

United States Department of the Interior
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 Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House

other names/site number Weiss House; Steinberg House; Bush House

2. Location

street & number 1300 Buena Vista Road

city or town Augusta

state Georgia code GA county Richmond code 245 zip code 30909

not for publication

vicinity

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 Dr. David C. Crass Title: Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date 13 MAY 2019

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 [Signature]

Date of Action 7/2/19

Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House
Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	1	objects
4	2	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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

French Vernacular Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

WOOD

roof: CEMENT (simulated wood shingle)

other:

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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 Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is a two-story, south-facing house located at the intersection of Buena Vista Road and Lombardy Court, approximately five miles west of downtown Augusta, in an area known as Forrest Hills. The French Vernacular Revival-style house was built in 1932 with a T-shaped plan, a steeply-pitched gabled roof, and a brick-veneered exterior. The house was designed by architect Willis Irvin, who also designed the 1947 rear addition. The front elevation faces the driveway rather than Buena Vista Road, and the main entrance, which is tucked into the corner of the T-plan, is accentuated by a cast-stone door surround. Two small, front-facing gables on either side of a pent roof create three bays across the façade, while a cross gable extends to the south beyond the front door. This cross gable originally contained the garage with a sleeping porch above; however, both areas were enclosed in 1959, creating a playroom on the first floor and a bedroom above. Exterior chimneys are on the east and west elevations, and the north, or rear, elevation has a flared roof creating a covered porch supported by heavy timbers. While the majority of windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash, there are also several paired casement and large picture windows. Upon entering the house, a foyer leads to a grand staircase with a half landing and curved mahogany handrail. A formal sunken living room, dining room, library, wet bar, kitchen, bathroom and guest room are on the first floor. The second floor has three bedrooms (one with a small balconette looking to the backyard), three bathrooms, and the enclosed sleeping porch. Historic interior materials include hardwood floors, crown molding, door and window surrounds, plaster walls, and wood paneling. The living room has the most decorative finishes in the house, with an arched doorway, crown molding, a triglyph frieze, fluted pilasters, and decorative panels above a stylized mantel. The large corner parcel contains the house and several contributing secondary buildings and structures including a c.1939 one-story brick cottage, a c.1956 timber-framed pavilion, a c.1930s woodshed, and a noncontributing c.2014 playhouse. The grounds were extensively landscaped in the late 1970s with several patios and gardens, including a vista garden on the east lawn. The house was rehabilitated in 2016 and retains a high degree of historic integrity.

Narrative Description

The following description is taken from the February 12, 2016 "Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House" Historic Property Information Form that was prepared by Erick Montgomery, Executive Director of Historic Augusta, Inc. and edited by Christy Atkins, Historic Preservation Division. It is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.

The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is a detached, two-story, single-family dwelling, located in the Forrest Hills neighborhood, approximately five miles west of downtown Augusta. The house is located on a prominent corner overlooking Buena Vista Road and Lombardy Court, where Lake Forest Drive and Bransford Road intersect. The house was designed by Augusta-based architect Willis Irvin, and constructed in 1932 in the French Vernacular Revival style. Characteristic style elements of the house include a tall and steeply pitched roof with dormers, masonry walls, an asymmetrical layout, and some curved openings (see photo 1).

The house is part of a 1926 suburban development called Forrest Hills, which catered to affluent families that relied on the automobile for transportation. Forrest Hills was originally situated on the western edge of the City of Augusta, spanning former fallow farmland between the east-west arteries of Walton Way and Wrightsboro Road, both still unpaved at the time. Forrest Hills features sweeping curvilinear streets of brick and concrete, with original curbs and gutters. It included the massive Forrest Hills-Ricker Hotel with accompanying golf course on the southwestern side of the development (razed in the 1980s). The hotel's and neighborhood's spelling included an extra "r" in deference to one of the developers, Forrest Adair of Atlanta.

The house sits on a prominent property overlooking the intersection of five spokes of the various streets that make up the curvilinear plan, as well as a triangular park space incorporated into the complex intersection. Houses on large lots line Buena Vista Road to the south; Lombardy Court to the east; Lake Forest Drive to the north and west; and Bransford Road to the northwest. The ages and styles of the houses vary, dating from the 1920s through the 1980s, but are largely concentrated in the decades of the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s.

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Exterior

The exterior of the Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is brick veneer with roughly textured red brick, laid in stretcher bond, with wide mortar joints. The aesthetic was selected specifically to give an appearance of antiquity when the house was constructed. The foundation is load-bearing brick, and the roof material is modern simulated wood shingles, made of cement in a dark shade (see photos 1, 5, 9). There are a few areas of wood siding, or weatherboarding, on the house such as under the south gable and a storage room on the southeast corner of the plan (see photo 5). Heavy wood timbers are featured as a decorative element near the main entrance (see photo 3) and framing a porch on the north façade (see photo 13).

Most windows on the house are historic wood with brick sills, with the exception of a few modern wood windows which replaced non-historic metal windows during a recent rehabilitation. The majority of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash (see photo 1), with other types including three "picture" windows in the c.1947 library addition (see photo 11) with cast stone quoining surrounding the north-facing window, four 8/8 double hung sash in the guest room that date to c.1959 during the former garage to playroom conversion (see photo 5), and three 1/4 casement windows that date to c.1959 during the former sleeping porch to playroom conversion (see photo 5). There are two small 3/3 windows in a gable and in a dormer (see photos 5, 9).

The main entrance features symmetrical cast stone quoining surrounding an arched opening with a c.1969 decorative metal gate door (see photo 2), accessed via a slightly raised brick stoop. The entrance door is accessed a few steps past the gate, and has 15-lites and an arched top. Other doors include pairs of 10-lite French doors on the north façade, with the second-floor pair featuring an arched top and opening onto a wooden balconette, and a half-lite two panel wood door on the east façade. There are two chimneys, one on the west elevation and one on the northern end of the east elevation, both of the same brick used on the main part of the house with simple stacked brick detailing at the top (see photos 15, 16).

The east elevation is the front façade of the house and faces the driveway rather than Buena Vista Road. The main entrance is tucked into the corner of the T-shaped plan. Two small, front-facing gables on either side of a pent roof create three bays across the façade, while a cross gable extends to the south beyond the front door. The north, or rear, elevation has a flared roof creating a covered porch supported by heavy timbers (see photos 12, 13, 15). A commemorative plaque is attached to the house under the rear covered porch, adjacent to the door that accesses the interior bar space. The plaque names then-owner Marie Battey Bush, and states "Special Historic Augusta Bi-Centennial Award 1967" (see photo 14).

Interior

The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House has a T-shaped plan, with historic hardwood floors, plaster walls and original window and door surrounds throughout the house. The main entrance, through an antechamber, leads into a foyer with a central hall and grand stair (see photos 25, 26). This foyer separates the sunken living room on the west side of the house from the dining room, kitchen, and guest room on the east. The staircase has highly-detailed square newels and turned balusters, built to the architect's specifications. The living room (see photos 27, 28) is two steps below the level of the foyer and features two windows on the south side, providing a view of the south lawn, and a pair of French doors on the north side, giving access to a covered porch and the adjacent north lawn. The living room has crown molding and a triglyph frieze supported by fluted pilasters. The arched entrance from the foyer is flanked by original built-in bookcases. A stylized French mantel with curvilinear lines and decorative panels above is centered on the west wall and flanked by windows.

The dining room is in the northeast corner of the house and can be accessed from the central foyer and the kitchen. It features a fireplace centered on the east wall with another stylized French mantel (but with straighter lines than the living room) and is flanked by windows. It also has crown molding, a chair rail, and French doors centered on the north wall (see photos 32, 33). To the north of the foyer is the library, now used as a den. This space features three large picture windows, one on each wall, built-in bookcases on the north wall, and wood paneling (see photos 29, 30). The library was added to the house in 1947, along with a bar space. The bar (see photo 31) is tucked into the back corner of the T-shaped plan, and connects the library with the covered porch. Both spaces remain very intact to the plans.

The kitchen, east of the foyer, is now a large open space after a recent rehabilitation combined the prior kitchen and breakfast spaces into one. The kitchen features painted decorative wood cabinetry, a large island with seating and a sink, and stone counter tops (see photos 34, 35). From the kitchen, a small open office space acts as a walk through to a guest bedroom and private bathroom (see photos 38, 39, 40). Also accessed from the kitchen and an exterior door to a patio, is a mudroom with storage area and a half bathroom (see photos 36, 37).

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The second floor is accessed by the grand stair in the entrance foyer. There is a landing and a curved handrail on the second floor (see photos 26, 42). The stairs feature square newels, paneled and crowned with a finial on the first floor and with spherical elements on the landing and second floor newels. A mahogany handrail is supported by turned balusters and the stringer is finished with a delicate molding design. From the upstairs hall, a master suite is to the west, a laundry room to the south (see photo 48), and another hall to the east.

