety and comfort "in their design for gracious living," Briarcliff-Normandy was an easy ten-minute drive to downtown.

The apartments were not inexpensive and were, in fact, well above the city's average rental rate that fell between \$57.50 and \$67.50. Rents at Briarcliff-Normandy began at \$100 for a one-bedroom unit with a porch and at \$125 for a two-bedroom with a porch. The highest rents were asked for the two bedroom, two floor townhouses that were leased for \$150. Nonetheless, the buildings appeared to be occupied by August when the advertisements no longer ran in the local papers. The 1950 Atlanta City Directory listed residents within all the apartments except for three units. Tenants were a mixture of married and single, white, middle class men and women, with common occupations being managers of clothing stores, bookkeepers, contractors and salesmen. In addition, on either end of this professional spectrum, there were two students and a physician and surgeon listed.

9. Major Bibliographic References

"10 New Apartment Projects Planned in Atlanta Area," Atlanta (GA) Journal, April 17, 1949, 15-D.

"Aroma in the Building Trades." The Atlanta (GA) Constitution, August 24, 1947, p. 14-C.

Becker, Dagmar. Garden Apartments in Atlanta: A Typology Study. 1984.

Bush-Brown, Harold. Beaux Arts to Bauhaus and Beyond. New York: Whitney Museum of Design, 1976.

Classified Advertisements, Atlanta (GA) Journal, April 3, 1949, p. 11-D; April 17, 1949 p, 6-D; April 24, 1949, p. 6-D; May 1, 1949, p. 6-D; may 18, 1949, p. 35; May 19, 1949, p. 61; May 8, 1949, p. 9-D; June 22, 1949, p. 43; June 24, 1949, p. 35; June 26, 1949, p. 8-D; July 30, 1949, p. 11; August 6, 1949, p. 11.

Cloues, Richard and Kenneth, H. Thomas, Jr. "Druid Hills." National Register Nomination Form, July 20, 1979. On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Craig, Robert M. "Is Atlanta Losing Its Early Modern Architectural Heritage?" Atlanta History, Spring 1995, pp. 5-20.

Dalia, Tom. Atlanta, Georgia. Telephone interview with Martha Teall, January 31, 2000.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Plat Book 13 (1945), p.107.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 624 (1945) pp. 499-501.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 635 (1945), pp. 419-422.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 703 (1947), pp.137-138.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 713 (1948), p. 417.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 767 (1949), pp. 515 - 519.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Deed Book 4139 (1979), p. 21.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Condominium Plat Book 4 (1979), p. 72.

DeKalb County, Georgia. Superior Court. Condominium File 81 (1979).

Solloway, Warren. Doraville, Georgia. Telephone interview with Martha Teall, February 13, 2000.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 746104 Northing 3741660

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is indicated on the attached map by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the nine apartment buildings that make up the Briarcliff-Normandy Apartment complex and all land historically associated with the development of the complex.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 5, 2003
e-mail holly_anderson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Martha Teall
organization
mailing address 604 Tuxworth Circle
city or town Decatur **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404)929-6584
e-mail

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Steven M. DuPouy, President
organization (if applicable) Briarcliff-Normandy Homeowners Association
mailing address 6085 Barfield Road, Suite 204
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30328
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments
City or Vicinity: Atlanta
County: DeKalb
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: May, 2002

