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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Ponce de Leon Terrace-Ponce de Leon Heights-Clairmont Estates Historic District

other names/site number West Clairemont

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Clairemont Avenue, Scott Boulevard, Ponce de Leon Place and Ponce de Leon Avenue/Nelson Ferry Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Decatur ☐ vicinity

state Georgia code ____ county DeKalb code 089 zip code 30030

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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** X **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date 16 MAY 2014

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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 Date of Action 7/2/14

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
411	146	buildings
0	3	sites
1	2	structures
0	0	objects
412	151	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman, Prairie School

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE
walls: BRICK
STONE
WOOD
roof: ASPHALT
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ponce de Leon Terrace-Ponce de Leon Heights-Clairmont Estates Historic District is a 190-acre residential neighborhood located northwest of downtown Decatur. The neighborhood is made up of several sections that were platted at different times. Streets are laid out in a grid pattern in some areas, while others follow the natural topography. Most of the houses in the district date from the early through the mid-20th century. A house at 631 Clairemont Avenue predates the neighborhood. The oldest parts of the district are located just north of Ponce de Leon Avenue. Most of the houses were built between 1910 and 1940. The scale and style of the houses reflect the early 20th-century movement toward period revival styles such as the English Vernacular Revival, Colonial Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival. Other styles include the Craftsman and the Prairie style. House types in the district include side-gabled cottage, Queen Anne cottage, pyramid cottage, bungalow, American Small House, English cottage, American foursquare, Georgian cottage, split-level, Georgian house, and ranch house. Generally, houses are situated on narrow lots with a uniform setback, informal yards, sidewalks, and street trees. Driveways tend to be narrow and lead to single-car garages. Community landmark buildings include three churches on Clairemont Avenue. The district retains its integrity through its layout and its historic houses that are common to Georgia as identified in the statewide context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings.*

Narrative Description

The following narrative description was prepared by Christy Atkins, Tiara Banks, Rachel Barnhart, Rachel Bragg, Sam Carter, Xiaomeng Chi, Courtney Collins, Trey Crump, Adam Davis, Cynthia McKinney, Amber Rhea, Mallory Rich, George Rounds, Maggie Smith, Katie Sobeck, Brian Sosebee, Julianne Steger, graduate students at Georgia State University and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. The May 6, 2013 "Decatur Northwest Historic District" Historic District Information Form is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Ponce de Leon Terrace-Ponce de Leon Heights-Clairmont Estates Historic District covers approximately 190 acres of residential development. The district is located northwest of downtown Decatur in DeKalb County, Georgia, about six miles east of downtown Atlanta, the state capital. The neighborhood is made up of several sections that were platted at different times beginning in 1910. The district retains its integrity through its layout and its historic houses as identified in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings,* a statewide context. The street layout took an overall gridiron form early in its development, as illustrated in the subdivision plats of Ponce de Leon Terrace. Later development conformed to the natural contours of the land to include curvilinear streets, rather than the gridiron plan. The entire system of roadways retains its historic integrity and is counted as one contributing structure.

Although much of the district was subdivided in the first half of the 20th century, house construction did not take place *en masse*. Residential construction took place in a piecemeal fashion; the result was varied placement of the popular house types and styles in each subdivision. Ponce de Leon Terrace, which conforms to the early gridiron pattern of streets commonly used in most cities in Georgia, includes many popular house types of the early 20th century, but also contains a variety of other house types such as ranch houses and American Small Houses, which were constructed 30 to 40 years after the neighborhood was platted. The Ponce de Leon Heights subdivision (1913) demonstrates the trend of curvilinear street design that emerged in the early 20th century as an alternative to the gridiron pattern of development. Many house types popular during the mid-20th century, such as English cottages and American Small Houses, are in this area. The Clairmont Estates subdivision (1939 and 1948) is comprised of curvilinear streets and house types popular at the time of its development. This distribution of streets and house types remains largely intact.

The development of the district began during a period of transition in thinking about the planning of residential communities. Early residential developments in the 19th century were undertaken as speculative ventures, and developers favored gridiron streets in order to maximize the land use and profitability. As the 19th century moved into the 20th century, these street patterns were roundly criticized for the "uniformity of housing, lack of fresh air and sunlight afforded

by their narrow lots, the lack of adequate recreational space, and the speculative nature of home building they fostered."[1] As a result, residential developments began to utilize curvilinear streets, as can be found in the Ponce de Leon Heights and Clairmont Estates subdivisions.

Early development occurred along the road presently known as Clairemont Avenue. Following a curvilinear course along the district's northeast boundary, Clairemont Avenue is lined with residential lots varying of varying sizes. Lots in this area are larger than those found in other parts of the district. Moreover, lots are larger on the north side of the road than on the south side. Residential lots fronting Clairemont Avenue are oriented with the narrow side fronting the street. Development along Clairemont Avenue predates the district, although only one house remains extant from that period. As a result, a variety of house styles and types are represented along this major transportation corridor.

The oldest platted residential developments in the district occurred along Ponce de Leon Place and Beaumont Avenue on what was the former Everhart home and property. Initial platting and sale of lots occurred in 1910. Extending west and then south from Clairemont Avenue, Ponce de Leon Place runs curvilinear before straightening at its intersection with Oakland Street and is lined with early house types, primarily bungalows.

Adjacent to the former Everhart property is the first Ponce de Leon Terrace plat along Wilton Drive. In 1922 this property, owned by S.H. Allen, was resubdivided and described as "the Estes and (part of) Everhart Ponce de Leon Subdivision."

The second Ponce de Leon Terrace subdivision on Ponce de Leon Place, Montgomery Street, Fairview Avenue, and Oakland Street was platted in 1913. As a result of the subdivision's location on a hillside, lots are oriented in a cross-sloped manner, and the building footprints run across the contours of the topography. Lots are primarily rectangular in shape, reflecting the rectilinear layout of the streets. As one of the earliest developments within the district, this subdivision consists primarily of bungalows with examples of Georgian as well as American Foursquare houses. As a result of the piecemeal nature of development that occurred throughout the 20th century, other later types of houses such as American Small houses, ranch houses, and English cottages are represented intermittently throughout.

Ponce de Leon Heights, located between Nelson Ferry Road and Coventry Road, was platted in 1913. Much like Clairemont Avenue and the Ponce de Leon Terrace subdivisions, Ponce de Leon Heights, although platted early, continued to be developed throughout the first half of the 20th century and includes several popular house types. Located on a hill that slopes down in a northerly direction towards Peavine Creek, the area consists of ten residential blocks defined by curvilinear streets that follow the contours of the terrain.

Platted in 1939, Clairmont Estates is comprised of Vidal Boulevard, Lamont Drive, and the south side of Garden Lane. In 1948, the northern side of Garden Lane (then called Clairmont Drive) was subdivided. Streets in these two developments descend from a high point at Clairemont Avenue in a southwesterly direction toward Peavine Creek before ascending towards their intersection with Scott Boulevard. Streets are generally curvilinear, although there are long straightaway sections, particularly along Garden Lane.

Buildings within the district are generally oriented with the primary façade facing the street. The exceptions to this orientation are the houses located on corner lots. These houses are occasionally positioned diagonally on their respective lots to front the corner, especially along Clairemont Avenue.

All residential lots within the district are deeper than they are wide. Thus, most house types within the district – with the exception of the American Small Houses, English cottages, ranch houses, and some bungalows – are deeper than they are wide. The houses cover the majority of the width of the parcel, leaving small distances between houses on either side. In these spaces, the majority of the houses have a driveway. Many of the houses have had additions on the back and now cover more of the deeper lots. The majority of houses that are wider than they are deep are within the Clairmont Estates subdivision (1939), which consists of predominately American Small Houses and English cottages.