The master suite to the west features simple crown molding and a fireplace centered on the west wall with another mantel and surround design, flanked by two windows. The south wall has two windows recessed within segmental archways (see photo 44), and a dormer window, also within a recessed arch, faces north (see photo 45). From the master suite entrance area, storage closets are to the north and a master bathroom (see photos 46, 47) to the south. The bathroom has a double vanity, shower, tub, lavatory, and dressing room.

The east wing of the house has a hall running north-south, which gives access to the other spaces on the second floor, two bedrooms with private bathrooms and a playroom/bedroom. The southern portion of the hall has built-in storage cabinets, while the northern portion has a door to access a closet (see photos 49, 53). Bedroom #2 (see photos 50, 51) is to the northeast, is rectangular in plan, and has a private bathroom (see photo 52), closet, and detailing such as crown molding. Centered on its north wall is a pair of segmentally arched French doors opening onto a balconette overlooking the north lawn. A small fireplace is centered on the east wall, served by the same chimney that serves the dining room below. Bedroom #3 is on the southeast corner of the house, accessed by the eastern hall, and slightly larger than Bedroom #2. It features crown molding, a private bathroom, and a closet (see photos 56, 57, 58). Another space accessed from both the hall and Bedroom #3 is a Playroom/Bedroom (see photos 54, 55), originally a sleeping porch. The space has built-in storage under the windows on the south wall.

The house has a large attic (see photos 59, 60) with wood paneling on the walls, and is currently used for storage. It contains ductwork for the current HVAC systems. The attic is accessed by a narrow enclosed stairway. The basement is accessed from the exterior eastern side of the house, next to the exterior door that leads into the kitchen (see photos 61, 62). The basement is unfinished and has a cement floor. It was originally used for mechanical systems, plumbing, laundry, and provided restroom facilities for servants, especially those who worked on the grounds.

Grounds

The property consists of the main house and several secondary resources and was built on three lots combined into one. The property is surrounded by brick streets with granite curbs, a grass strip, and sidewalks. The property is bordered by a historic brick retaining wall topped with an iron fence (see photo 24). A gate for the concrete drive is on the southwest corner of the property (see photo 23), and is flanked by brick piers topped with cement urns. There is also a pedestrian gate giving access to Lombardy Court near the northeast corner of the property. The house sits in the center of the property, which is fairly level, but slopes down to the north and the west. Shrubbery and a few large trees are planted in mulched beds on the steepest parts of the slope. The concrete drive (see photo 4), edged with a concrete curb and gutter, runs along the south side of the property, leading to a parking area (see photo 7). A brick wall encloses the parking area on the south and east sides. A historic timber-framed pavilion is adjacent and open to the parking area (see photos 6, 8).

The lawn surrounding the house is covered by grass between the house and the mulched area on the north and west edges of the property. Foundation shrubbery on the south and west sides of the house is enclosed by a low boxwood hedge (see photo 1). On the east side of the house are two non-historic gardens designed by former owner William G. Bush, which were drawn for him by Bennett-Thomas Landscape Architects. The garden closest to the house is surrounded by an ornate antique iron fence salvaged from the DeLaigle House when it was demolished in downtown Augusta in the mid-20th Century (see photo 10). The landscape plan called for a brick fence in this location that was never constructed. Instead, Mr. Bush located the DeLaigle fence in storage behind a house on Pine Needle Road, and procured it for the project. This garden has stone pavers and a small fountain against the wall of the house. The fence is lined with beds for perennials and annuals both inside and out. Further to the east is a raised vista garden, behind another retaining wall. This wall incorporates architectural elements salvaged from Augusta's Union Station when it was demolished in the mid-1970s. The vista garden features a grass center pad bordered with bricks and lined with beds of azaleas. At the eastern end of this garden is a large statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a noncontributing object, with a brick and salvaged iron fence behind (see photo 20). The rear porch is connected to an uncovered patio area on the west side of the house, which is enclosed by a brick wall with an iron gate (see photos 16, 17). Although the landscape and grounds are highly stylized, the site is not considered a contributing resource as much of the design was not implemented until 1979.

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Other resources on the property include a contributing c.1939 cottage (see photo 21), a contributing 1930s woodshed (see photo 22), a contributing c.1956 pavilion (see photos 6, 8), and a noncontributing c.2014 playhouse (see photo 19). The rectangular one-story cottage is surrounded by shrubbery, and has a loadbearing painted brick exterior, a hipped roof and a central chimney. The entrance to the cottage features an arched opening with paneled door, which leads into an open combination living/dining/kitchen space (see photo 63). A patio can be accessed from the west side of this space to the rear. To the north a mudroom acts as a pass through from the main living space to a full bathroom (see photo 65), and a bedroom with a laundry closet (see photo 64). Minimal historic interior finishes are still extant, including vertical wood plank and exposed painted brick walls, wood trim, and wood fireplace surround and mantel. The cottage has been used by family members and as a rental since its construction.

Just to the southeast of the cottage is a simple 1930s woodshed used for storage. Adjacent to the southeast corner of the house and the parking area is a free-standing covered c.1956 pavilion, with a gabled roof and framed with heavy timbers (see photos 6, 8). A c.2014 playhouse is located in the mulched area in the northeastern portion of the property. It is rectangular with a gabled roof, has a small front porch, and is made of fiber cement siding.

Alterations

There have been various alterations to the Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House over time, but overall they have minimally impacted the property and its integrity. When the Steinberg family purchased the property in 1946, they hired Willis Irvin, the original architect, to design an addition and small renovation. The addition was attached to the north side of the house at the end of the entrance hall and contains the library and bar. The kitchen originally included a passage from the foyer with a closet on the north end of the passage and a powder room with toilet on the south end of the passage, a pantry between the kitchen and the dining room, a "stores" room on the south side of the kitchen, and an enclosed back porch leading from the kitchen to the east patio and gardens. The 1947 remodeling converted the pantry into a breakfast room, and removed the "stores" room, powder room and toilet, creating direct access into the garage, and added a closet to Bedroom #2. Other alterations include: wood paneling installed in the attic in the 1950s; the original garage converted into a playroom in 1959 (which replaced the garage doors with windows); the sleeping porch enclosed to create a bedroom in 1959; central air conditioning added in 1968; the iron gate at the main entrance installed in c.1969¹; the patio and gardens on the east side of house installed in 1979; the original wood shake roof replaced with simulated cementitious wood shakes in 2003. A recent rehabilitation was completed that included: replacement of several steel casement windows with wood windows to match historic windows; conversion of the playroom (originally the garage) into a guest suite with an added bathroom; reconfiguration of the master bathroom to a larger space from the previous bathroom and original dressing room with new finishes and fixtures.

1 The gate was designed and made by Ornamental Iron Fabricators, Inc. The original design sheet is available, but is not dated. The c.1969 date is an estimate by the Bush family from their recollections as children.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1932-1969

Significant Dates

1932: Date of Construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Irvin, Willis

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with 1932, the date of construction, through 1969, the last year then-owner Bill Bush was President of Historic Augusta.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is significant at the local level under Criterion A and C as a good, representative example of an architect-designed French Vernacular Revival-style house in Augusta, and for its role in the beginning of Augusta's historic preservation movement. The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is significant in the area of architecture as a good example of an architect-designed house in the French Vernacular Revival style, as defined in the statewide context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The style, which is found in Georgia's suburban neighborhoods from the early 20th century, is demonstrated by the house's very tall, steeply pitched roof, brick veneer exterior, cast-stone accents, exposed heavy timbers, and casement windows. French Vernacular Revival style houses were only occasionally built in the 1920s and 1930s, and is not a common style found in Georgia. The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is also significant in the area of social history for its association with the historic preservation movement in Augusta in the 1960s. William "Bill" and Marie "Frenchie" Bush, the house's third owners, led the push, along with other concerned Augustans, to form Historic Augusta, Inc., an organization dedicated to the preservation of buildings and sites in Augusta and Richmond County. When Historic Augusta was incorporated in 1965, Bill Bush served as its first president through 1969. Many informal meetings and planning sessions were held in the house and the Bush family used personal funds to save local landmark buildings as the fledgling organization gained momentum and support.

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

The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture, as a good example of an architect-designed house in the French Vernacular Revival style. It incorporated all modern amenities available by 1932 when it was built and provided a comfortable home for three affluent and involved Augusta families. The design was unusual in Augusta, but revival styles were common in designs by architect Willis Irvin, who often utilized historic architectural references in his designs. Irvin is considered one of the leading architects practicing in Augusta in the first half of the twentieth century, working predominantly in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina in the classical tradition.

The French Vernacular Revival-style house as defined by the statewide context, *Georgia's Living Places*, has a tall, steeply pitched roof with dormers, as seen in the Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House. The masonry walls, asymmetrical shape, projecting wings, and upper windows extending through the roof line are additional representations of this style. While the style was found in Georgia's twentieth-century neighborhoods, it was only occasionally built during the 1920s and 1930s, and therefore not a common style in Georgia. The style was based on the vernacular architecture of the French countryside, including both farmhouses and small manor houses. The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is a good representative example of the French Vernacular Revival style in Georgia.