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 23

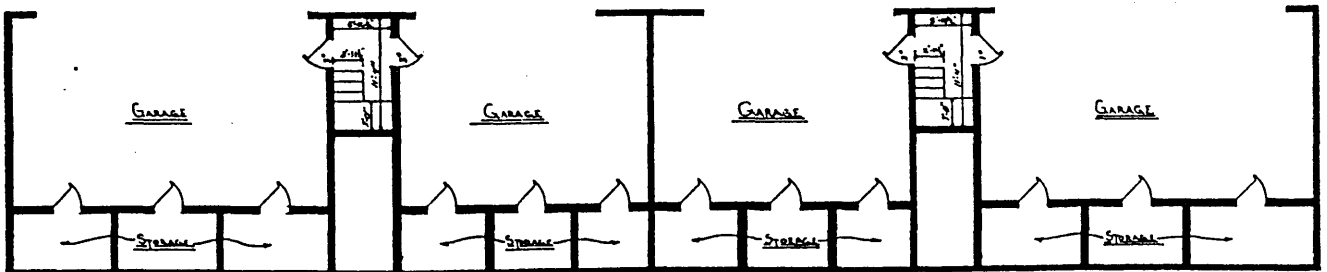
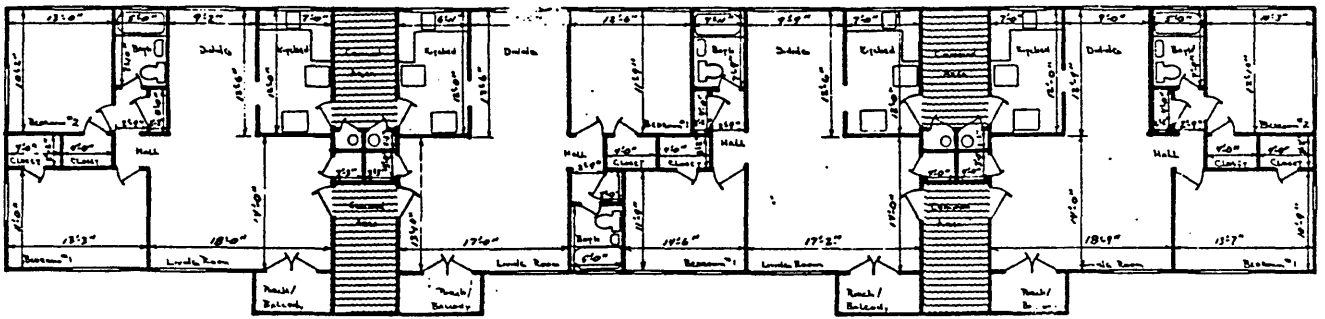
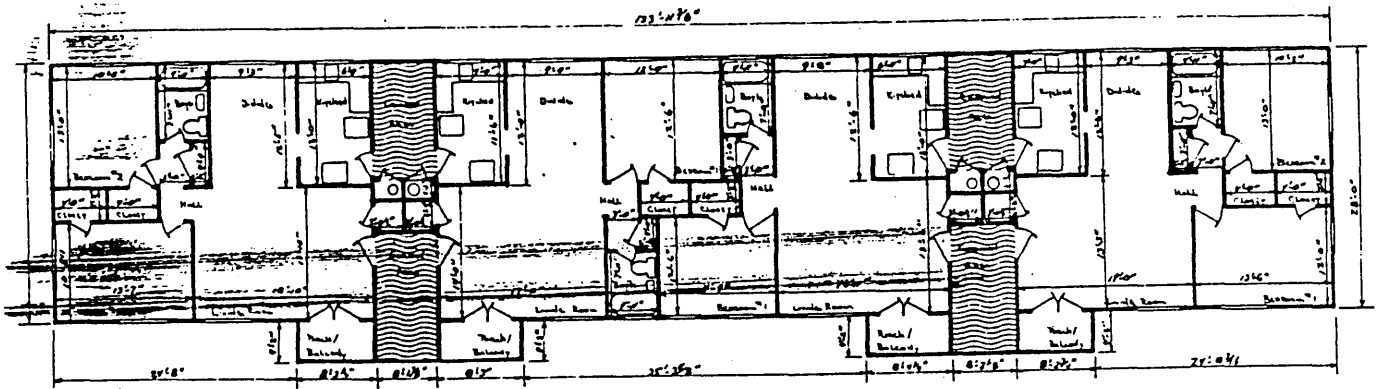
1. Building B, front (south) façade, entrance detail; photographer facing northeast.
2. Building B, front façade; photographer facing northwest.
3. Building C, front (east) façade and north façade; photographer facing southwest.
4. Building C, northeast corner window detail; photographer facing southwest.
5. Building C, front façade, entrance detail; photographer facing southwest.
6. Building C, rear (west) façade, entrance detail; photographer facing northeast.
7. Building C, rear façade, entrance detail; photographer facing east.
8. Pool, buildings C and D; photographer facing northeast.
9. Building D, northeast corner window detail; photographer facing southwest.
10. Building D, rear (south) façade; photographer facing north.
11. Building E, front (west) façade, porch detail; photographer facing north.
12. Buildings E (at right) and F (at left); photographer facing north.
13. Building F, rear (west) façade, garage detail; photographer facing northeast.
14. Building G, front (east) façade; photographer facing northwest.
15. Building G, front façade, entrance detail; photographer facing west.
16. Building G, front façade, corner window detail; photographer facing southwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