The district is characterized by rolling hills with some old streambeds. Due to the cross-slope orientation of building footprints, several properties have incorporated basements or garage spaces that are entirely below-grade on one side of the house such as 173 Garden Lane (photograph 17) and 163 Garden Lane (photograph 18). There are several

[1] Ames, David L., and Linda Flint McClelland. "Historic Residential Suburbs." *National Park Service*. Last modified September 2002. <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/>.

properties with freestanding single-car garages, and a few with two-car garages, such as 180 Garden Lane. Most of the driveways throughout the district are narrow, single-car driveways to the left or right of the house.

The houses along Clairemont Avenue, due to the high amount of traffic, have adapted by placing parking surfaces behind the homes or by having curved driveways that cut across the front yard to prevent the need to back out of the driveway into heavy traffic. Many of the wider driveways and yards in the district are the result of the slow absorption by adjacent owners of the numerous alleys that were part of the initial development of the subdivisions, especially in Ponce de Leon Terrace.

After World War II, the housing industry grew exponentially throughout the country, but the district saw only a handful of houses built during these years because it was already built out. Over the past few decades, some houses in the district have fallen victim to the trend of tearing down older houses to construct larger ones of a more contemporary design that take up much of the small lots.

The houses in the district represent a wide range of popular early-to-mid 20th-century architectural types and styles. As documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a house "type" refers to the overall form (the outline or "envelope") of the main or original part of the house and the general layout of the interior rooms. This includes the floor plan and the height. In contrast, a "style" relates primarily to the external ornament or decoration of a house and also to the aesthetic qualities of its overall form. Houses belonging to the same type may exhibit different styles, and the same architectural style may appear on different house types.

The house types that can be found in the district are as follows:

The side-gabled cottage was popular in Georgia between 1895 and 1930. The majority of the side-gabled cottages in the district were built in the 1920s. As seen at 128 Wilton Drive, constructed in the 1920s, these houses have a central entryway with a hall-parlor plan. There are not many examples of side-gabled cottages in the district, but most of the ones that are present are located along Wilton Drive, Ponce de Leon Place, and the southern and southeastern sides of Lamont Boulevard.

The bungalow is the most common house type in the older sections of the district. Bungalows are easily identified by their low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs, as seen at 517 Clairemont Avenue (photograph 32) and 524 Clairemont Avenue. Although bungalows are located throughout the entire district, most are found in the older sections. For the most part, these bungalows are of wood-frame construction with wood siding. The front porches consist of wood, square, tapered columns that sit on masonry (usually brick) piers.

There are four subtypes of the bungalow type based on roof forms and roof orientation: front-gabled, side-gabled, hipped, and cross-gabled. All four of these subtypes are represented in the district.

The **front-gabled bungalow** is one of the more common bungalow subtypes. The main characteristic of this subtype is its porch configuration. Porches, which may either be full or partial width, are almost evenly divided between those sheltered beneath the main roof and those with separate, extended roofs (photographs 25 and 32).

Much like the front-gabled bungalows, the **side-gabled bungalow** is one of the more common subtypes. These are typically one-and-a-half stories with centered dormers. A good example of a side-gabled bungalow can be found at 418 Ponce de Leon Place (photograph 4, left).

Cross-gabled bungalows are not as common as the front-gabled and side-gabled bungalows. These consist of a front-gabled porch that connects to a side-gabled main mass. The juncture between the porch and the house creates the cross gable, as seen at 142 Wilton Drive.

The least common bungalow subtype is the **hipped roof bungalow**. Despite this being the least common subtype of bungalow, there are quite a few examples in the district such as 119 Fairview Avenue.

The English cottage is one- to one-and-a-half stories tall with a distinctive shallow, cross-gabled massing, and heavy chimney on the front façade. The English cottages in the district, much like the bungalows, are clustered in the older sections of the district. Examples can be seen at 156 Coventry Road, 244 Lamont Drive, 135 Coventry Road, and 127 Coventry Drive.

The American foursquare was popular around the same time as the bungalow and the English cottage, but for not nearly as long, as evidenced by the few examples available. This two-story house type consists of a four-room plan resulting in a square structure. The entrance is not centrally located, as shown in the example at 530 Clairemont Avenue. Another example of an American foursquare house is at 320 Ponce de Leon Place.

The Georgian house is two stories with a central hall and staircase. On each side of the hall are rooms: two in the front and two in the back, making the shape of the plan square. The roof is typically hipped, as seen at 176 Garden Lane, or gabled, as seen at 164 Garden Lane. The Georgian houses in the district were built between 1900 and 1930 (photograph 19 and 38).

The American Small House abounded from the period marked by the Great Depression to just after World War II. These compact houses have four to six rooms, are 900-1,500 square feet in size, and can be one to one-and-a-half stories. They have minimal ornamentation and usually have a central entrance. The American Small house is usually constructed with a moderately pitched gabled roof and narrow eaves. There are a number of this type of house in the district.

The ranch house became popular during the mid-20th century. These houses are easily distinguishable by their long, linear shape, with the wider part of the house facing the street, as seen at 213 Oakland Street and 205 Oakland Street (photograph 6). These houses tend to have deeper setbacks than earlier houses. The roof is typically low pitched and hipped, and usually extends over a carport. The fenestration on a ranch house is also unique: there is usually one large picture window on the front façade.

Split-level houses were a multi-story modification of the popular ranch house and gained popularity in the 1950s and 1960s. Split-level houses maintained the design principles of a ranch house: low-pitched roofs, horizontal lines, and overhanging eaves. The difference was that the split-level added a two-story unit intercepted at mid-height by a one-story wing to create three floor levels of living space. Split-level houses almost always included a garage. The only example of a split-level house in the district is at 448 Clairemont Avenue.

There are a few examples of **apartment buildings** in the district, all built between 1931 and 1962. They range between two and three stories with minimal ornamentation. These buildings can be found at 423 Clairemont Avenue (photograph 2), 449 Clairemont Avenue, 116 Northern Avenue (photograph 28), and 127-129 Northern Avenue (photograph 27). The Mount Vernon Apartments at 423 Clairemont Avenue were built in 1931. Mid-century apartment buildings are located on Northern Avenue. Both complexes are brick, but the 1948 complex at 127-129 has Colonial Revival details, while the complex across the street at 116 Northern Avenue, built in 1954, leans towards the stripped classical style. The 1962 apartment complex at 449 Clairemont Avenue also was built with minimal stylistic details.

The common house styles found in the district are:

The Colonial Revival style was common in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1940s and beyond. The centrally located main entrance often has a pediment held up by pilasters or columns. A broken pediment is a common detail, as are fanlights and sidelights around the front door. Another prominent feature of Colonial Revival houses is the cornice ornamentation, which usually consists of classically detailed dentils and modillions. Dormers within the side-gabled or hipped roof are common. The windows consist of nine-over-nine or six-over-six double-hung windows. Examples of this style include 180 Garden Lane, 176 Garden Lane, and 634 Clairemont Avenue. Many later houses may only contain elements of the style, such as the ranch house at 125 Garden Lane (photograph 20).

The Dutch Colonial Revival style was common in Georgia during the 1920s and 1930s. A distinctive architectural feature is the gambrel roof. Shed dormers or single dormers are commonly found on the front façade. Examples of this style are at 540 Clairemont Avenue, 212 Coventry Road, and 208 Coventry Road.

The English Vernacular Revival style was popular in Georgia during the 1920s and 1930s and is often associated with the English cottage house type. This style borrowed design ideas from medieval England and was based on English country and vernacular houses. Prominent characteristics include asymmetry, masonry construction, steeply pitched gabled roofs, and decorative half-timbering in the gables. Excellent examples of this style are located at 135 Coventry Road, 205 Lamont Drive, 511 Ponce de Leon Place, 515 Ponce de Leon Place, and 135 Vidal Boulevard (photograph 36).

The Craftsman style is usually associated with the bungalow house type. The majority of the bungalows located within the district are of the Craftsman style as seen at 338 Ponce de Leon Place and 136 Wilton Drive. This style was the most popular house style in Georgia during the early 20th century. The deep-set front porches and decorative beams or braces added under gables are key characteristics of the Craftsman style (photograph 32).