The architect for the Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House was Willis Irvin (1890-1950), a native of Washington, Georgia. Irvin designed the original house in 1932 for the Weiss family and was hired again by the next owner, the Steinberg family, to design an addition in 1946. Mr. Irvin was educated at the Georgia Institute of Technology, graduating in 1915. During World War I, he served in the Army Corps of Engineers, stationed in Savannah. He came to Augusta soon afterwards and worked in the architectural firm of G. Lloyd Preacher, an established architect by that time, before starting his own firm in 1917. His work was concentrated in Augusta, Georgia and Aiken, South Carolina. He primarily focused on residential design, but he also worked on hospitals, schools, jails, auditoriums, and churches. His first large project was the Bon Air Vanderbilt Hotel in Augusta with Stanford White, and he later helped design the Forrest Hills-Ricker Hotel, that was razed in 1988. He worked in traditional design, borrowing references from many historic architectural styles including Georgian, Greek Revival, Spanish Colonial, Italian Renaissance, French, and eclectic buildings. Irvin was particularly favored by wealthy Northern clientele, many of whom engaged him to design plantation-era style houses in the South Carolina low country, as well as seasonal residences in Aiken and Augusta. Irvin also designed small houses, especially during and after World War II. He died in 1950 and is buried in Augusta's Summerville Cemetery.

The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is also significant under Criterion A for social history for its association with the historic preservation movement in Augusta. William "Bill" Glascock Bush and Marie Battey "Frenchie" Bush, who are considered the founders of Historic Augusta, Inc., lived in the house during the movement's beginning. Historic Augusta, which was incorporated in 1965, is a community-wide historic preservation organization. This local effort grew out of a larger national

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movement to insist on considering preservation as an alternative to urban renewal and wholesale destruction of historic landmark buildings and neighborhoods throughout urban America. Historic Augusta was established a year before the adoption by Congress of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. Bill Bush served as the first President of the organization, from 1966-1969, and led the way in utilizing preservation tools and programs in Augusta. Examples include nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, utilizing a revolving fund, creating an awards program and leading by example. In 1965, with other concerned Augustans, Bill and Frenchie Bush led a small group to form Historic Augusta, Inc. The organization was, and is, dedicated to the preservation of historic sites and structures in Augusta and Richmond County. Following World War II, Augusta enjoyed great prosperity due to a number of initiatives that brought many new government projects, private businesses and industries and thousands of new residents to the city. Among these initiatives were: the build-up of Camp Gordon, which became Fort Gordon; expanded medical facilities including the Medical College of Georgia's Talmadge Hospital, an ever expanding university hospital, Saint Joseph's Hospital; an expanded Veteran's Administration hospital and Eisenhower Army Hospital at Fort Gordon; the construction of the Savannah River Plant in nearby Aiken and Barnwell counties, South Carolina, which brought many new residents to both sides of the Savannah River; the construction of Clark's Hill Dam and Reservoir (now Thurmond Dam and Lake); and a proliferation of new industries brought by a group called the "Committee of 100." All of these and other progressive measures brought people, money and development pressure to the city.²

Consequently, the suburban footprint of Augusta expanded greatly, and many new buildings began to be constructed downtown. In the process there was loss of revered landmarks, such as the 1820/1892 Richmond County Courthouse, replaced by the 1956-58 Municipal Building; the 1890 Augusta City Hall, which had originally been built as the post office and Federal courthouse, and replaced in 1960 by a new Augusta Library building; several beautiful nineteenth century homes on Greene and Telfair Streets; a number of historic nineteenth century structures in the path of Gordon Highway, which was built in the mid-1950s; loss of beautiful historic homes on "The Hill," or Summerville, as well as insensitive alterations to old houses through conversion into businesses and apartments to help fill the housing shortage; the closure of the Beaux Arts-style Union Station - the threat of its demolition was something that alarmed members of the community.³

The fledgling preservation group, led by Bill and Frenchie Bush, looked to Savannah for guidance and inspiration, where the Historic Savannah Foundation had been founded a decade earlier. Walter Hartridge of Savannah came to Augusta in June 1965 to advise the founding members, and Historic Augusta was born (initially called "Historic Telfair," but changed to "Historic Augusta" before incorporation in October 1965).^{4,5} Members of the Junior League of Augusta, which adopted historic preservation as its main service project at that time, accomplished much of the initial legwork under the leadership of Frenchie. Carl Feiss, an early preservation consultant, advised the group regarding conducting the first architectural and historic resources survey in 1966 and 1967. Lee Adler of Savannah later came to advise the group with regard to establishing a revolving fund. Historic Augusta's early activities centered on the Old Government House, which was then the headquarters of the Junior League, and they were advised to concentrate on the preservation of several landmarks also located on Telfair Street.

As a founder of Historic Augusta, Inc., Bill Bush served as the first president from 1965 until 1969. He used his personal influence to recruit early board members and charter members of the organization. Frenchie Bush was a member of the Junior League of Augusta, and was successful in persuading the League to adopt the fledgling organization as their major project in 1966 and several years following. The League provided the clerical work and project leadership (such as the first historic resources survey of Augusta) that was required both before and after professional staff was first hired in 1968. Many of the recorded early meetings of Historic Augusta took place in bank board rooms, hotel conference rooms, meeting facilities in restaurants, and the Old Government House (which was then the headquarters of the Junior League, although in 1972 it was deeded to Historic Augusta by the League as its own headquarters). But the Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House was a place where a comprehensive approach to historic preservation took root in Augusta, where vital activities

2 Personal knowledge of Erick Montgomery, Executive Director, Historic Augusta, Inc., 1989-present.

3 *Ibid.*

4 "Historical restoration unit forms." *Augusta Chronicle*, Thursday, June 3, 1965.

5 "Emblems of a noble past." *Augusta Chronicle*, Monday, June 7, 1965.

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such as informal meetings over cocktails, persuasive evening phone calls, and dining room table planning sessions were done that shaped the preservation movement in Augusta.⁶

In the beginning, the Bushes and other founders of Historic Augusta used personal funds and loan guarantees to save important historic landmarks, including the Gould-Weed House on Milledge Road and the Amanda America Dickson House on Telfair Street. After conducting the architectural survey, they decided to concentrate their efforts around the Old Government House in the 400 block of Telfair Street, which was dubbed the "Pilot Project." Early local historic-district zoning was established, and properties began to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. A revolving fund was established in 1968. As a pioneer in community-wide historic preservation work, Bill Bush also became involved in the organization and founding of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation in 1973, a statewide organization with similar goals and objectives as Historic Augusta and other community groups around the state.⁷

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following historic context is taken from the February 12, 2016 "Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House" Historic Property Information Form that was prepared by Erick Montgomery, Executive Director of Historic Augusta, Inc. and edited by Christy Atkins, Historic Preservation Division. It is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.

The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House was constructed in 1932 and owned at that time by John H. Weiss and his wife, Virginia Brandenburg Weiss. The Weiss family owned the property from 1932-1946. Subsequent owners included Allen K. and Sarah Berlin Steinberg from 1946-1956, William "Bill" Glascock and Marie "Frenchie" Battey Bush from 1956-2012, the Bush Estate from 2012-2014, and George DeVallon and Amy Nicole "Nicci" Lett Bush from 2014-present.

Development of Forrest Hills

The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House is one of the earlier residences built in the Forrest Hills subdivision. Forrest Hills was an upscale suburban automobile-oriented development, just west of the corporate limits of the City of Augusta at that time. Front-page headlines in the Sunday, January 18, 1925 issue of the *Augusta Chronicle* announced the exciting new development that was being planned in a period when the city had reached its pinnacle as a winter resort. Interested parties from Augusta, Atlanta, and New York formed the Forrest Hills Corporation. Local investors included John Ernest Reed, capitalist and realtor; Willis Irvin, architect; and Blanchard and Calhoun Real Estate Company, headed by George Carswell Blanchard and Francis Augustus Calhoun. Other investors included Frank Adair, vice-president of the Adair Realty & Trust Company of Atlanta and New York; and Walter Rockefeller Comfort of New York and Miami, a capitalist who made his fortune as a dairyman and president of the Reid Ice Cream Company. Frank Adair was the son of Forrest Adair, head of a large real estate and mortgage bond company located in Atlanta.⁸

The 600-acre development was initially planned to include not only choice building lots, but also a large resort hotel and a first-ranked golf course with bridle paths. There has been much confusion over the spelling of the development's name over the years. Early plats and deeds use two R's in Forrest, which was in deference to Forrest Adair, one of the early backers. Later in deeds, city directories and press references, the name often morphed into Forest Hills, alluding to the forest-like environment that was created by the landscape architect. However, the sign at the entrance to the subdivision still plainly says "Forrest" Hills. Blanchard and Calhoun Real Estate Company, one of the original developers from the 1920s, still maintains the sign.

