

MAR 16 1983

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 Fort Hill Historic District
other names/site number East Macon

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Emery Highway, Second Street
Extension, Mitchell and Morrow Streets, and
Schaeffer Place.
city, town Macon (n/a) vicinity of
county Bibb code GA 021
state Georgia code GA zip code 31201

(n/a) not for publication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:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	375	157
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	376	157

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1 site; Fort Hawkins (11-23-77).

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.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

3/9/93
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Melores Oyer **Entered in the National Register** 4/16/93

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling
COMMERCE; specialty store
EDUCATION; school
RELIGION; religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE; monument
DEFENSE; military facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling
COMMERCE; specialty store
EDUCATION; school
RELIGION; religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE; monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne
Craftsman
Colonial Revival
Other: Folk Victorian
No style

Materials:

foundation brick
walls weatherboard
roof asphalt
other brick, metal, wood, stucco

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Fort Hill Historic District is the intact northern half of a large residential area historically known as East Macon that developed on the other side of the Ocmulgee River from downtown Macon. The southern half of this historic residential area is included in the East Macon Historic District. The six-lane Emery Highway now divides the two halves of this neighborhood. The Fort Hill Historic District is roughly bounded by the Emery Highway to the south, the Second Street Extension to the west, Mitchell and Morrow Streets to the north, and Schaeffer Place to the east.

The district developed from the mid-19th century into the 1940s. It consists of mostly residential buildings with a number of commercial and community institutional buildings. These remaining historic buildings date from c.1870 to 1941. The majority of houses in the district are modest, with a few larger and more stylistic houses that reflect the area's former connection with the more affluent section of East Macon that is now south of the Emery Highway. The district was occupied historically by whites on its south side and by blacks on its

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north side. This is reflected in the location of the historically white Fort Hawkins School on the district's south side and the historically black M. M. Burdell School on the district's north side. The National Register-listed site of 1806 Fort Hawkins is located at the southernmost edge of the district and is now occupied by the 1920 Fort Hawkins School and a 1930s reconstruction of the fort blockhouse.

The houses in the district are almost all wood-framed and represent a wide variety of house types as well as several architectural styles that were constructed from the 1870s into the 1940s. The district retains one of the best collections of house types built in urban Georgia during this period. These types include the following: a large number of shotguns with both hipped and gabled roofs, many of which are placed in rows, and some of which have historic side additions; double shotguns; saddlebags, some of which have saltbox roofs; central hallways; side hallways; gabled ells; Georgian cottages; a four-room house with central chimney that is as yet unnamed; Queen Anne cottages; New South cottages; bungalows; extended hall-parlors. Stylistic influences found in the district include Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman. The largest and most stylistic houses are generally located in the southernmost blocks adjacent to the Emery Highway, reflecting the former connection with the southern portion of East Macon. Many of the houses in the district have no stylistic influence at all.

Several historic community institutional buildings remain in the district. These include two school buildings and several churches. The historically black M. M. Burdell School on Fort Hill Street between Hall and Mitchell was built in 1936 to serve the surrounding black community. The one-story, brick-veneered building has Colonial Revival stylistic details, and is still being used as an elementary school. The historically white Fort Hawkins School was built in 1920 on the Fort Hawkins site in the block bounded by Fort Hill, Maynard, and Woolfolk Streets and the Emery Highway to serve the surrounding white community. The two-story, brick-veneered building has eclectic stylistic details and is now vacant.

Several historic church buildings are located within the district. A simple wood-framed church building with front-gabled roof located on Little Short Street between Hall and Mitchell appears to have been built around the turn of the century and historically served a black Primitive Baptist congregation. Two other historic church buildings closely associated with the surrounding black community are located on Hall Street between Fort Hill and Womack and on Cowan Street at the northwest corner of Maynard. These churches served Methodist Episcopal and Colored Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) congregations.

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A number of historic commercial buildings still exist within the district, and many of these are still being used for businesses such as corner groceries. Most are one-story, detached, brick and stuccoed commercial buildings usually located on a corner for easy access. One two-story brick commercial building stands at the northwest corner of Mitchell and Smith Streets. Other stores are attached to residential buildings in an arrangement that provided living space for the business owner next to his/her business.