Uncommon in Georgia, a few **Prairie style** houses are found within the district. The Prairie style is defined by its emphasis on horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, and expression of structure. A good example of the style is at 229 Wilton Drive.

Community Landmark Buildings

Lutheran Church of the Messiah
The Lutheran Church of the Messiah located at the corner of Clairemont and Erie avenues, consists of three interconnected buildings (counted as one building): the cross-shaped sanctuary building, an adjoining one-story building, and a larger education building. Constructed in the Gothic Revival style in 1950, the church features rusticated ashlar stone in random courses. A steeply pitched gabled roof, Gothic arched double doors, and rectangular casement windows with diamond-shaped lights are other prominent features of the church sanctuary building. A house on the property was demolished in 1958 to make way for an education building later that year. The education building also has rusticated ashlar stone (photographs 30 and 31).

First Baptist Church of Decatur
Comprising approximately 12 acres, the First Baptist Church of Decatur property is the largest parcel within the district. Located at 308 Clairemont Avenue, the church was built in 1951 in the Neoclassical Revival style and designed by the noted Atlanta architectural firm of Ivey and Crook. Ivey and Crook designed approximately 600 buildings between 1923 and 1967 and specialized in residences, churches, and schools.[2] The church's main façade, which faces east onto Clairemont Avenue, features a columned triangular portico and prominent steeple, which was an architectural hallmark of Ivey and Crook that was inspired by James Gibbs' 1724 church, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in London. The main church building is comprised of a sanctuary flanked to the north and south by three-story wings. A four-story education building, completed in 1959, sits behind the sanctuary and is connected to it by a two-story wing. These buildings feature red brick in a five-course running bond. Limestone is used for various architectural details on the building, such as the quoins around the entrance doors on the east façade, the corners of the sanctuary building and the steeple tower, and the broken pediment above the entrance doors. The portico at the sanctuary entrance is ornamented with dentils and an oculus window framed by molded Neoclassical Revival detailing. Two smooth pilasters frame three sets of double doors and three arched windows below the portico. The four unfluted columns under the portico are topped with carved acanthus leaves. The property also contains paved surface parking, a three-story covered parking deck (noncontributing structure) to the south of the church, the Christian Activities Center (noncontributing building) to the west of the education building, a baseball field (noncontributing site), a covered picnic shelter (noncontributing structure), and a playground (noncontributing site). Mature oak and magnolia trees line the property along Clairemont Avenue.

First Church of Christ, Scientist
The First Church of Christ, Scientist building at 446 Clairemont Avenue was constructed in 1963 by Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild, and Pascal (FABRAP). The First Church of Christ, Scientist was their first church design after the company formed in 1958. The building, designed, is a long, low, one-story building comprised of a Sunday school and childcare center, a reading room, and the sanctuary. A covered walkway runs through the center of the two parts of the building, which faces east onto Clairemont Avenue. The most prominent architectural feature of the building is its geometric stained-glass sanctuary panels. The long and low pitch of the church's main gable is topped by a secondary and more steeply pitched decorative gable. Beige brick in a running bond pattern is used on the building and as fencing around a private garden.

Landscape

There are sidewalks on both sides of streets in the district, most of which have planting strips (photograph 7). The district's streets originally all had granite curbing, although as repairs and replacements became necessary, poured concrete replaced the original granite. Two small landscaped medians and the sporadic installation of community libraries,

[2] Craig, Robert M. "Ivey and Crook." *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. Georgia Humanities Council, July 30, 2002. <http://www.newgeorgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-565>.

or "take-a-book/leave-a-book" boxes, are distinctive features in the district.

One of the landscaped medians is located at the intersection of Michigan, Superior, and Clairemont avenues, and the other is located at the intersection of Lamont Drive and Vidal Boulevard. The median at the intersection of Lamont Drive and Vidal Boulevard contains several traffic signs, a community library box, a bench, a mature tree, and an iron street sign in a brick planter box. The large brick planter box also contains shrubbery. The other median, located at the intersection of Michigan, Superior, and Clairemont avenues, contains newly planted trees and shrubbery, a bench, and a small open grassy area.

The nature of the terrain within the district necessitates some retaining walls (composed of stacked stone, granite, brick, concrete, or wood) along the outer edges of sidewalks, driveways leading to below-grade garages, and other areas. Some yards have front and side yards fenced in, with wood or metal the common material. Many of the houses have separate garages. Some of these garages have not been extensively modified since their construction in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Others have been updated to accommodate additional vehicles or living space. Some residences feature porte-cocheres over the driveway. Many of the residences, particularly those built beginning in the late 1930s have a concrete driveway and sidewalk that runs from the driveway to the front entrance. Prior to the 1930s, houses more typically have steps or a path to the front entrance directly from the sidewalk for residents walking home from the nearby streetcar or bus stop. Mature shade trees can be found throughout the district and are common in front, side, and back yards as well as in public spaces.

The primary transportation routes include Clairemont Avenue, a heavily travelled thoroughfare connecting Decatur and Chamblee. Originally a Native American route called Shallow Ford Trail, the road has also previously been called Webster Street and Winn Street. The street is a paved four-lane curvilinear road lined with mature hardwood trees. The road runs along a high point, with a relatively flat to slightly hilly topography. Sidewalks are present on both sides of the road, separated with a planting strip. Utility poles with overhead wires run through the entirety of this section.

Scott Boulevard, the western boundary of the district, is another major thoroughfare that carries traffic from Ponce de Leon Avenue on its southwestern end, towards the northeast where it joins with U.S. Highway 29. Similar to Clairemont Avenue, the road is four lanes wide, and lined with mature hardwood trees. Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the road, separated by planting strips. Unlike Clairemont Avenue, the terrain of Scott Boulevard is hilly.

West Ponce de Leon Avenue, formerly called Green Street, forms the southern boundary of the district. The road narrows into two lanes as it approaches downtown Decatur from the west. Concrete sidewalks are present on both sides, separated from the street with planting strips.

The natural terrain in and around the district is characterized by gently rolling hills, naturally occurring small streams, and a heavy presence of mature trees. The easternmost branch of Peavine Creek runs through the district, entering through the southern boundary near the intersection of Nelson Ferry Road, Northern Avenue, and West Ponce de Leon Avenue, and then forming the rear lot lines of properties along Coventry Road. The creek also forms the lots' western property lines where Oakland Street ends. The creek continues to wind to the northwest and cuts under Lamont Drive on its way to Scott Boulevard, approximately halfway between Garden Lane and Westchester Square. Because of the uneven landscape, lots tend to be small and inconsistently shaped. Many residences have stairs leading up to the front porch and utilize retaining walls. Some houses have below-grade garages to accommodate the gently rolling terrain.

The Decatur Toy Park, located between Coventry Road and Northern Avenue encompasses five lots. This park, which is open to the public, contains an area of open green space, an outdoor play structure for children, benches, picnic tables, trees, and paved sidewalks. The First Christian Church of Decatur, which sits just outside the district, owns the park. The park is counted as a noncontributing site.

Noncontributing resources in the district include those resources constructed after the end of the period of significance or those that have been altered from their historic appearance (photographs 5, 15, and 37). Noncontributing resources are noted on the boundary map with an open circle.

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.)

[X] 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.

[X] 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.)