The hotel and its adjacent golf course were always officially known as "Forrest Hills," but were taken over by the U.S. Army during World War II and became the Oliver General Hospital and golf course. In the 1980s, the hotel was razed and the golf course again became "Forest" Hills Golf Course, a part of the University System of Georgia. A now razed nearby elementary school and some nearby apartments, both located on Walton Way, were named "Forest" Hills. The main artery winding through the development and leading down the hill to Lake Aumond is "Lake Forest Drive." An existing elementary

⁶ Personal knowledge of Erick Montgomery who has served as Executive Director of Historic Augusta since October 1989. See also "Celebrating 50 years of Historic Preservation, 1965-2015," *Historic Augusta News*, Volume 41, No. 3, Special Edition (Nov, 2015).

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, January 18, 1925, p. 1, col. 7-8, p. 4, col. 4.

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school was originally Lake "Forest" Elementary, and later consolidated with the former Forest Hills Elementary School, and is now named Lake "Forest" Hills Elementary School.

Sidney Herbert Hare of Hare and Hare, Kansas City, Missouri was the landscape architect for the subdivision,⁹ and James Walton Flythe, Augusta Civil Engineer, drew the plat dated June 1926.¹⁰ Donald Ross, one of the most respected golf course designers of the twentieth century designed the Forrest Hills Golf Course.¹¹ Robert S. Pringle and Francis Palmer Smith a firm working under the name Pringle and Smith of Atlanta, and Willis Irvin, of Augusta were the team of architects that designed the Forrest Hills-Ricker Hotel, set on a 15-acre tract at the highest point of the development adjacent to Comfort Road.¹² Hare also designed the landscaping for the hotel grounds. Built in 1926, the hotel opened in January 1927 for its first season. It was eight-stories high, with a 10-story central tower, and boasted 230 guest rooms. There was a 100-room servants' quarters separate from the main hotel.¹³

Forrest Hills was one of the earliest subdivisions in Augusta that sold its lots with subdivision restrictions. There were eight basic original rules that were enforced with every building lot that was sold:¹⁴

1. No lot was to be subdivided, and only dwelling houses and appropriate "out" houses were to be built on the property.
2. Residences must cost no less than \$10,000.
3. The main walls of the house must be set back at least 50 feet from the line of the street. Porches could extend out from the walls by up to 12 feet. Bay windows could extend out from the walls by 5 feet. No portion of the buildings could be any closer than 10 feet from the sides or the rear of the lot. No other buildings could be less than 60 feet from the nearest street line, nor less than 5 feet from the side or rear of the lot.
4. "No lot shall be sold, given, devised, rented to or occupied by any person other than of the white race." (This common subdivision provision would later be deemed unconstitutional).
5. Lots were for residential use only. It was specified that there could be no sanatoriums, hospitals, infirmaries, duplexes, flats, apartment houses, mercantile or commercial uses. (This rule was broken when during World War II the Forrest Hills-Ricker Hotel was converted into Oliver General Hospital by the U.S. Government).
6. Plans and specifications were to be submitted to the Forrest Hills Corporation for approval. No signs were permitted except real estate signs.
7. There were to be no surface privies; garbage disposal was to be enforced; sanitary regulations were to be followed; gutters could not be connected to the sanitary sewer pipes; if a storm water drainage system is installed, all rain water should be directed into that system.
8. Right of action against any lot owner not in compliance could be taken by the Forrest Hills Corporation, or by any lot owner in the block.

Only a few houses were built in Forrest Hills before several unfortunate situations developed. Walter Rockefeller Comfort, one of the main investors, died in 1928 after having built his own home on what later became known as Comfort Road.¹⁵ Adair Realty and Trust Company went bankrupt, and its owners were indicted on mail fraud charges in 1928 related to a development in Sarasota, Florida.¹⁶ And in the fall of 1929, the stock market crashed, reducing funds available for investment. Nevertheless, building in the neighborhood continued slowly through the Great Depression years, and the neighborhood had been largely built-out by the 1950s.¹⁷

9 *Augusta Chronicle*, Thursday, March 11, 1926, p. 4; Thursday, May 6, 1926, p. 1.

10 Forrest Hills Subdivision Plat, photocopy of original, Forrest Hills Vertical File, Historic Augusta, Inc.

11 *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, January 16, 1927, p. 17.

12 *Augusta Chronicle*, Thursday, May 6, 1926, p. 1.

13 *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, January 16, 1927, p. 1.

14 One example of these rules can be found in Forrest Hills Corporation to John H. Weiss, Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 10-T, pp. 118-119. Office of Superior Court Clerk, Augusta, Georgia.

15 *Augusta Chronicle*, Saturday, November 3, 1928, p. 7.

16 *Augusta Chronicle*, Saturday, November 24, 1928, p. 1.

17 *Insurance Maps of Augusta, Georgia, Volume Two* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1954), folios 270, 272, 273.

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Construction of the Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House

One of the first lots to sell in the new Forrest Hills subdivision was what became 1300 Buena Vista Road. On May 10, 1926, even before the final plat was drawn in June, John H. Weiss of Richmond County purchased lot 1 in block 4 for \$3,500.¹⁸ The sale was subject to an easement granted to the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company for construction and maintenance of a telephone system, as well as an easement that had been granted to the Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric Corporation for the construction and maintenance of poles and wires reasonably necessary to serve property in Forrest Hills. The Forrest Hills Corporation held a security deed on this lot dated for the same day in the amount of \$2,625, suggesting that Weiss only paid \$875 down, or 25 percent.¹⁹ Lot 1 was on the southeast corner of Buena Vista Road and Lombardy Court. Weiss bought the adjacent lot 2, of block 4 on 14 December 1927 for \$1,500.²⁰ On the same day, Weiss purchased the southernmost 25 feet of lot 1, block 4, and also a strip of land 10 feet wide on the easternmost side of the same lot.²¹ All was still subject to the easements held by Southern Bell and Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric.

By March 1928, Weiss had engaged the services of Augusta architect Willis Irvin to draw plans. Among the first houses built in the development in addition to that of Walter Rockefeller Comfort on Comfort Road, were those of George A. Sancken on Bransford Road and Ebenezer Doughty on Lake Forest Drive. It was announced in the March 11, 1928 issue of the *Augusta Chronicle* that Irvin was designing a house for Weiss, who was president and general manager of the Leigh Banana Crate Company of Ellenton, South Carolina. The plans are described as:

"one of the handsomest in the city, characteristic of the type of residences being builded at Forrest Hills... The Weiss residence will be of the Georgian type, with tapestry brick veneer, shingle tile roof, trimmed with art stone. The home will face north, overlooking the road from Walton Way to the Forrest Hills-Ricker Hotel. There will be a large living room, reception hall, circular stairs, dining room, breakfast porch, three baths, sleeping porches, kitchen, laundry and servants rooms. Large porches and broad terraces will characterize the exterior. The example of construction will be of the highest type, such as indicated in the construction at Forest Hills."²²

But, construction apparently did not start immediately, and it is difficult to say if the house that was actually built in 1932 was identical to the plan described or if it was modified. The house was estimated to cost about \$40,000, and was one of the earlier residential structures to be completed in the Forrest Hills subdivision.²³

Willis Irvin produced a set of plans that are dated July 29, 1932, which were used to actually construct the house.²⁴ Although it is presumed the house was constructed that year, John H. Weiss was listed at 2417 Walton Way in the 1932 Augusta City Directory.²⁵ There was no directory for 1933, but an *Augusta Chronicle* social column of January 10, 1933 states that a Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglass of Rochester, N.Y. had leased "the Lamar home on Walton Way, which has been the home for the past few seasons of Mr. and Mrs. John Weiss."²⁶ This suggests that the Weisses no longer lived in the Walton Way home. In October 1933, however, the *Chronicle* mentioned that Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Weiss were hosting Mr. Vance Havner of North Carolina who would speak at their home in Forest Hills.²⁷ Therefore it seems likely the home was built in 1932, completed in early 1933, and occupied by the Weiss Family by the fall of that year. In 1934, Weiss was not shown in the city directory at any address, but finally appears in the 1935 directory, with wife, Virginia B., on Lombardy Court "at end."²⁸ The address for the home was considered Lombardy Court until the 1938 directory, when it was first

18 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 10-T, pp. 118-119, with reference to plat in Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 10-S, p. 533. Office of Superior Court Clerk, Augusta, Georgia.

19 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 10-T, pp. 119-120. Office of the Superior Court Clerk, Augusta, Georgia.

20 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 11-F, pp. 69-70. Office of Superior Court Clerk, Augusta, Georgia.

21 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 11-F, pp. 70-72. Office of Superior Court Clerk, Augusta, Georgia.

22 "Residential Construction Here Promises to Eclipse all Former Records Here." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, March 11, 1928, p. 7.