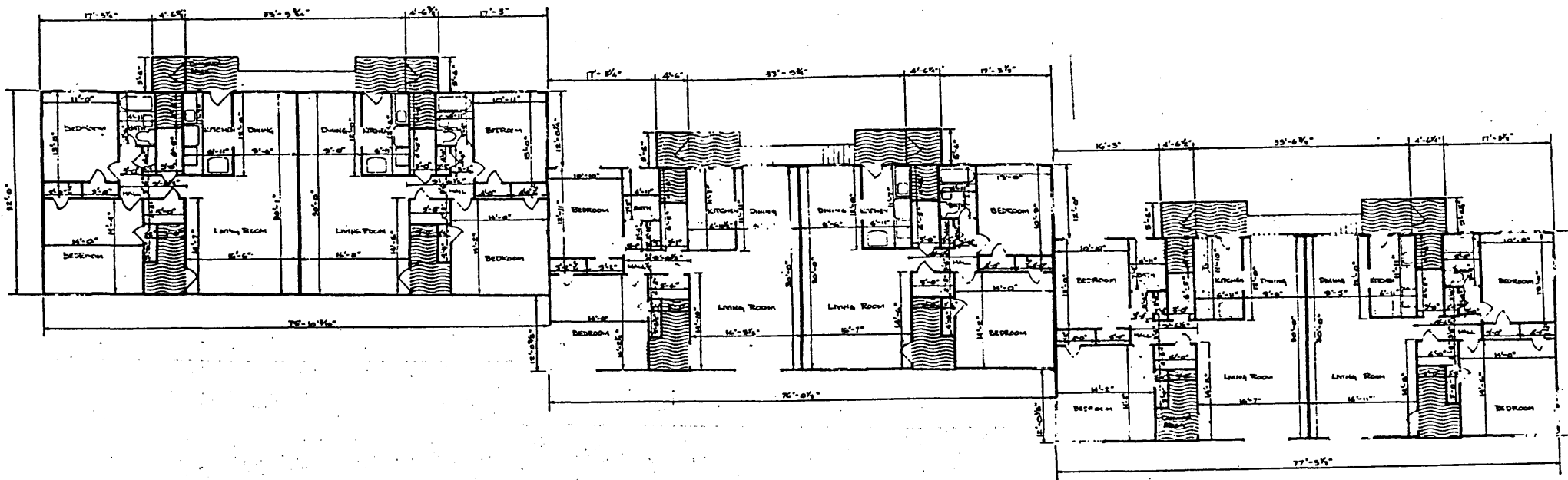
Photographs

17. Building G, interior, first floor, stairwell; photographer facing west.
18. Building G, interior, second floor; photographer facing west.
19. Building G, interior, second floor; photographer facing east.
20. Building G, interior, third floor; photographer facing northwest.
21. Building H, front (south) façade; photographer facing northeast.
22. Building H, front façade, entrance detail; photographer facing north.
23. Building K, front (west) façade, porch detail; photographer facing northeast.