The district is located on hilly terrain, with the site of Fort Hawkins and surrounding blocks being the highest points in the area. A number of yards have concrete or brick steps leading down to street level. Granite curbing remains along some streets. Landscaping within the district is very informal and consists of large mature shade trees, smaller trees, shrubs, and hedges informally placed on grass lawns. An example of a swept yard can be seen in photo #10. The swept yard was a traditional 19th-century Southern landscape that featured a dirt yard cleanly swept of all grass, weeds, and other ground cover, informally planted with trees and shrubs, and often outlined by a wall, fence, or walkway. It is unusual to find an example of a swept yard remaining in an urban area.

Located on the south side of the district in the block bordered by the Emery Highway and Fort Hill, Woolfolk, and Maynard Streets is the former site of Fort Hawkins. Fort Hawkins was originally constructed in 1806 as a military outpost, but fell into ruin in later years and is now an archaeological site. In the 1930s, the Daughters of the American Revolution constructed a concrete replica of the fort's blockhouse to commemorate the fort's existence. The existing Fort Hawkins School was constructed on the site in 1920. Fort Hawkins was listed on the National Register on 11-23-77 as a very important archaeological site at a national level of significance.

Noncontributing resources within the district are nonhistoric properties constructed after 1941 as well as those properties that have been extensively altered. The areas surrounding the district consist of nonhistoric residential and commercial development as well as the six-lane Emery Highway and the Second Street Extension.

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
Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance:

c.1870-1941.

Significant Dates:

1890 - all of East Macon being annexed into city limits
1920 - construction date of Fort Hawkins School
1930s - reconstruction of fort blockhouse
1936 - construction date of M. M. Burdell School

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

unknown

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Fort Hill Historic District is the intact northern half of the large historic residential area known as East Macon that developed from the mid-19th through the early 20th century. The district is significant in the areas of architecture, community planning and development, and ethnic heritage: black. These areas of significance support National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C.

In the area of architecture, the district is significant for its large and very intact collection of residential, commercial, and community institutional buildings constructed from c.1870 to 1941. The large majority of buildings within the district are modest, wood-framed, residential buildings that represent a wide variety of house types that were typically built in Georgia cities from about 1870 into the early 1940s. This district contains an excellent collection of urban Georgia house types from this period. Several architectural styles popular in Georgia during this period are also represented in the district. Larger, more stylistic houses are found on the district's south side, reflecting the former connection with the more affluent section of East Macon that is now south of the Emery Highway.

The district's remaining commercial buildings are one- and two-story, brick and stuccoed buildings usually placed on a corner lot for easy access. These buildings are good examples of the types of corner commercial buildings whose establishments served a neighborhood's commercial needs. Most of the buildings are typical detached, rectangular, masonry commercial buildings with storefronts. Several are examples of a commercial building attached to a residential building that provided adjacent living space for the business owner.

The district's community institutional buildings include two historic school buildings and several historic churches. The M. M. Burdell School was constructed in 1936 to serve the surrounding black community. The Fort Hawkins School was constructed in 1920 to serve the surrounding white community. Both buildings are good examples of the types of brick-veneered school buildings that were constructed in the early 20th century.

The historic churches remaining in the neighborhood historically served black congregations from the surrounding community. A very intact wood-framed church building appears to have been constructed about 1900. It is a simple, front-gabled, clapboard-covered building with no stylistic influences. Two other church buildings, despite some alterations, retain their historic building forms and represent

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very important institutions within the community. These buildings are representative of the types of neighborhood religious buildings constructed during the early 20th century.

In the area of community planning and development and ethnic heritage: black, the district is significant for representing a part of the historic residential development known as East Macon that grew up on the opposite side of the Ocmulgee River from downtown Macon. The land in this area was being sold for settlement by the 1820s, and East Macon became a large residential community in its own right, with its own commercial resources as well. By 1890 efforts were underway to annex all of East Macon into the Macon city limits. The district clearly shows its former connection with the southern part of East Macon by the larger houses in the blocks along its southern boundary. This south side of the district was historically occupied by whites, as represented by the development pattern of larger houses and the historically white Fort Hawkins School. The north side of the district was historically occupied by blacks, as represented by the development pattern of more modest buildings and the historically black M. M. Burdell School. This northern section features developmental characteristics that are typical of historic black neighborhoods in Georgia communities. These characteristics include a relatively dense pattern of development, a gridiron pattern of narrow streets and lots, a variety of generally modest vernacular houses, and a number of community facilities such as churches, a school, and "corner" stores.