23 "Comfort will build \$40,000 Residence in Forrest Hills." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, March 18, 1928, Section A, p. 6.

24 Willis Irvin, Architect, Augusta, Georgia. Commission: Residence for Mr. John H. Weiss, Augusta, Georgia. Drawings: 1-6. Date: 7/29/32. Originals in possession of George D. Bush. Copies in Vertical Files, Historic Augusta, Inc.

25 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1932, p. 533.

26 "Personal Mention." *Augusta Chronicle*, Tuesday, January 10, 1933, p. 6.

27 "Mr. Vance Havner to Speak Tonight and Tomorrow Night." *Augusta Chronicle*, Wednesday, October 18, 1933, p. 7.

28 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1934, p. 547 (showing no reference to John H. Weiss), and 1935, pp. 532 and 648.

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listed on Buena Vista Road without a house number.²⁹ Not until the 1949 city directory was the property identified as 1300 Buena Vista Road, the present address.³⁰

On March 2, 1935, Virginia B. Weiss purchased Lot 8 in Block 4 of Forrest Hills from Grace Manning Goode of Richmond County for \$900.00.³¹ This was the adjacent lot to the east. The next month, on April 29, 1938, John H. Weiss deeded lot 1 and 2, along with the southernmost and easternmost strips of land previously referenced, to his wife Virginia B. Weiss, for love and affection,³² on August 29, 1939 Virginia B. and John H. Weiss signed a security deed in favor of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia in consideration of \$13,500 at 7 percent interest, using lots 1, 2 and 8 in Block 4 as security.³³ Apparently, with this loan the brick cottage was constructed on lot 8 facing Lombardy Court at about that time.

The Weiss Family (1932-1946)

John Herbert Weiss, Jr. was born in Chicago, Illinois on 6 February 1890,³⁴ the son of John Herbert Weiss, Sr. (1856-1919) and his wife, Margarite E. Gottfried. The 1923 Polk's Chicago City Directory lists John H. Weiss as president of Calumet Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Leigh Banana Case Company, with residence at 5328 Hyde Park Boulevard.³⁵ The latter business made wood-veneer slatted cases designed to hold an entire stalk of bananas. Between 1905 and 1930 Leigh had almost an entire monopoly on the manufacture of such cases in the United States. At its height, the company had 52 assembly plants around the country, producing over five million containers annually. Products expanded from cases just for bananas to other fruits. Founded by Charles Leigh, the Leigh Banana Case Company was taken over by his son, Carl Gardner Leigh in 1920.³⁶ Carl Leigh married Helen Brandenburg, and John Herbert Weiss, Jr. married her sister, divorcee Virginia Brandenburg Lohman, who had two sons by her first husband, Lewis Talbott Lohman. In 1926, Carl G. Leigh and John Herbert Weiss, Jr. brought Leigh Banana Case Company to Aiken County, South Carolina near Ellenton. Across and down the Savannah River from Augusta, the site took advantage of the supply of hardwoods near the river, particularly cypress and sweet gum. The large operation had its own train system, two locomotives and employed as many as 350 people. A worker's village was established there called Leigh, South Carolina. Weiss moved to Augusta to manage the business and rented the Calbraith Lamar Home at 2417 Walton Way in the Summerville neighborhood for several years before building his new house in Forrest Hills in 1932.

Once the Weiss family was settled in their new home on Buena Vista Road, they continued to take part in social and religious interests. By 1938, John H. Weiss became active in the East Georgia Motor Club.³⁷ Although the Augusta directories consistently list the Weisses in their Forrest Hills home through 1942, the 1940 U.S. Census enumerated them back in Illinois, living in the Lake County Chicago suburb of Barrington Village.³⁸ This suggests that they were permanent, but seasonal residents of Augusta by that time.

In 1938, John H. Weiss organized the Southeastern Silo Company. By 1941, Weiss was listed as a cattleman in the Augusta directory.³⁹ This signals his acquisition of a large farm in nearby Columbia County, Georgia that became known as the Georgia Hereford Farm. Even today, a well-known Columbia County thoroughfare is Hereford Farm Road near Evans, Georgia. They apparently kept dual residences in Augusta and on the farm in Columbia County in those years. In April 1943, he chaired the Seventh Annual Augusta Fat Cattle Show and Sale, a large regional exposition of beef cattle.⁴⁰ In September, he hosted the Twin States Livestock Association's cattle judging contest, which invited area Future Farmers

29 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1938, pp. 552, 611. (For John H. Weiss).

30 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1949, pp. 15, 490. (For Allen K. Steinberg).

31 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 12-X, pp. 136-137.

32 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 13-O, pp. 496-497.

33 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 13-W, pp. 108-111.

34 World War I Draft Registration Card, John H. Weiss, Precinct 55, Ward 3, Chicago, Illinois, June 5, 1917. Accessed through Ancestry.com.

35 Polk's Chicago City Directory, 1923. Ancestry.com.

36 *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, May 2, 1926, p. 5, "Banana Case Co. At Ellenton, S.C., Is To BE Big Industry." Also, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, Web Exhibit, Series 5 - The Leigh Banana Case Company (www.srarp.org).

37 "Pick Committees for Motor Club." *Augusta Chronicle*, Wednesday, February 9, 1938, p. 10.

38 1940 U.S. Census, Lake County, Illinois, Barrington Village, Enumeration District 49-9, Sheet 61B, lines 52-55. Ancestry.com.

39 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1941, pp. 416, 569.

40 "Fat Cattle Show to Be Held Here Wednesday." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, April 4, 1943, p. 6.

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of America chapters and 4-H Clubs. This was held at his Georgia Hereford Farm in Evans.⁴¹ Weiss sold his cattle farm in 1947, then consisting of 2,300 acres, to N. Flournoy Fiske.⁴² Weiss diversified his business interests in the 1940s, forming a partnership with Fred J. Morgan under the firm name of Morgan Truck & Tractor Company. This business relationship was dissolved in November 1946, Fred Morgan taking full control.⁴³ In 1947, Weiss built a quanset hut prefabricated warehouse at Fifth and Reynolds Street in downtown Augusta in connection with a new business venture, the SESCO Company.⁴⁴ In April 1943, John H. Weiss was among five local businessmen who incorporated "Christian Service, Inc.," an organization founded for the purpose of sending forth evangelists, distributing Bibles, brochures and Christian literature.⁴⁵

The Weiss Family sold their home at 1300 Buena Vista Road in 1946 and for a time, lived in the Bon Air Hotel. However, they were also listed in the Augusta City Directories of 1946 and 1947 as residents of 2920 Lombardy Court, which was the address for the cottage behind the house at 1300 Buena Vista Road.⁴⁶ They later purchased 819 Milledge Road, a home built c.1825 by Thomas Cumming, the City of Augusta's first intendant, or mayor.⁴⁷

In 1953, John H. Weiss purchased WBBQ Radio from the Harison Family of Augusta, and began building it as one of the most powerful broadcasting stations in the region.⁴⁸ Weiss was named President of the Savannah Valley Broadcasting Company at that time, which owned the station. In 1960, the Federal Communications Commission approved the transfer of controlling interest in the company to George G. Weiss, John's eldest son. George was named President, and held 100 percent of the stock.⁴⁹ For many years George was a fixture in Augusta journalism, personally driving his "WBBQ Car One" to report breaking news as it happened. John and Virginia Weiss continued to be prominent citizens of Augusta until their deaths in 1977 and 1982, respectively.

The Steinberg Family (1946-1956)

On November 29, 1946 Virginia B. Weiss sold lots 1, 2 and 8 in Block 4 of Forrest Hills subdivision to Sarah B. Steinberg, both of Richmond County, Georgia for \$40,700 (\$40.70 in documentary stamps were affixed to the deed).⁵⁰ Sarah was the wife of Allen K. Steinberg, and had been living next door at 1304 Buena Vista Road.⁵¹

Allen Koplan Steinberg was born in Augusta on June 3, 1896,⁵² the son of Morris and Rachel (Koplan) Steinberg, Russian Jews who immigrated to the United States in 1886. Allen Steinberg was a graduate of the Academy of Richmond County, and matriculated at the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1914.⁵³ After the April 1917 American entry into World War I, Allen joined the U.S. Navy as an apprentice seaman in December, and became an electrician, serving on the U.S.S. Georgia. On August 21, 1920, he married Sarah Berlin in Greer, South Carolina. Sarah had been born in Baltimore on October 5, 1900. They had four children: three sons (Morris, Jack and Stanley) and one daughter (Gloria).

Allen Steinberg went into business with his relatives, Abram and David Pomerance as a member of the Southern Commission Company, a wholesale dry goods business located in downtown Augusta on Broad Street. In May 1946, he was among three petitioners (Abram Pomerance, Allen K. Steinberg, and Max J. Estroff) to reincorporate the business in

41 "206 Prize Beef Cattle Sold At Annual Twin States Show." *Augusta Chronicle*, Thursday, April 8, 1943, p. 1; also "Farm Youngsters Will Send Teams: Cattle Judging Contest to Be Held Sept. 26." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, September 24, 1944, p. 18.