Property is:

[ ] 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

Period of Significance

c.1890-1964

Significant Dates

c.1890 construction of first house
1910 Everhart property platted

1913 Ponce de Leon Terrace platted

1913 Ponce de Leon Heights platted

1939 Clairmont Estates platted

1948 Clairmont Estates Annex platted

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Chapman, James, architect

Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild, and Pascal, architects

Ivey and Crook, architects

Wilburn, Leila Ross, architect

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c.1890 with the date of construction of the first house and ends in 1964, the end of the historic period.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Ponce de Leon Terrace-Ponce de Leon Heights-Clairmont Estates Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its good intact collection of house types and styles found in middle-class suburbs in Georgia from the 1910s through the mid-1960s, as identified in the statewide context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The period of significance extends from c.1890 to 1964 to include the oldest house within the district. The district is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as a good example of an early to mid-20th-century residential neighborhood in Decatur initially built for middle-class white families. The district retains the same layout of streets and lots, which is a combination of gridiron platting and the newer early 20th century trend toward garden suburbs of curvilinear streets that followed the natural topography.

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

The Ponce de Leon Terrace-Ponce de Leon Heights-Clairmont Estates Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its good intact collection of house types and styles found in middle-class suburbs in Georgia from the 1910s through the mid-1960s, as identified in the statewide context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The period of significance extends from c.1890 to 1964 to include the oldest house within the district. These include both vernacular and high-style examples, with several houses designed by architects including Leila Ross Wilburn, well-known Atlanta female architect of the early 20th century, and one known design by Atlanta architect James Chapman, who is still practicing. Wilburn's bungalow design is at 517 Clairemont Avenue. Noted Atlanta architects, Ivey & Crook, designed the First Baptist Church (1951), while Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild, and Pascal (FABRAP) designed the First Church of Christ, Scientist (1963).

The Atlanta architectural firm of Ivey and Crook designed approximately 600 buildings between 1923 and 1967 and specialized in residences, churches, and schools. Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech), School of Architecture graduates, both men had served as draftsmen for Hentz, Reid and Adler for a short period before forming their own firm in 1923. They were to be influenced by the classical designs of Hentz, Reid and Adler for the rest of their careers. Crook served as the main designer for the firm, while Ivey provided the engineering and construction expertise. Their long list of public buildings includes over 40 buildings at Emory University in Atlanta. Their Atlanta residential architecture can be found in Lenox Park, Morningside, Druid Hills, and Buckhead. Some of their other church designs include Druid Hills Methodist, Wieuca Road Baptist, and Trinity Presbyterian churches in Atlanta. Known primarily for their Atlanta work, the firm also provided designs for several out-of-state projects in the Southeast.

Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild, and Pascal, also known as FABRAP, formed in 1958. The First Church of Christ, Scientist was their first church design. The firm is better known for designing industrial, sports, and healthcare facilities, and the Atlanta headquarters for the Coca-Cola Company. The five principals included James

Finch, Cecil Alexander, Miller Barnes, Bernard Rothschild, and Caraker Paschal. Finch, Barnes, and Paschal all attended Georgia Institute of Technology where they formed their modern design aesthetic. Alexander and Rothschild joined the other three architects to form FABRAP and became leaders in the postwar move to contemporary architectural design in Georgia.

The district is primarily residential in nature and includes good examples of early to mid-20th century house types and styles common in similar neighborhoods in Decatur and throughout Georgia. Bungalows, English cottages, and American Small House variants are the predominant types. The major stylistic influences are Colonial Revival and Craftsman with brick and wood being the common exterior materials. Many of the houses were historically modest dwellings. In recent years, some houses have had small additions put on the rear of the house or have enclosed porches. One-story wood frame construction was typical. There are only a few two-story houses in the district including several Georgian houses on Garden Lane and a few houses on Clairemont Avenue. There are also three multi-story apartment complexes. The houses in the district illustrate how popular styles and types of the period were used for smaller homes. Among the earliest houses are bungalows dating to the 1910s. Some bungalows in the district exhibit only a few of the typical Craftsman features, or some have both Craftsman and classically inspired details. Colonial Revival details were very popular in the first half of the 20th century. These are represented throughout the district on various house types, including the American Small Houses. The district retains its integrity through the layout of the streets and the historic house types and styles found throughout the district.

The historic district is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as a good example of an early to mid-20th-century residential neighborhood in Decatur initially built for middle-class white families. The houses were built in response to the rapid population growth of Decatur and the need for well-built affordable housing on the north side of the growing city. The district retains the same layout of streets and lots, which is a combination of gridiron platting and the newer early 20th century trend toward garden suburbs of curvilinear streets that followed the natural topography. The earliest sections were platted in the early 1910s before the automobile was in common use and therefore followed a traditional streetcar suburban streetscape with narrow lots with houses located close to the street. These sections were located closest to downtown Decatur and to the streetcar lines that entered the city. The sections in the northern part of the district were platted in 1939 and 1948 and include detached garages and wider lots to accommodate a driveway. These sections are located further away from the commercial core and streetcar lines of Decatur because they were developed as automobile suburbs.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Atlanta grew exponentially. Because of rapid industrial expansion, rural residents migrated to cities to take advantage of available opportunities in factories and associated businesses. Along with this rapid growth came myriad social problems such as overcrowding and poverty. As the Atlanta urban environment increasingly became associated with vice and unhealthful environments, urban dwellers began to migrate outside of the city. Aided by transportation advances in railroads, streetcars, and automobiles, accompanying residential developments were built along principal transportation routes, and small cities such as Decatur became part of Atlanta's suburban fringe. Developers such as L.P. Bottenfield of the Ponce de Leon Heights subdivision began offering modern city conveniences such as water, sewer, gas, electricity, and telephone to all of their properties.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following developmental history was prepared by Christy Atkins, Tiara Banks, Rachel Barnhart, Rachel Bragg, Sam Carter, Xiaomeng Chi, Courtney Collins, Trey Crump, Adam Davis, Cynthia McKinney, Amber Rhea, Mallory Rich, George Rounds, Maggie Smith, Katie Sobeck, Brian Sosebee, Julianne Steger, graduate students at Georgia State University and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. The May 6, 2013 "Decatur Northwest Historic District" Historic District Information Form is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Prior to the early 20th century, most residential development in Decatur occurred immediately north and east of the downtown square. In 1900 the city limits were expanded to a half-mile circle centered on the DeKalb County Courthouse. This expansion included most of what would later be called Ponce de Leon Terrace, Ponce de Leon Heights, and Clairmont Estates.

In 1910 the Everhart land fronting Clairemont Avenue was auctioned off by the family and subdivided into 36 lots that were bought by the DeKalb Land Company.[3] The street was paved in July of the same year. The first advertisements for available homes on the old Everhart land were published in 1913; the land became part of the Ponce de Leon Terrace subdivision.[4] Ponce de Leon Terrace continued to be subdivided over the next decade, resulting in several changes. In 1921 Oakland Street and Ponce de Leon Place were connected to complete the block at its current location. Plat maps reveal that in 1922 Ponce de Leon Terrace was expanded through the acquisition of S.H. Allen's property along Ponce de Leon Place and Wilton Drive. The plat of Allen's property also reveals that the larger lots facing Clairemont Avenue were subdivided to their present size. Ponce de Leon Terrace saw another small wave of development on Oakland Street and Northern Avenue in 1938 by the Marco Realty Company. The company bought 14 lots, and their development extended Oakland Street towards Fairfield Road.

At the same time that advertisements began to appear for Ponce de Leon Terrace, the adjacent neighborhood of Ponce de Leon Heights was in the initial phase of development by L. P. Bottenfield. A newspaper article published on May 31, 1914 stated that Bottenfield had recently placed the subdivision on the market.[5] The same article states that "there are 216 lots in all, seventy-two of which have been sold in the last six weeks."[6] Ponce de Leon Heights' development was taken over by L.W. Rogers in 1923, at which point about ¼ of the neighborhood was inside the city limits of Decatur.[7] The project was managed by Ben Padgett, general manager for L.W. Rogers, and was "the latest acquisition of [his] company, aggregating 50 acres of beautifully terraced building lots."[8] The L.W. Rogers firm sold 30 lots within four days of offering them to the public, and would continue to build and sell houses in this neighborhood until 1930.[9] This neighborhood crossed the current boundary of Scott Boulevard (which did not exist until 1945). In 1945 Scott Boulevard was shifted north to allow for back-to-back lots between Garden Lane and Lamont Drive. This same year, Clairemont Drive's name was changed to Garden Lane.