National Register Criteria

The district is eligible under Criterion A for its development as a large residential community associated with the city of Macon. It is eligible under Criterion C for its very intact and wide-ranging collection of residential, community institutional, and commercial buildings constructed from c.1870 to 1941 by both upper-middle-class whites and the working class of the black community.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is c.1870 to 1941. C.1870 is the approximate date of the oldest buildings remaining within the

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district. 1941 was the 50-year cut-off date when the documentation for this district was done.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in this district are those constructed between 1870 and 1941 that retain their historic integrity. Noncontributing resources are those constructed after 1941 and those that have lost their historic integrity.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The area of Macon known as East Macon was first settled prior to the founding of Macon itself. East Macon includes a large area of land on the east side of the Ocmulgee River where development took place at the same time downtown Macon and surrounding residential areas were developing on the west side of the river. In this developmental history, the name "East Macon" refers to this larger area of development east of the river that includes both the East Macon Historic District and the Fort Hill Historic District.

Just below the Fall Line on the east bank of the Ocmulgee River, Indians had inhabited the region known now as the Ocmulgee Old Fields for centuries. When the Creeks ceded their lands between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee Rivers to the United States in 1806, the Fields were set aside as a military outpost and trading center. Fort Hawkins was garrisoned in 1807, although it never saw military action. (The site of Fort Hawkins is located within the Fort Hill Historic District.) Only fifteen of the original one hundred acres reserved for the outpost were used by the fort, and by 1818, white settlers had leased the surrounding lands for settlements. This area became known as Newtown.

According to an article published in The Macon Telegraph dated October 27, 1828, much of the land east of the river was parceled and sold at the same time that some Reserve lands and remaining town lots were sold in the city of Macon:

The sale of the Reserve Lands, Town Lots, & c., which commenced at this place on the 1st instant, is expected to close this day. In general, the choice lands sold high. The 100 acre lots of pine barren have sold at all prices, from 500 dollars down. No business lots remained unsold on the west of the river. The highest half acre lot on this side brought \$395. On the east side, the choice one acre lots went from \$700 to \$100.

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Most of the land east of the river not identified as part of Newtown was partitioned into 100-acre lots. This included the original 100-acre tract associated with Fort Hawkins. Thomas Woolfolk of Jones County purchased the former fort site and its associated buildings, as well as additional parcels. According to a newspaper account "all these lots contained 100 acres each, part of North Highlands on the river and extending to Walnut Creek being included in them." This meant that he owned most of the land north and east of present day Emery Highway, including the area that is now the Fort Hill Historic District.

The area closest to the river, that is the old Newtown, already had both commercial and residential structures in existence. The first school was erected in East Macon about 1828 on land donated by Thomas Woolfolk. It was a small frame structure located near Center Street (Fort Hill Historic District). Most of the houses constructed during this period were modest frame dwellings, although there was at least one brick maker in East Macon.

Development in East Macon was influenced by the arrival of the railroad in 1843. The Central Railroad connected Macon to Savannah and entered the city below Fifth Street. Citizens did not at first want a train depot with the west side of the city, so the first Central depot and freight warehouses were located on the east side of the river on the present site of the Bibb Manufacturing Company. By the mid 1850s, the depot had been moved across the river, but the freight warehouses continued to be used until the 1870s.

Prior to the Civil War, development in East Macon did not extend much past present day Woolfolk Street (Fort Hill Historic District). In fact, during the defense of Macon during Sherman's march through Georgia, Confederate troops established a defense line between East Macon and Walnut Creek just beyond the Fort Hawkins site.

After the War, East Macon experienced a period of growth. Residents built larger, more pretentious houses and removed many older structures. In 1868, the first East Macon Methodist Church building was constructed on the site at Hydrolia and Church Streets. The lot had been donated by Mrs. Anna Cutter, wife of a deceased builder and local landowner. The building was only partially completed before it was blown down in a storm, and the present building was not completed until 1880 (East Macon Historic District).