42 "Concrete silos on N. Flournoy Fiske's Hereford Farm..." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, April 6, 1947, p. 14.

43 "Notice of Dissolution...Morgan Truck and Tractor Company." *Augusta Chronicle*, Friday, December 13, 1946, p. 18.

44 "Weiss Granted Permit to Build Warehouse." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, May 18, 1947, p. 5.

45 "Charter Granted For Evangelist Corporation Here." *Augusta Chronicle*, Wednesday, April 28, 1943, p. 4.

46 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1946, p. 484; 1947, p. 489.

47 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1949, p. 543. See also file for Thomas Cumming House, 819 Milledge Road, Vertical Files, Historic Augusta, Inc.

48 "WBBQ names new officers; John H. Weiss president." *Augusta Chronicle*, Wednesday, May 26, 1954, p. 6.

49 "Weiss given control of radio station." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, January 31, 1960, p. 4.

50 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 16-A, pp. 95-96.

51 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1946, pp. 14, 435. Afterward, another house was built between 1300 and 1304, and was numbered 1302 Buena Vista Road. Sarah B. Steinberg had purchased lot 3, block 4 of Forrest Hills Subdivision from Grace Manning Goode on 12 July 1943. See Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 14-X, p. 26.

52 World War I Draft Registration Card for Allen Kaplan Steinberg, Ancestry.com.

53 "Mr. Allen K. Steinberg left Tuesday for Atlanta, where he will enter the Georgia Tech." *Augusta Chronicle*, Thursday, September 24, 1914, p. 8, col. 4.

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order to increase the number of corporate shares of stock that could be issued.⁵⁴ These three gentlemen also joined eight other investors from Savannah to form the Fort Screven Company. The eleven investors were able to acquire 134 acres with 280 buildings thereon that had encompassed Fort Screven on Tybee Island, Georgia.⁵⁵ Purchased by competitive bid, the group paid \$230,150 to the Federal government. Included on the property were the post theatre, a bakery, a chapel, offices, barracks and officers quarters. The stockholders planned to sell all of the property to individuals including lots that would comprise a subdivision on the beach.

It was in the midst of all of this expanding business activity following World War II that Sarah (Berlin) Steinberg, Allen's wife, purchased 1300 Buena Vista Road. They had previously lived two doors south at 1304 Buena Vista Road. Before the Steinberg family moved into the former Weiss House, they engaged the services of Willis Irvin, the original architect, to add the library/den on the north side of the house with adjoining bar area, and to convert the former large kitchen pantry into a breakfast room.⁵⁶

By 1949, the Augusta directory listed Allen Steinberg as a garment manufacturer.⁵⁷ He had founded the Waynesboro Garment Factory in 1944, which employed 120 workers and was one of the largest industries in Burke County, which adjoins Richmond County on its southeastern border. The factory produced pants, shirts, and draperies.⁵⁸ Allen and his sons commuted to Waynesboro daily from Augusta, about a 30-mile trek each way.⁵⁹ He was also a partner and one of the founders of the Sardis Manufacturing Company, located in a small village of the same name also in Burke County. The Steinbergs were active within the Augusta Jewish community, with memberships in both Adas Yeshurun Synagogue, of which Allen's parents were among the founders; as well as the Congregation Children of Israel. Allen Steinberg was also a member of the Elks Club, and the Shriner and Rotary Clubs of Waynesboro, Georgia.

The Steinbergs remained in the house for about ten years, afterwards moving to the new Country Club Apartments at the northwest corner of Milledge Road and Walton Way. Allen Steinberg died in 1961 and Sarah died in 1974,⁶⁰ both being buried in Augusta's Magnolia Cemetery.

The Bush Family (1956-present)

On August 6, 1956, Sarah B. Steinberg assigned an option on lot 8, Block 4 in Forrest Hills subdivision to Marie Battey Bush of Richmond County, in consideration of \$10.⁶¹ On the same day, she sold lots 1 and 2, Block 4 in Forrest Hills to Marie Battey Bush for \$55,000 (\$55 in documentary stamps affixed to the deed).⁶² Lots 1 and 2 included the house, and the deed specified that the following items were to remain: mirror over the mantel piece in the living room; mirror over the bar in the den; carpeting on the stairs, landing and upper hall; draperies in the living room and dining room; the curtain and drapery fixtures on all of the windows and doors; all shades and venetian blinds in the windows; the disposal and dishwasher. A new plat was drawn by Baldwin and Cranston engineering firm, and dated July 15, 1956.⁶³ Nine months later Mrs. Bush exercised her option for lot 8, Block 4 in Forrest Hills in consideration of \$10,000 cash (\$11 documentary stamps).⁶⁴ This lot included the c.1939 cottage facing Lombardy Court.

54 "Legal Notices: Southern Commission Company." *Augusta Chronicle*, Friday, May 10, 1946, p. 16.

55 "3 Augustans Buy Surplus Property: Most of Fort Screven Sold For \$230,150." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, February 3, 1946, p. 5.

56 Architectural drawings: Willis Irvin, Architect. Helen Stuart Irvin, Associate Architect, 722 Greene St., Augusta, GA. Commission: Alterations to Residence for Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Steinberg. Drawings: 1-3. Made by: W.I. Date [left blank, but in 1946 according to Jack Steinberg, son of A.K. Steinberg]. Originals in possession of George D. Bush. Copies in vertical files of Historic Augusta, Inc.

57 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1949, p. 490.

58 Waynesboro, Burke County Approaching Vital Balance: Industry, Farming Assuming Equal Importance As Town Shows Population Increase." *Augusta Chronicle*, Monday, September 29, 1947, p. 3; and "Important to entire region." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, September 10, 1950, p. 3.

59 Interview with Jack J. Steinberg by Erick Montgomery, 2015.

60 "Mrs. Allen K. Steinberg." *Augusta Chronicle*, Wednesday, August 28, 1974, p. 15; Georgia Death Index, 1919-1998, for Sarah B. Steinberg. Ancestry.com.

61 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 23-U, pp. 164-165.

62 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 24-J, pp. 418-419.

63 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 23-U, p. 167.

64 Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 23-U, pp. 166-167.

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Marie Battey Bush was the wife of William Glascock Bush. Known as "Bill," Mr. Bush was born in Augusta on August 25, 1923, the son of William Eve Bush (1874-1953) and Mary deCottes (Barrett) Bush (1899-1939) of old established families in the area.⁶⁵ He served in the U.S. Army during World War II and was a graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology. He attained the rank of Major in the U.S. Army Reserve. He was an organizer of the Augusta Food Bank and Christian Ministry, Inc. He was a member of the Augusta Kiwanis Club, the Augusta Country Club, and served as president of the Augusta Assembly, a social group. He also was a member of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.⁶⁶

At the time of the purchase of 1300 Buena Vista Road, Bill Bush was Vice President and Secretary of the Georgia-Carolina Brick and Tile Company, with offices in the Campbell Building, 122½ Eighth Street.⁶⁷ He had joined the company in 1954, when it was headed by John Carroll Hagler, Jr. as President.⁶⁸ Mr. Hagler's father, John Carroll Hagler, Sr. had founded the company in 1902. Georgia-Carolina was a family-owned business, and Hagler, Jr. was married to Bill Bush's aunt, Susan (Barrett) Hagler. Eugene M. Long, then treasurer, was married to Bill's sister, Jane (Bush) Long. The company made face and common brick and operated two plants; one in Augusta on New Savannah Road and one on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River in North Augusta.⁶⁹

Marie DeVallon Battey Bush was known as "Frenchie." Born September 15, 1926, she was also an Augusta native of an old established family.⁷⁰ Frenchie and Bill were devout Roman Catholics and were married at Saint Mary's-on-the-Hill Catholic Church on April 29, 1950.⁷¹ The couple had seven children: Bill (1951-1953), Mary, Ware, John, Virginia ("GiGi"), Whatley and George. Frenchie Bush took part in various community organizations, including Saint Mary-on-the-Hill Catholic Church, the Junior League of Augusta, the Sand Hills Garden Club and the National Society, Colonial Dames of America in the State of Georgia, Augusta Town Committee. She was also a member of the Garden Club of America, of which the Sand Hills Garden Club was a chapter.⁷²

Professionally, Bill Bush continued as Vice President and Secretary of the Georgia-Carolina Brick and Tile Company until about 1979.⁷³ The Merry Companies bought out Georgia-Carolina in 1975 and 1976, but continued operating it as a separate entity for a time.⁷⁴ Merry Brothers Brick and Tile Company was a competitor through most of the twentieth century, and Merry Companies was the parent company to the brick manufacturing business, as well as other operations. Boral Bricks, an Australian company, later acquired Merry Brothers.