The northern portion of the district, originally known as Clairmont Estates, was developed by Ben Padgett on land acquired from Dr. Ridley.[10] Padgett explained that Decatur's low taxes, status as the second fastest growing city in the Southeast, highly rated school system, lack of pollution, and easy access to Atlanta factored heavily in his decision to begin development on these specific properties.[11] Sixteen different contractors built houses in Clairmont

[3] "The Everhart Property to Be Sold at Auction." *Atlanta Constitution,* June 26, 1910: A8.
[4] "Ponce De Leon Terrace." *Atlanta Constitution,* February 15, 1914: A8.
[5] "Ponce De Leon Heights: New Subdivision on Market. Houses Going Up," op. cit.
[6] Ibid.
[7] "L.W. Rogers Realty & Trust Co." *Atlanta Constitution,* April 8, 1923: E8.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.
[10] "Clairmont's Ideal Lots Selling Fast." *Atlanta Constitution,* April 11, 1937: 5C.
[11] "70 Homes Built in Clairmont Estates in 2 Years; $500,000 Value." *Atlanta Constitution,* October 15, 1939: 8K.

Estates. By August 1937, the subdivision had been annexed into the city limits of Decatur.[12] The first two houses in Clairmont Estates were built by Still and Johnson Contractors, who were able to sell them before construction was complete.[13] One of these two houses would serve as the neighborhood's model home and was located at 182 Lamont Drive.[14] This house was advertised as being a new type of "firesafe" house comprised of concrete masonry walls and concrete floors with hardwood flooring installed on top.[15] The same advertisement states that all lots were approved for FHA home loans, making them affordable and easy to purchase.[16]

In 1915 a DeKalb County ordinance was passed that prohibited whites and blacks from residing in the same neighborhoods. The ordinance specified that individuals of different races could not share the same block or piece of property, even when divided by an alley. It did allow for servants to occupy residences with their employers. Violation of this ordinance was punishable by a fine that could not exceed $100.[17] In accordance, the neighborhoods that now make up the district were advertised as "restricted communities."

On September 2, 1938, the City of Decatur passed an ordinance prohibiting whites and blacks living under the same roof. Cohabitation of the races was permitted inside the city limits of Decatur only "in the instance of a master and servant relationship."[18] The ordinance stated that servants must be actively engaged in their duties in or around the household and that they were to maintain separate living quarters along with separate and distinct sanitary facilities. Violations of this ordinance were punishable by a fine of no less than $1 and no more than $50.00. Along with the fine, violators could be forced to work a single day of community service in the streets of Decatur.[19] The city directory for Decatur reveals five listings noted as "colored," and a reasonable assumption can be made that they occupied outbuildings behind the property's main building. This would have been the only way African Americans could have lived in the area legally.

Housing development slowed throughout the U.S. during the Great Depression and World War II, but the district experienced moderate growth. This period also marks the beginning of the availability of home loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which was established by the National Housing Act of 1934, and the availability of low-cost Veteran's Administration (VA) loans as part of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

The district transitioned from a neighborhood where chicken houses and cowsheds were common, to a true garden suburb of Atlanta. As people began to move out of Atlanta, Decatur became an obvious choice for relocation due to its proximity to downtown Atlanta. The automobile, which had become an intrinsic part of American culture by the mid-20th century, was a contributing factor to people leaving Atlanta for garden suburbs.

The end of the 1940s saw housing construction decelerate in the district, which went against the national trend of a mass building boom following World War II. The explanation was simply that the district was a well-established neighborhood by this time, with very few buildable lots left. By 1950 building permits in the district reflected an increase in permits to build garages, a change that was directly related to Americans' increased reliance on the automobile. Previously, garages had been reserved for more expensive houses.[20] By the 1950s, the automobile, which had become such an important part of American culture, led to a garage becoming an essential component of

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[12] "Decatur Building Many Nice Homes." *Atlanta Constitution,* August 8, 1937: 3K.
[13] "The First Two Complete Clairmont Estates Homes." *DeKalb New Era* [Decatur, Ga.], June 3, 1937.
[14] "Clairmont Estates Attracts Notice in Realty Circles." *DeKalb New Era* [Decatur, Ga.], July 22, 1937.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.
[17] "Ordinance for preserving peace, preventing conflict and ill feeling between the white and colored races and promoting the general welfare of the City by providing for the use of separate blocks by white and colored people for residences and for other purposes." Adopted June 16, 1916. Approved June 17, 1918, J.C. Woodward, Mayor. DeKalb History Center, Decatur, Ga.
[18] "Ordinance Prohibiting White and Colored Living Under Same Roof." Adopted September 2, 1938. Book 6, p. 291. DeKalb History Center, Decatur, Ga.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Jackson, Kenneth T. *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.

almost all house construction. Some good examples of added garages can be seen at 139 Garden Lane, 163 Garden Lane, and 173 Garden Lane.

Very few houses were built in the district from the mid-1950s through the 1960s. The majority of houses constructed after 1950 were ranch houses. Ranch houses became the dominant house type in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s.[21] The district has ranch houses scattered throughout. Most ranch houses were built with an attached carport, which reinforces the emphasis Americans were placing on the automobile.

Building permits reveal a large volume of rehabilitation in the district during the mid- 20th century. Common residential alterations included the addition of rooms and bathrooms, the construction of garages or carports, and the enclosure of porches. Perhaps the most remarkable building permit was the $1,325 fallout shelter that Fred Karrish built at 183 Vidal Boulevard in 1961, reflecting national fears provoked by the Cold War era.

Today, the district is a well-maintained middle-class neighborhood. While some long-term residents remain, the majority of residents are young professionals with families. Most of the houses maintain their architectural integrity; however, this does not mean that the district has been spared the growing trend of tearing down older houses to build much larger ones, which often dwarf the neighboring houses. There are several examples of this trend of infill development. There are also newer houses that have been built in keeping with the appropriate setback, square footage, and architectural styles, allowing them to blend seamlessly into the district.

In the mid- 20th century, Baptist, Lutheran, and Christian Scientist congregations all built houses of worship along Clairemont Avenue. The churches built by these various denominations served the needs of residents in the district and beyond.

First Baptist Church of Decatur

The First Baptist congregation of Decatur was established in 1862. Baptist churches in Kentucky provided funds for this endeavor at the behest of Mary Gay of Decatur, Georgia. In 1944, the First Baptist congregation purchased the H.G. Hastings property, which consisted of approximately 11.5 acres along Clairemont Avenue, for $45,000. Reverend Dick Hall said of the purchase, "The church of tomorrow will be planned to minister to the whole life of its members." This purchase would allow the congregation of approximately 2,000 to construct a new church building and recreational facilities. The church building, designed by Ivey and Crook and built by the Mion Construction Company, was completed on the site in 1951 and cost $850,000. The architectural firm of Ivey and Crook was well known in Atlanta and designed hundreds of buildings in traditional architectural styles. The firm popularized the use of a four-columned portico on one-story houses and designed churches and schools in traditional classical styles.

Lutheran Church of the Messiah

The congregation of the Lutheran Church of the Messiah was originally established in 1932 in the Atlanta neighborhood of Kirkwood with 17 members. On May 13, 1932, the Lutheran Church of the Messiah was legally incorporated. In August 1946, the congregation voted to move to Decatur and completed the church building at 465 Clairemont Avenue in 1950. While the church was being built, the congregation met at Clairemont Elementary School on Erie Avenue. Residents in the neighborhood originally opposed the new Lutheran church out of fear that the congregation would operate a filling station on the property to offset building costs. This fear, while unfounded, originated from a Decatur zoning law that did not distinguish between businesses and churches. In 1958 a house on the property was demolished and a new education building was constructed in the same Gothic Revival style as the sanctuary.