The old Central depot and warehouses were abandoned by this time and saw service as a grist mill and as an extra school. In 1876, three cotton merchants invested \$35,000 and took over the old railroad complex to form the Bibb Manufacturing Company. Investor Hugh Comer was a cotton merchant from Savannah and brothers Major J. Fletcher

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Hanson and Isaac Newton Hanson were cotton merchants from Barnesville. The influence of the Bibb Manufacturing Company would be far reaching on Macon, and on East Macon in particular. The owners purchased existing houses near the mill and constructed numerous others (East Macon Historic District). The mill also provided a school, a Sunday School, and many recreational activities for its workers. When Macon opened telephone service for the first time in 1880, Major Hanson received Telephone Number 1.

Also in 1880, M. H. Cutter, a builder and cabinetmaker and son of Mrs. Anna Cutter, built a large Italianate house for his new bride on the family land along present day Garden and Main Streets (East Macon Historic District). He also landscaped the hill in front of the house and because of its fine appearance, it became known as Cutter's Green. Other residents were building new homes nearby as well. The DeWitt McCrary House at 320 Hydrolia was constructed about this time as were several other structures on Church, Fort Hill and Main Streets (East Macon and Fort Hill Historic Districts).

A local commentator offered some insight into the character of the late nineteenth century residents:

East Macon gives every indication of growing prosperity. New houses are being erected in every direction. Her people are refined and cultivated, generous and hospitable, just far enough removed from the "madding crowd's ignoble strife" to still keep up observances of the small, sweet courtesies of life and think it worth while to hold out hands of friendly welcome when a stranger comes within their gates.

In 1884, a new schoolhouse was erected, and by 1890, efforts were underway to annex all of East Macon into the city limits. The area had schools for both white and black children. Growth exceeded the extension of city services, and by 1893, East Macon was the only suburb without streetcar service. In fact, East Macon was apparently neglected in several respects according to a local commentator:

I must say in behalf of East Macon that she does not receive the attention from the city fathers that she deserves. She has been overlooked and neglected for years, and the good people have borne it uncomplainingly. Some places within the city limits are entirely overlooked by the scavenger carts and sanitary inspector. Another electric light is badly needed at the intersection of Clinton, Hydrolia, and Center Streets. Why should not the streets of East Macon be parked as well as those of West Macon? Fronting the lot purchased by the Presbyterians is a broad open space that could be converted into a pretty park. If the electric cars ever run to East Macon, should the line be

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extended up Fort Hill, down Center and Clinton Streets, it would be the most remunerative and best patronized of any suburban route.

The commentator's remarks must have caught the attention of someone because by 1896, East Macon was served by an electric carline.

Growth continued in East Macon into the new century. Residences were built along new streets including Jones, Balkcom, Fairview, Peachtree, and Applewood (East Macon Historic District), and beyond Woolfolk Street toward present day Shurling Drive (Fort Hill Historic District). Not all of the houses were built for the upper class. There were several pockets of working class housing which reflected vernacular influences and common building types such as shotgun, central hallway, and Georgian cottages. The East Macon Colored School was located at the corner of Fort Hill and Mitchell Streets (Fort Hill Historic District).

In 1902, a flood severely damaged the Bibb mill village. Floods were not new to the river bottom area; damage has also occurred in 1886, 1887 and 1891. This particular flood was caused by a seasonal freshet, and water actually entered the mill facility itself. The damage to the mill was repaired, and several of the houses nearest to the river were taken down and the residents moved to higher ground.

In 1910, the city annexed all of East Macon into the city limits. This allowed the extension of sewer lines, street lights, paved streets, and fire protection. All of these services improved the quality of life in the area, and new residents constructed additional homes in the expanded city property.