By 1980, the Augusta directory listed William G. Bush as a private investor.⁷⁵ He died in Augusta on September 26, 1985, at the age of 62.⁷⁶ Frenchie continued her religious, civic, and community activities through the rest of her life. She was made one of Historic Augusta's first Honorary Trustees, when that category was created in 1990. Her interest in Historic Augusta never waned, and she was always supportive and enthusiastic about every project and every accomplishment of the organization. She was extremely proud of what the organization had accomplished and of the pivotal role that she and her husband played in its founding.

65 Augusta Genealogical Society (comp.), *Summerville Cemetery of Augusta, Georgia*, 2012 Edition (Augusta, Ga: Augusta Genealogical Society, 2012), pp. 75, 99.

66 "Society Founder dies at University." *Augusta Chronicle*, Friday, September 27, 1985, p. 3.

67 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1956, p. 76.

68 "Brick firm promotes 2 officers." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, February 28, 1954, p. 7.

69 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1958, p. 16 (Yellow Pages).

70 Summerville Cemetery, p. 99.

71 "Miss Marie DeVallon Battey to Wed Mr. William G. Bush." *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, March 19, 1950, p. 4; and "Bush-Battey" *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, April 30, 1950, p. 5.

72 Personal knowledge of the writer, Erick Montgomery.

73 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1979, p. 102.

74 "Merry announces new building plan." *Augusta Chronicle*, Tuesday, May 13, 1975, p. 1; "Merry purchases tile firm stock." *Augusta Chronicle*, Thursday, March 11, 1976, p. 4; "Merry Companies announces 5-year lease for brick plant." *Augusta Chronicle*, Wednesday, November 10, 1976, p. 6; "NOTICE. Merry Companies, Inc." *Augusta Chronicle*, Saturday, March 12, 1977, p. 2.

75 Polk's Augusta City Directory, 1980, p. 103.

76 "Society Founder dies at University." *Augusta Chronicle*, Friday, September 27, 1985, p. 3.

Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House

Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia

County and State

Frenchie died unexpectedly on March 12, 2012, aged 85 years. Both she and Bill are buried in Augusta's Summerville Cemetery.⁷⁷ In 2013, Historic Augusta established its highest award for exemplary service in the cause of historic preservation, naming it the Bill and Frenchie Bush Award.

The next generation

On October 2, 1998, Marie Battey Bush made a deed of gift to First Union National Bank in its representative capacity as Trustee of the Marie Battey Bush Qualified Personal Residence Trust.⁷⁸ This included a 99 percent undivided interest in lots 1, 2 and 8 of Block 4 in the Forrest Hills subdivision. Upon her death in 2012, the Trust that Mrs. Bush created in 1998 provided in Section VII, that all property remaining in the hands of the Trustee was to be distributed to her living descendants. There were six surviving children: Mary Bush Norwood, William Ware Bush, John Battey Bush, Virginia Bush Taylor, Whatley Battey Bush and George DeVallon Bush. This transfer from the Trustee to the children was completed on May 15, 2012.⁷⁹

On November 19, 2012, George D. Bush and William Ware Bush as co-executors of the estate of Marie Battey Bush, as well as all six children (Mary, William, John, Virginia, Whatley and George) as Trustees under the trust dated March 1, 1988, conveyed lots 1, 2 and 8 in Block 4 of Forrest Hills subdivision to George DeVallon Bush, the youngest sibling, for \$10 and other valuable considerations.⁸⁰ On the same day, George D. Bush conveyed the property to George D. Bush (himself) and Amy Nicole Bush (his wife) for \$1 and love and affection.⁸¹ A corrective Trustee's deed was made on December 12, 2013, which addressed minor errors in the forgoing deed.⁸²

George and Nicci Bush completed a recent rehabilitation of the property, without changing the overall character of the property. The Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House received final certification from the Georgia DNR Historic Preservation Division for the state property tax abatement and state tax credit programs on March 24, 2016.

77 Summerville Cemetery, p. 75, 99.

78 Richmond County, Georgia, Deed Reel 614, pp. 229-231.

79 Richmond County, Georgia, Deed Book 01345, pp. 0706-0714.

80 Richmond County, Georgia, Deed Book 01369, pp. 0981-0983.

81 Richmond County, Georgia, Deed Book 01372, pp. 1739-1740.

82 Richmond County, Georgia, Deed Book 01425, pp. 0643-0652.

Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House
Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Augusta Chronicle Archives, accessed through GenealogyBank.com:

- "A. K. Steinberg, local executive dies in Boston." Wednesday, June 28, 1961, Section A, p. 14.
- "Allen K. Steinberg." Thursday, June 29, 1961, Section B, p. 11.
- "An attractive young man from Chicago..." Tuesday, March 19, 1946, Section A, p. 4.
- "Augusta Cadets Are Ordered to Memphis." Monday, July 17, 1944, Section A, p. 6.
- "Augustan gets degree at technical institute." Wednesday, June 17, 1953, Section A, p. 5.
- "Extensive Improvements Being Made at Forrest-Hills Ricker." Tuesday, May 22, 1928, Section A, p. 5.
- "First Historical society formed in 1874." Sunday, September 15, 1985, Section Editions, p. 22.
- "Frenzel-Weiss engagement told." Sunday, September 15, 1957, Section C, p. 7.
- "George Weiss." Sunday, December 21, 1997, Section A, p. 4.
- "Great Construction Period in Augusta." Saturday, March 24, 1928, Section A, p. 6.
- "Jefferson Barracks Houses Augustans." Saturday, January 24, 1942, Section A, p. 10.
- "John H. Weiss." Thursday, December 15, 1977, Section B, p. 5.
- "John Herbert Weiss." Thursday, December 15, 1977, Section A, p. 4.
- "Large sums left to son, daughters of William G. Bush." Saturday, December 12, 1953, Section A, p. 8.
- "Mr. and Mrs. John H. Weiss Honor Guests with Dinner Party." Monday, February 25, 1929, Section A, p. 6.
- "Mr. Erian Boutros to Speak This Evening at Home of Mr. J. H. Weiss." Friday, January 22, 1937, Section A, p. 5.
- "Mrs. and Mrs. Allen K. Steinberg." Friday, March 26, 1954, Section C, p. 1.
- "Mrs. J. H. Weiss is one lucky mother..." Friday, August 31, 1945, Section A, p. 8.
- "Mrs. Sarah Lamar Morris Honors Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Douglas." Sunday, February 19, 1933, Section A, p. 11.
- "Mrs. Virginia Weiss." Wednesday, October 27, 1982, Section Editions, p. 11.
- "Platt's [funeral notice] - WEISS." Wednesday, October 27, 1982, Section Editions, p. 11.
- "That much feted bride-elect" Friday, May 10, 1935, Section A, p. 2.
- "Weiss-George G. Weiss." Thursday, December 18, 1997, Section C, p. 11.
- "WEISS [funeral notice]" Sunday, December 21, 1997, Section C, p. 6.

Augusta Genealogical Society (comp.), *Summerville Cemetery of Augusta, Georgia, 2012 Edition*. Augusta, Georgia, Augusta Genealogical Society, 2012.

Bateman, Newton, Paul Selby and J. Seymour Currey, *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois: Biographical, Memorial, Illustrative, Volume II*. Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1920.

Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. 1991.

Historic Augusta, Inc., "Celebrating 50 Years of Historic Preservation, 1965-2015," *Historic Augusta News*, Volume 41, No. 4, Special Edition (November 2015).

Historic Augusta, Inc., Vertical Files. "1300 Buena Vista Road," "Bush Family," "Forrest Hills," "Irvin, Willis."

Irvin, Willis - Architect, Architectural drawings. Residence for Mr. John H. Weiss, Augusta, Georgia, July 29, 1932.
Irvin, Willis - Architect and Helen Stuart Irvin - Associate Architect. Alterations to Residence for Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Steinberg. No date [1946].

Irvin, Willis, *Selections from the Work of Willis Irvin - Architect, Augusta, Georgia* (New York: Architectural Catalog Co., Inc., 1937)

Montgomery, Erick. "Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House." *Historic Property Information Form*, February 12, 2016. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.

Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House
Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia
County and State

Montgomery, Erick to William Ware Bush, email June 18, 2015; Email from William Ware Bush to Erick Montgomery, June 18, 2015. "Bush House questions." Vertical file, "1300 Buena Vista Road," Historic Augusta, Inc.

Polk's Augusta City Directories, 1921-1990. Collection of Historic Augusta, Inc. and online versions, Ancestry.com.

Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Augusta, Georgia, Volume Two*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1954.