[21] McAlester, op. cit.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

The congregation was organized by ten charter members in February 1929 and was formally recognized by the mother church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, in August 1929. The congregation's first Christian Science lecture was delivered by Paul A. Harsch, C.S.B., in the DeKalb Theatre on Ponce de Leon Avenue on February 9, 1930. Soon thereafter, the congregation rented a building at 202 Trinity Place in Decatur and used it for services until January 1936. Services were then moved to the Decatur Federal Savings and Loan building at Sycamore and McDonough streets. Services were held in this building until the spring of 1949. In October 1937, the mother church in Boston granted the congregation official status as the First Church of Christ, Scientist of Decatur. On December 15, 1939, the congregation was legally incorporated through state law as the First Church of Christ, Scientist of Decatur.

As the Christian Science congregation grew in the late 1930s and 1940s, additional space was needed. In 1947 the congregation rented space at the Decatur Recreational Center on Sycamore Street for use as a Sunday school. The congregation petitioned the City of Decatur in 1940 to change a zoning ordinance to allow for the construction of a church on Clairemont Avenue near the intersection with Lamont Drive. However, residents in the area strongly protested and the request for rezoning was denied. Shortly thereafter, the congregation purchased lots on West Ponce de Leon at Water Street. However, public transportation did not serve this area, and the church sold the lots when a location became available for purchase at 446 Clairemont Avenue, the site of the Everhart residence. The property was located in an area zoned for residential use only. The congregation anticipated that zoning permission could be obtained and a church member purchased the property. In April of 1948, the zoning ordinance changed, and the purchaser sold the property back to the congregation. The remodeled Everhart home was used as the First Church of Christ, Scientist of Decatur from March 1949 until 1962. A cottage on the property was used as a Sunday school. Congregation members had to park along the street to attend services.

By 1953 the church was considering the possibility of needing an even larger house of worship. In September of that year, the church bought an adjoining lot owned by B. Hugh Burgess. In 1955 the former Everhart home was remodeled again and the parking lot was enlarged. As the congregation continued to grow, leaders of the First Church of Christ, Scientist of Decatur decided to build a new building. In September 1961, the church contracted with the architectural firm of Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild, and Paschal, also known as FABRAP, to design a new building. The firm created a design consisting of the church and Sunday school as separate buildings facing each other, which were joined by a covered, paved walkway. This design was approved and the Rogers Construction Company was used as the contractor. The architectural firm had formed in 1958 and the First Church of Christ, Scientist was their first church design. The firm is better known for designing industrial, sports, and healthcare facilities and the Atlanta headquarters for the Coca-Cola Company.[22]

In 1962 the Everhart house was demolished and the new First Church of Christ, Scientist of Decatur was constructed the following year. During construction, services were held at Clairemont Elementary School. A cornerstone ceremony for the new building took place in August 1963. The Bible, a copy of *The Christian Science Monitor*, and the church history were among the documents sealed within the cornerstone as a time capsule. On Sunday, September 1, 1963, the new First Church of Christ, Scientist of Decatur opened. In 1979 the church purchased a lot owned by Dr. Lester Brown at 615 Ponce de Leon Place and demolished the house on the lot. The lot abutted the rear of the church's property and was secured for the possibility of additional parking. In 1982 the church purchased the split-level house at 448 Clairemont Avenue, which was owned by Mary Louise Bennett and had been subdivided into four apartments. This lot was purchased to provide rental income and prevent any adverse development next to the church. For the same reasons, the church purchased a two-story house and lot owned by Dr. Lester Brown at 450 Clairemont Avenue in 1985. The church later sold the properties at 615 Ponce de Leon Place and 448 and 450 Clairemont Avenue.

[22] Craig, Robert M. "FABRAP: Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild, and Pascal." *The New Georgia Encyclopedia.* Georgia Humanities Council, Dec. 14, 2007. <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1073>.

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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:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 190 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. **Latitude:** 33.784428 **Longitude:** -84.311555
2. **Latitude:** 33.784726 **Longitude:** -84.295368
3. **Latitude:** 33.775603 **Longitude:** -84.295492
4. **Latitude:** 33.776050 **Longitude:** -84.311493

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the intact, contiguous, historic resources associated with the development of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynn Speno

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date May 2014

street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334

e-mail lynn.speno@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity: Decatur

County: DeKalb State: Georgia

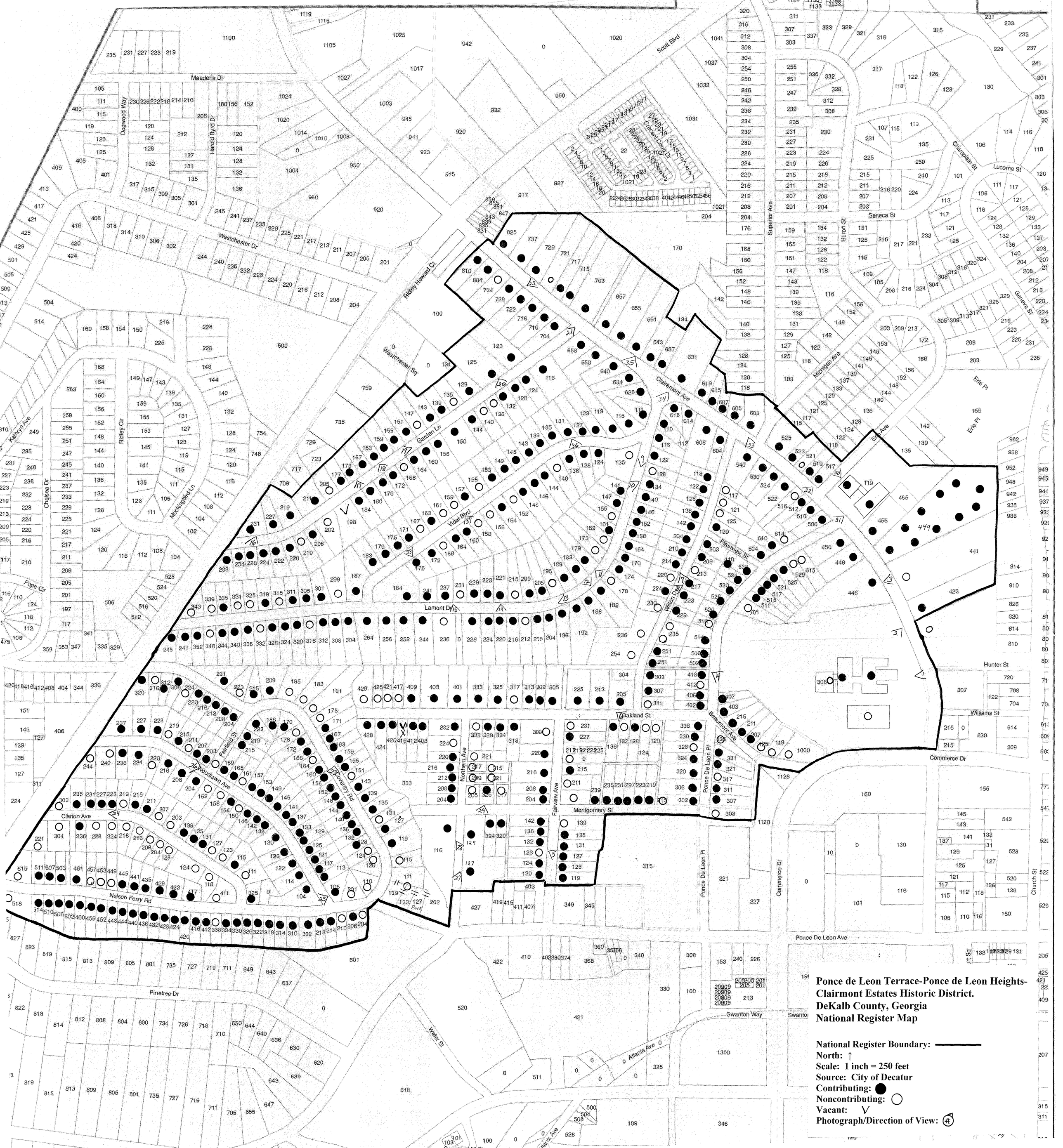
Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: November 6, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