The Bibb Mill Number 1, as it was known, was employing more than 350 workers at this point. Profits were high, and the workers had access to numerous activities in their spare time, little as it was. In 1916, the company began paying annual bonuses to workers who had been with the firm for five or more years. The next year, the company offered group life insurance. All was not well, however. Child labor was common in the Bibb mills. Hours for adult workers were exceedingly long, and the pay was just over 14 cents per hour. Union organizers began agitating for change. In 1919, workers struck the Bibb mills at Macon and Columbus. The strike turned violent, and many workers were injured. The issues which caused the strike - an eight-hour work day, union recognition and better wages - were not resolved, but the strike was quelled.

Most of the portion of East Macon nearest to the river was built out by 1930, but development continued in the western sections of the area. Craftsman houses were the dominant style, but other revival

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styles were also represented. Much of the development which took place during this period was housing for lower middle and working class residents.

In 1929, the Daughters of the American Revolution purchased a portion of the old Fort Hawkins site and initiated efforts to reconstruct the southeast blockhouse. They proposed to build the lower portion of the structure of stone and the upper portion of the blockhouse of "precast concrete logs to simulate aged hewn logs" and "terra cotta shingles to simulate wood shakes." The bank where their reconstruction funds were deposited failed, and work stopped for some time. In 1938, work resumed, however, with assistance from the Works Progress Administration, and the building was completed. This 1930s reconstruction of the blockhouse is the structure that stands today on the Fort Hawkins site (Fort Hill Historic District).

The remainder of this city block had long since been given over to the city for use as a school lot. In the early 1930s the present Fort Hawkins school was constructed to replace the old frame building (Fort Hill Historic District). According to the archaeologist who did limited examination at the site in 1938, this construction severely disturbed any remnants of the old fort. No comprehensive study of the site has been undertaken to date.

The mid 1930s proved to be an unstable time for the Bibb mills. Union organizers returned to the mills, and clashes between workers and management became frequent and violent. Several houses were damaged, and many workers were injured. The Depression and poor economic conditions exacerbated the condition, but the company remained firm against union organization. Unrest was finally put down, and World War II returned prosperity to the mill and even brought about labor shortages.

East Macon was built out by the end of World War II, so that any new infill during the 1950s and 1960s came at the expense of some existing buildings. The city of Macon demolished many houses to make way for modern housing projects during the early 1970s. The 1960s construction of the Macon Coliseum caused the demolition of most of the Bibb Company's mill village, and commercial concerns related to the Coliseum Hospital demolished several additional structures. Both the Emery Highway and Coliseum Drive have been widened and improved at the expense of the East Macon neighborhood. Today vandalism, neglect, and the inability to adequately maintain properties due to low income plague the East Macon area. Efforts to revitalize the area and preserve its historic structures are now underway, but these efforts may not be equal to the pressures which influence the development of East Macon.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Groce, Julie C. Historic District Information Form, June 1, 1990. On file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

- () 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Bi-Me-126 to Bi-Me-135
Bi-Me-256 to Bi-Me-310
Bi-Me-326 to Bi-Me-461
Bi-Me-471 to Bi-Me-488

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 150 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 254730 Northing 3637640
- B) Zone 17 Easting 255795 Northing 3638400
- C) Zone 17 Easting 255750 Northing 3637250
- D) Zone 17 Easting 254710 Northing 3637290

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundary encompasses the intact historic residential area roughly bounded by the Emery Highway to the south, the Second Street Extension to the west, Mitchell and Morrow Streets to the north, and Schaeffer Place to the east.

Boundary Justification

The district boundary encompasses the intact historic residential area of East Macon that is north of the Emery Highway.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Curtis, Architectural Historian
organization Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 23, 1993

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Fort Hill Historic District
City or Vicinity: Macon
County: Bibb
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 1991

Description of Photograph(s):

1 of 52: Cabiness Avenue between Womack and Center; photographer facing northwest.

2 of 52: Cabiness Avenue between Womack and Center; photographer facing northwest.

3 of 52: Astor Street between Center and Lexington; photographer facing southwest.

4 of 52: Lexington Street at Astor; photographer facing northwest.

5 of 52: Emery Highway at Lexington, southern boundary of district; photographer facing southwest.

6 of 52: Emery Highway between Lexington and Center, southern boundary of district; photographer facing northeast.

7 of 52: Emery Highway between Welbourne and Second Street Extension, southern boundary of district; photographer facing northwest.