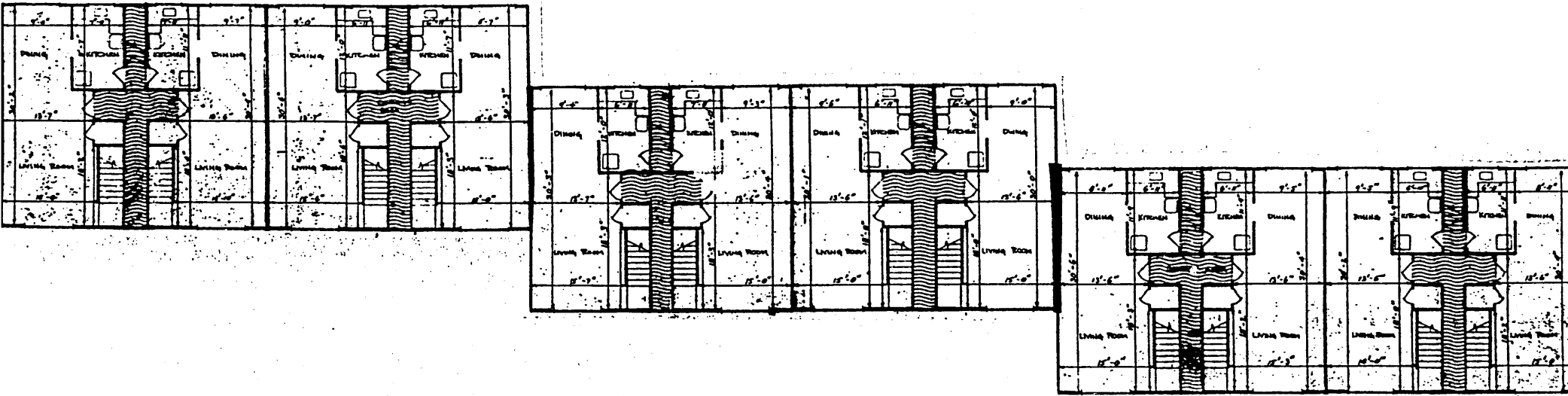
(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



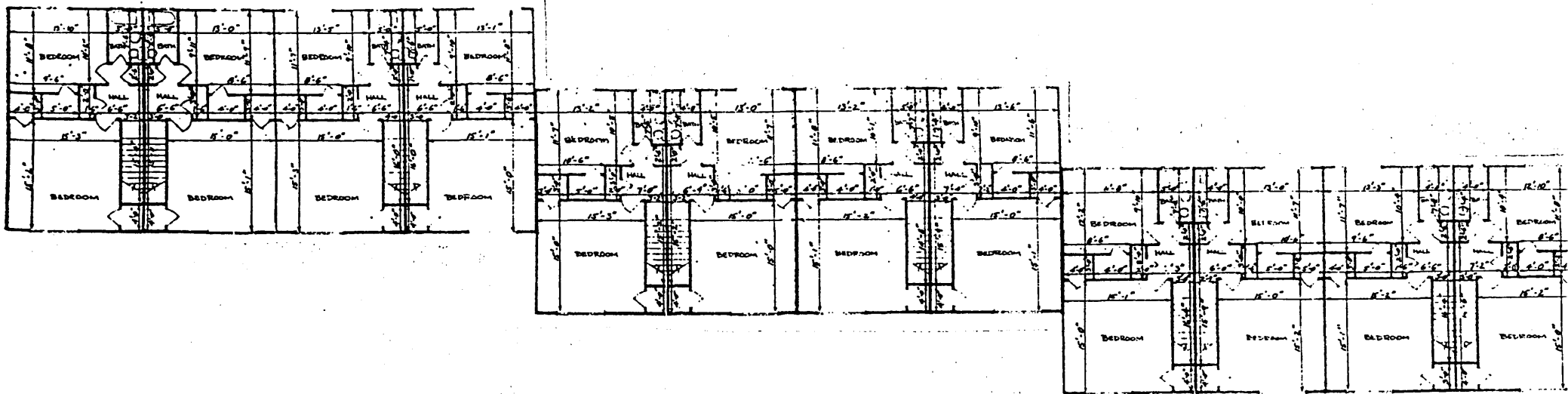
Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments
 DeKalb County, Georgia
 Building A
 Floor Plans-First and Second Floors and Garages
 (Top to Bottom)
 Scale: Not to scale
 North: ↑



Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments
 DeKalb County, Georgia
 Building C
 Floor Plan-First Floor
 Scale: Not to scale
 North: ↗



Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments
DeKalb County, Georgia
Building C
Floor Plan-Second Floor
Scale: Not to scale
North: ↗



Briarcliff-Normandy Apartments
DeKalb County, Georgia
Building C
Floor Plan-Third Floor
Scale: Not to scale
North: ↗