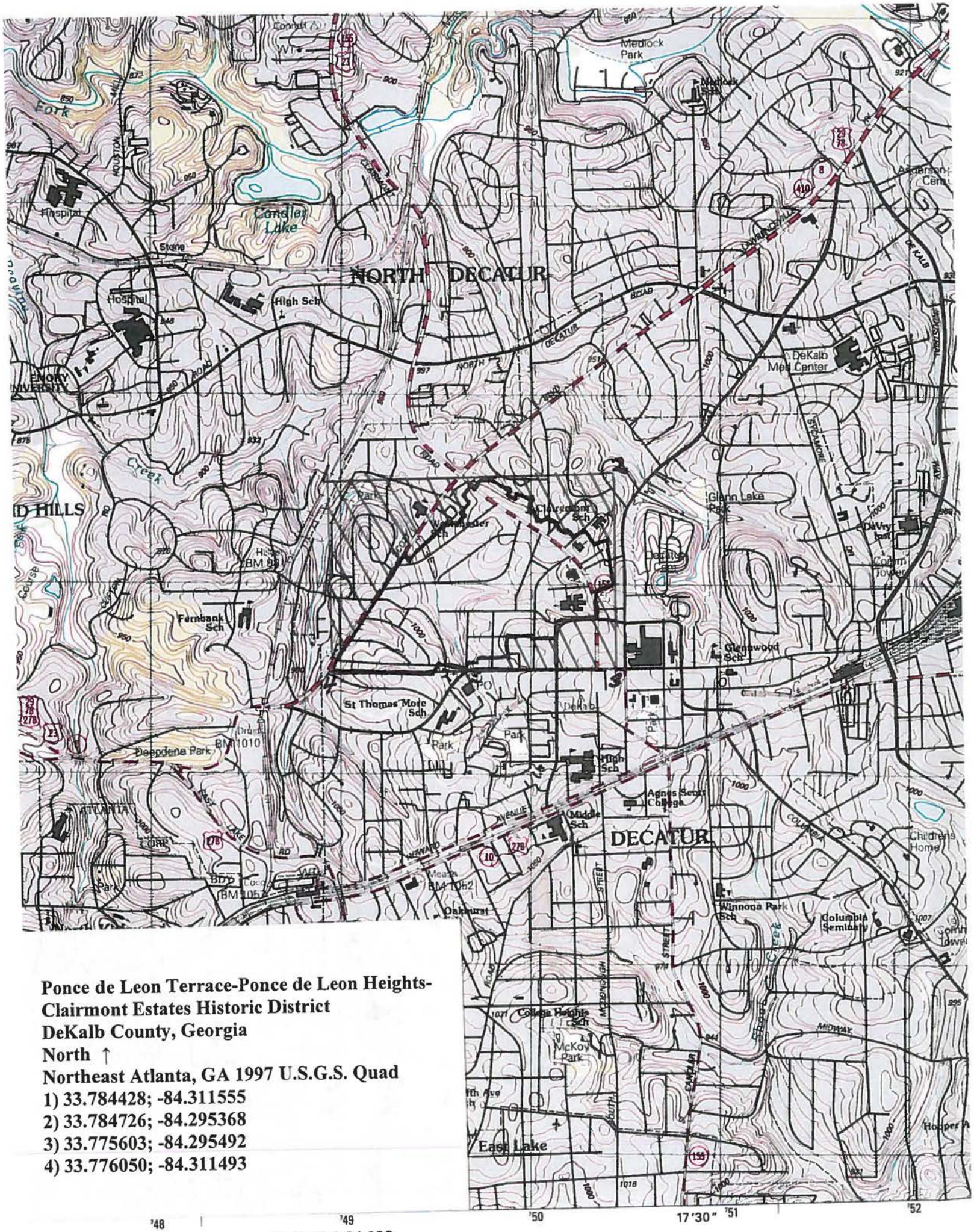
1 of 38. First Baptist Church on Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing west.
2 of 38. Mount Vernon Apartments at 423 Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.
3 of 38. First Church of Christ, Scientist of Decatur at 446 Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing west.
4 of 38. Ponce de Leon Place. Photographer facing northwest.
5 of 38. 128 Fairview Avenue. Photographer facing west.
6 of 38. 213 Oakland Street. Photographer facing northwest.
7 of 38. 214 Wilton Drive. Photographer facing north.
8 of 38. 217 Wilton Drive. Photographer facing northeast.
9 of 38. Lamont Drive. Photographer facing south.
10 of 38. 134 Lamont Drive. Photographer facing northeast.
11 of 38. 179 Lamont Drive. Photographer facing northwest.
12 of 38. 182 Lamont Drive. Photographer facing southeast.
13 of 38. Lamont Drive. Photographer facing southwest.
14 of 38. 221 Lamont Drive. Photographer facing north.
15 of 38. 237 Lamont Drive. Photographer facing north.
16 of 38. 231 Garden Lane. Photographer facing north.
17 of 38. 173 Garden Lane. Photographer facing northwest.
18 of 38. 163 Garden Lane. Photographer facing northwest.
19 of 38. Garden Lane. Photographer facing northeast.
20 of 38. 125 Garden Lane. Photographer facing northwest.
21 of 38. 703 Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.
22 of 38. Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing southwest.
23 of 38. Coventry Road. Photographer facing north.
24 of 38. Clarion Avenue. Photographer facing west.
25 of 38. 105 Woodlawn Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.
26 of 38. Woodlawn Avenue. Photographer facing east.
27 of 38. Apartments at 127 Northern Avenue. Photographer facing north.
28 of 38. Apartments at 116 Northern Avenue. Photographer facing northwest.
29 of 38. Montgomery Street. Photographer facing north.
30 of 38. Lutheran Church at Clairemont and Erie avenues. Photographer facing southeast.
31 of 38. Lutheran Church. Photographer facing northeast.
32 of 38. 517 Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.
33 of 38. Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing north.
34 of 38. 631 Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.
35 of 38. 651 Clairemont Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.
36 of 38. 131 and 135 Vidal Boulevard. Photographer facing northwest.
37 of 38. 159 Vidal Boulevard. Photographer facing northwest.
38 of 38. 176 Vidal Boulevard. Photographer facing southeast.

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 18 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.