8 of 52: Astor Street between Welbourne and Second Street Extension, hipped roof shotguns; photographer facing southwest.

9 of 52: Woolfolk Street between Welbourne and Lexington; photographer facing northeast.

10 of 52: Woolfolk Street between Lexington and Center, swept yard; photographer facing northeast.

11 of 52: Center Street between Woolfolk and Emery Highway, larger houses once part of affluent East Macon; photographer facing southwest.

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Photographs

12 of 52: Woolfolk Street between Center and Womack; photographer facing southwest.

13 of 52: Woolfolk Street at Womack; photographer facing northwest.

14 of 52: Church Street at Fort Hill, corner commercial buildings; photographer facing northwest.

15 of 52: Fort Hill Street at Emery Highway, Fort Hawkins site with Fort Hawkins School and reconstructed blockhouse; photographer facing northeast.

16 of 52: Fort Hill Street between Emery Highway and Woolfolk; photographer facing northwest.

17 of 52: Church Street between Woolfolk and Emery Highway; photographer facing north.

18 of 52: Fort Hill Street between Woolfolk and Cowan; photographer facing northwest.

19 of 52: Maynard Street at Woolfolk; photographer facing northwest.

20 of 52: Maynard Street at Cowan, historic black church in background; photographer facing northwest.

21 of 52: Maynard Street at Cowan; photographer facing northeast.

22 of 52: Fort Hill Street at Pringle; photographer facing northwest.

23 of 52: Fort Hill Street between Cowan and Hall; photographer facing northwest.

24 of 52: Cowan Street between Fort Hill and Womack; photographer facing west.

25 of 52: Ritchie Street between Cowan and Hall, row of hipped roof shotguns; photographer facing northeast.

26 of 52: Ritchie Street between Cowan and Hall, photographer facing northwest.

27 of 52: Cowan Street between Welbourne and the Second Street Extension, row of shotguns; photographer facing southwest.

28 of 52: Fulton Street between Lexington and Welbourne; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

- 29 of 52: Lexington Street at Fulton; photographer facing northeast.
- 30 of 52: Little Short Street between Cowan and Hall; photographer facing northeast.
- 31 of 52: Little Short Street between Hall and Mitchell, historic black church; photographer facing northeast.
- 32 of 52: Mitchell Street at Chestney, typical saddlebag type; photographer facing northeast.
- 33 of 52: Fort Hill Street between Hall and Mitchell, M. M. Burdell School; photographer facing northwest.
- 34 of 52: Mitchell Street at Fort Hill, corner commercial buildings; photographer facing northeast.
- 35 of 52: Mitchell Street at Fort Hill, corner commercial building; photographer facing northwest.
- 36 of 52: Smith Street at Mitchell, two-story corner commercial building; photographer facing northwest.
- 37 of 52: Hall Street between Maynard and Norris; photographer facing northeast.
- 38 of 52: Maynard Street between Cowan and Hall; photographer facing southeast.
- 39 of 52: Hall Street between Fort Hill and Maynard; photographer facing northwest.
- 40 of 52: Maynard Street at Hall, corner commercial building; photographer facing northeast.
- 41 of 52: Maynard Street between Hall and Mitchell, saddlebag type with saltbox roof; photographer facing southeast.
- 42 of 52: Maynard Street between Mitchell and Taylor; photographer facing northwest.
- 43 of 52: Maynard Street at Taylor; photographer facing north.
- 44 of 52: Maynard Street at Williams, northern boundary of district; photographer facing northeast.

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45 of 52: Maynard Street between Williams and Morrow, northern boundary of district; photographer facing northwest.

46 of 52: Smith Street between Williams and Taylor, shotguns with historic side additions; photographer facing southeast.

47 of 52: Smith Street between Taylor and Mitchell; photographer facing northeast.

48 of 52: Smith Street between Taylor and Mitchell; photographer facing northwest.

49 of 52: Watkins Lane between Hall and Cowan; photographer facing southeast.

50 of 52: Hall Street between Womack and Fort Hill, historic black church; photographer facing southeast.

51 of 52: Womack Street between Hall and Mitchell; photographer facing northwest.

52 of 52: Fort Hill Street between Cowan and Hall; photographer facing northeast.