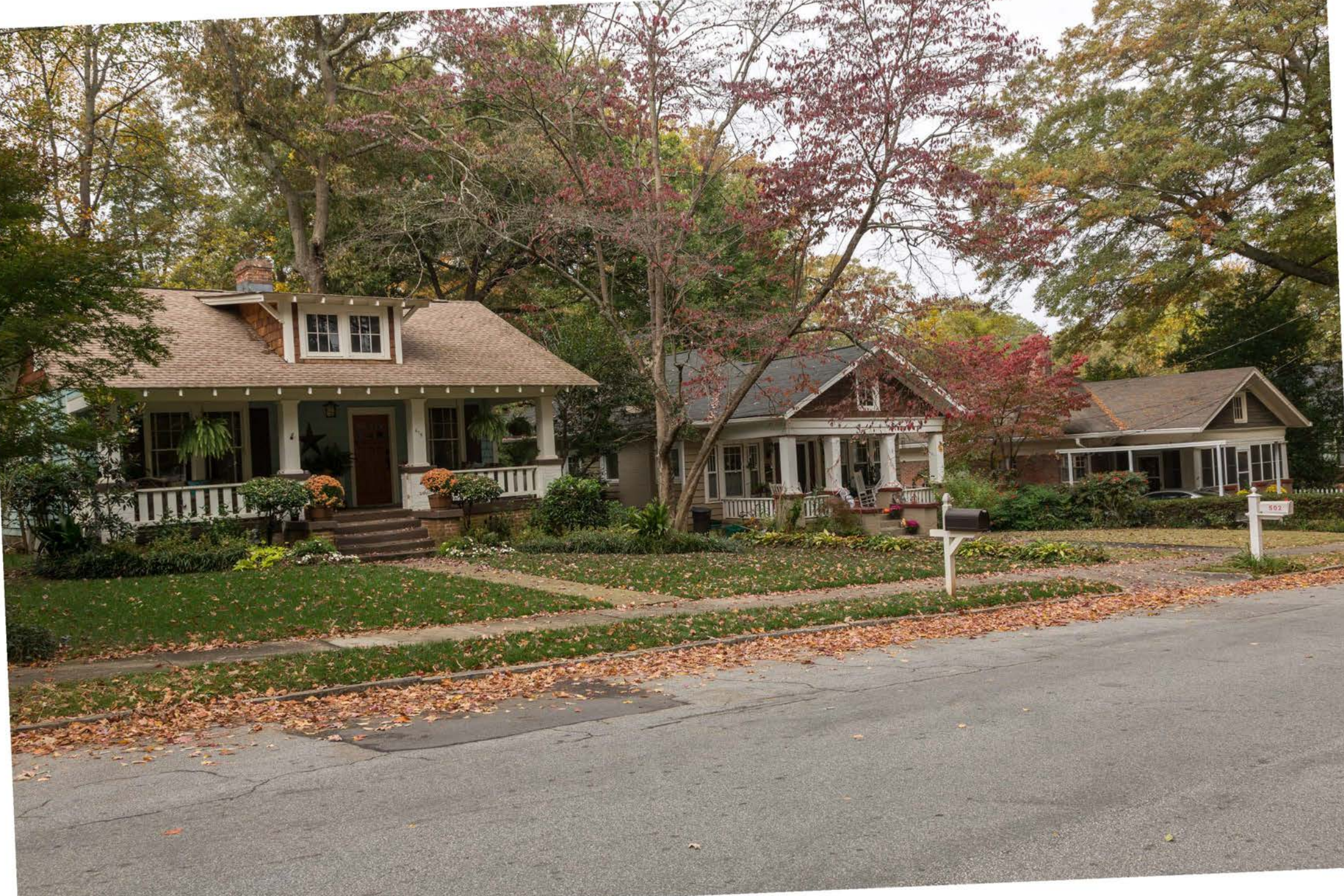
Ponce de Leon Terrace-Ponce de Leon Heights-Clairmont Estates Historic District.
DeKalb County, Georgia
National Register Map

National Register Boundary: ———
North: ↑
Scale: 1 inch = 250 feet
Source: City of Decatur
Contributing: ●
Noncontributing: ○
Vacant: V
Photograph/Direction of View: (#)



Ponce de Leon Terrace-Ponce de Leon Heights-
Clairmont Estates Historic District
DeKalb County, Georgia
North ↑
Northeast Atlanta, GA 1997 U.S.G.S. Quad
1) 33.784428; -84.311555
2) 33.784726; -84.295368
3) 33.775603; -84.295492
4) 33.776050; -84.311493

SCALE 1:24 000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128

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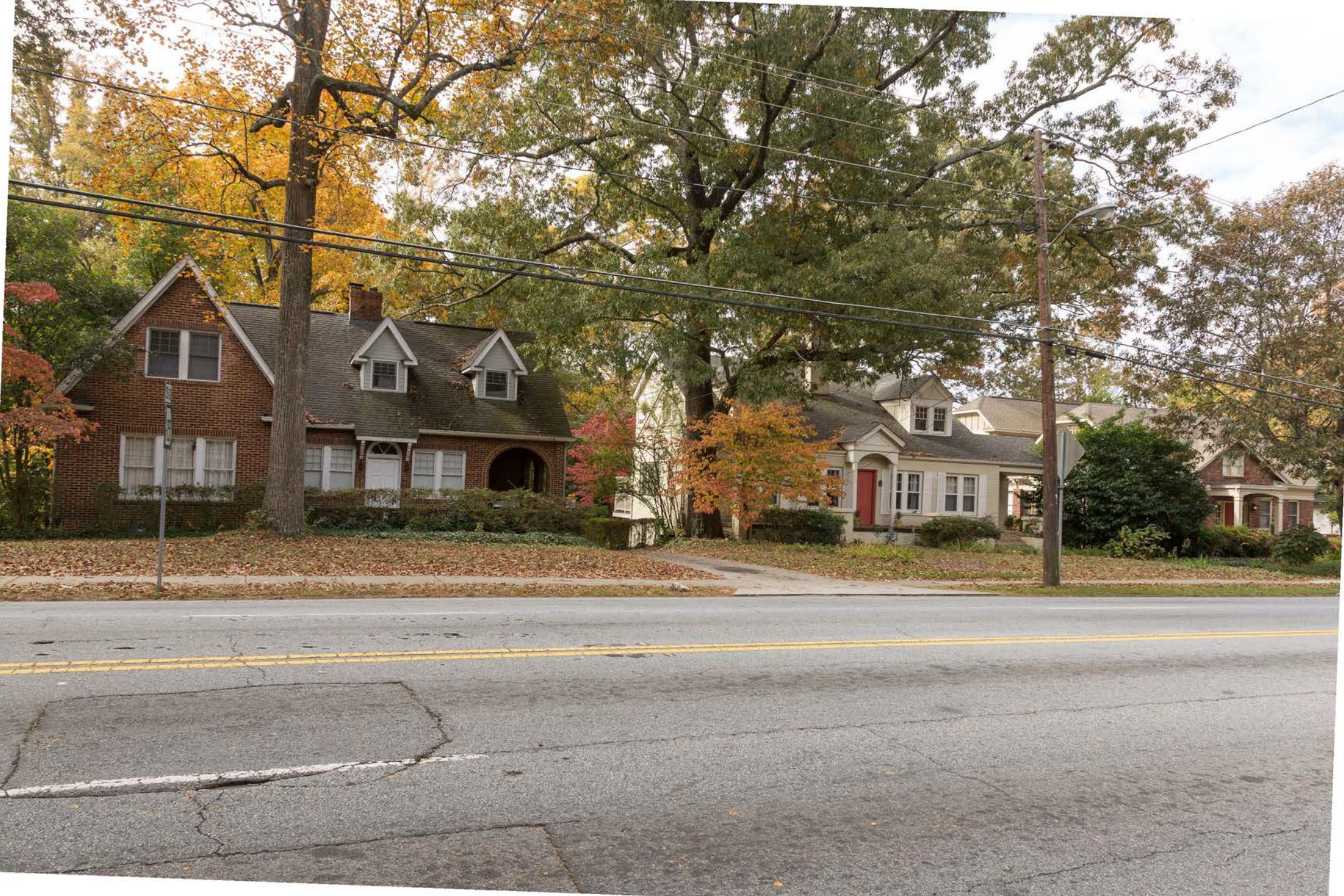
163

703



WOODLAWN AVE

RESIDENT
PARKING
ONLY

Clairemont Ave
NO
TURN
ON
RED

651

131

176
hello

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Ponce de Leon Terrace--Ponce de Leon Heights--Clairmont Estates Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, De Kalb

DATE RECEIVED: 5/20/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/12/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/27/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/06/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000358

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	~~N~~ Y	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 7/2/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:
residential neighborhood
significant architecture + comm. plan. + dev.
c. 1890 - 1964
local level

RECOM./CRITERIA A + C

REVIEWER [signature] DISCIPLINE Histor

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/2/14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

May 16, 2014

RECEIVED 2280
MAY 20 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Ponce de Leon Terrace-Ponce de Leon Heights-Clairmont Estates, DeKalb County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

X	Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
X	Disk with digital photo images
X	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:

Sincerely,

Lynn Speno
National Register Specialist

Enclosures

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GEORGIASHPO.ORG