Steinberg, Jack J., Augusta, Georgia. Interview with Erick Montgomery. 2015.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.37 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.474485

Longitude: -82.037758

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

The boundary is identified by a heavy black line on the attached survey map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the entire legal parcel currently and historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christy Atkins, National Register Historian

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date May 13, 2019

street & number 2610 GA Hwy 155, SW telephone (770) 389-7844

city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281

e-mail Christy.atkins@dnr.ga.gov

Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House
Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia
County and State

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: Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House

City or Vicinity: Augusta

County: Richmond

State: Georgia

Photographer: Erick D. Montgomery, Historic Augusta, Inc. (unless noted otherwise)

Date Photographed: August 2015 (unless noted otherwise)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 65:	Front elevation; photographer facing north.
Photo 2 of 65:	Iron gate at front entrance; photographer facing northeast.
Photo 3 of 65:	Architectural element details; photographer facing east.
Photo 4 of 65:	Driveway facing Buena Vista Road; photographer facing west.
Photo 5 of 65:	Guest room elevation; photographer facing northwest.
Photo 6 of 65:	Pavilion; photographer facing north.
Photo 7 of 65:	Parking area; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 8 of 65:	Pavilion; photographer facing east.
Photo 9 of 65:	Rear elevation; photographer facing west.
Photo 10 of 65:	Metal gate and fence; photographer facing south.
Photo 11 of 65:	Side elevation; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 12 of 65:	Side elevation; photographer facing south.
Photo 13 of 65:	Patio; photographer facing south.
Photo 14 of 65:	HAI Preservation Award; photographer facing east.
Photo 15 of 65:	Side elevation; photographer facing southeast.
Photo 16 of 65:	Western façade; photographer facing east.
Photo 17 of 65:	Patio; photographer facing north.
Photo 18 of 65:	Lawn; photographer facing northeast.
Photo 19 of 65:	Playhouse; photographer facing north.
Photo 20 of 65:	Garden with statuary; photographer facing east.
Photo 21 of 65:	Cottage exterior; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 22 of 65:	Woodshed outbuilding; photographer facing south.
Photo 23 of 65:	Driveway gate; photographer facing southeast.
Photo 24 of 65:	Streetscape and brick wall; photographer facing north.

Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House

Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia

County and State

Photo 25 of 65:	Entry foyer; photographer facing south.
Photo 26 of 65:	Entry foyer; photographer facing northwest.
Photo 27 of 65:	First floor living room; photographer facing west.
Photo 28 of 65:	First floor living room; photographer facing east.
Photo 29 of 65:	First floor library; photographer facing north.
Photo 30 of 65:	First floor library; photographer facing southeast.
Photo 31 of 65:	First floor wet bar area; photographer facing south.
Photo 32 of 65:	First floor dining room; photographer facing northeast.
Photo 33 of 65:	First floor dining room; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 34 of 65:	First floor kitchen; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 35 of 65:	First floor kitchen; photographer facing east.
Photo 36 of 65:	First floor mudroom; photographer facing south.
Photo 37 of 65:	First floor powder bathroom; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 38 of 65:	First floor office; photographer facing south.
Photo 39 of 65:	First floor guest room; photographer facing southeast.
Photo 40 of 65:	First floor guest room bathroom; photographer facing east.
Photo 41 of 65:	Second floor hallway; photographer facing west.
Photo 42 of 65:	Second floor looking at staircase; photographer facing northeast.
Photo 43 of 65:	Second floor hallway; photographer facing west.
Photo 44 of 65:	Second floor master bedroom; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 45 of 65:	Second floor master bedroom; photographer facing northeast.
Photo 46 of 65:	Master bathroom; photographer facing south.
Photo 47 of 65:	Master bathroom; photographer facing northeast.
Photo 48 of 65:	Laundry Room; photographer facing south.
Photo 49 of 65:	Second floor hallway; photographer facing south.
Photo 50 of 65:	Bedroom #2; photographer facing northeast.
Photo 51 of 65:	Bedroom #2; photographer facing southeast.
Photo 52 of 65:	Bedroom #2 bathroom; photographer facing south.
Photo 53 of 65:	Second floor hallway storage closets; photographer facing north.
Photo 54 of 65:	Playroom; photographer facing northwest.
Photo 55 of 65:	Playroom; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 56 of 65:	Bedroom #3; photographer facing northeast.
Photo 57 of 65:	Bedroom #3; photographer facing southwest.
Photo 58 of 65:	Bedroom #3 bathroom; photographer facing north.
Photo 59 of 65:	Attic stairs looking down.
Photo 60 of 65:	Attic area.
Photo 61 of 65:	Basement entrance.
Photo 62 of 65:	Basement area.
Photo 63 of 65:	Cottage; Living room; photographer facing southeast. (Robyn A. Anderson, February, 2016)
Photo 64 of 65:	Cottage; Bedroom; photographer facing northeast. (Robyn A. Anderson, February, 2016)
Photo 65 of 65:	Cottage; Bathroom; photographer facing north. (Robyn A. Anderson, February, 2016)



Overview



Legend

- Parcels
- Roads

Parcel ID 0432028000
Class Code Historical
Taxing District Urban
Acres 1.37

Owner BUSH GEORGE D ROFS
415 FOURTH ST
AUGUSTA GA 30901
Physical Address 1300 BUENA VISTA RD
Total Value \$898761

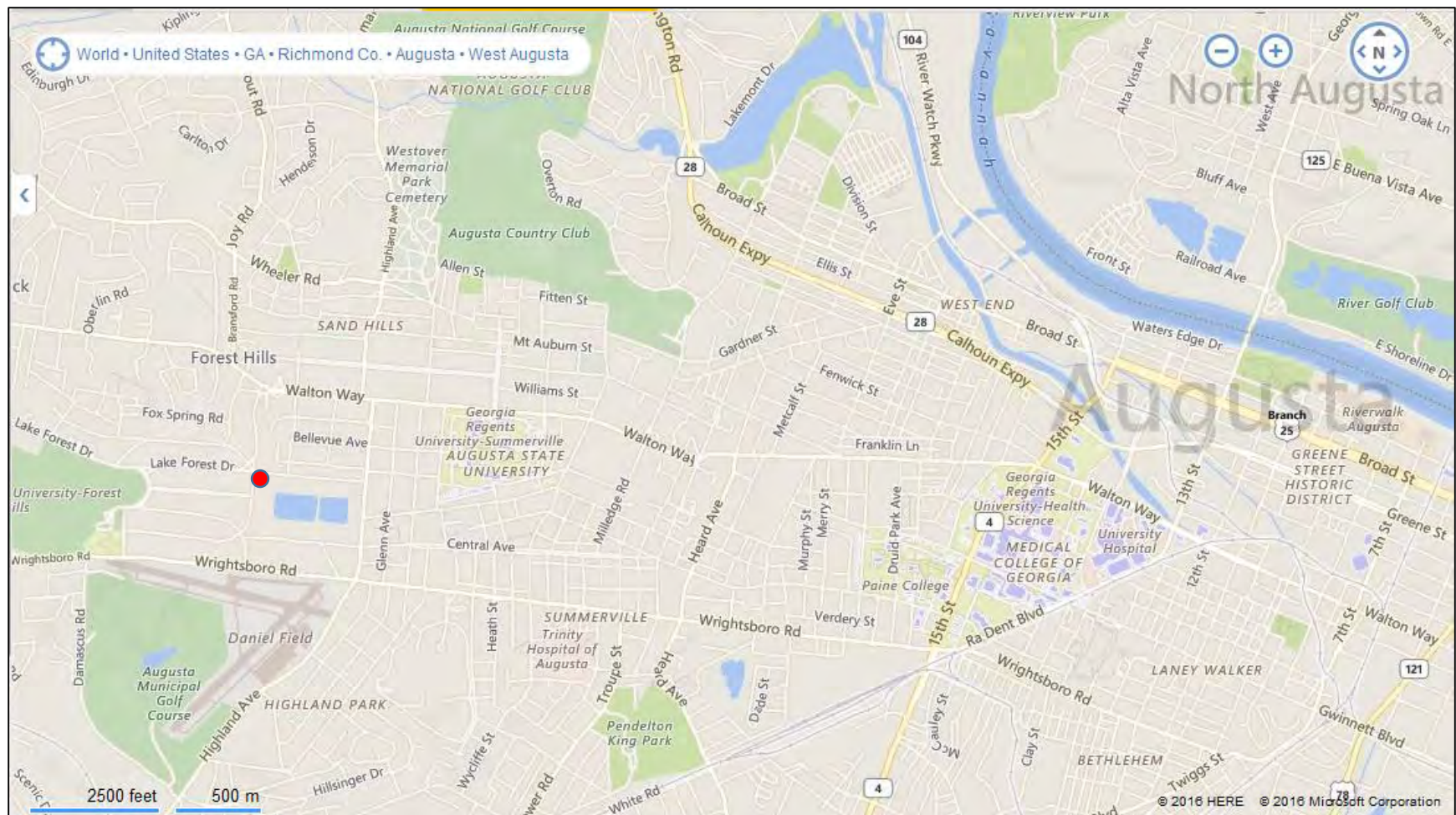
Last 2 Sales			
Date	Price	Reason	Qual
12/12/2013	0	DC	U
11/19/2012	0	I	U


(Note: Not to be used on legal documents)

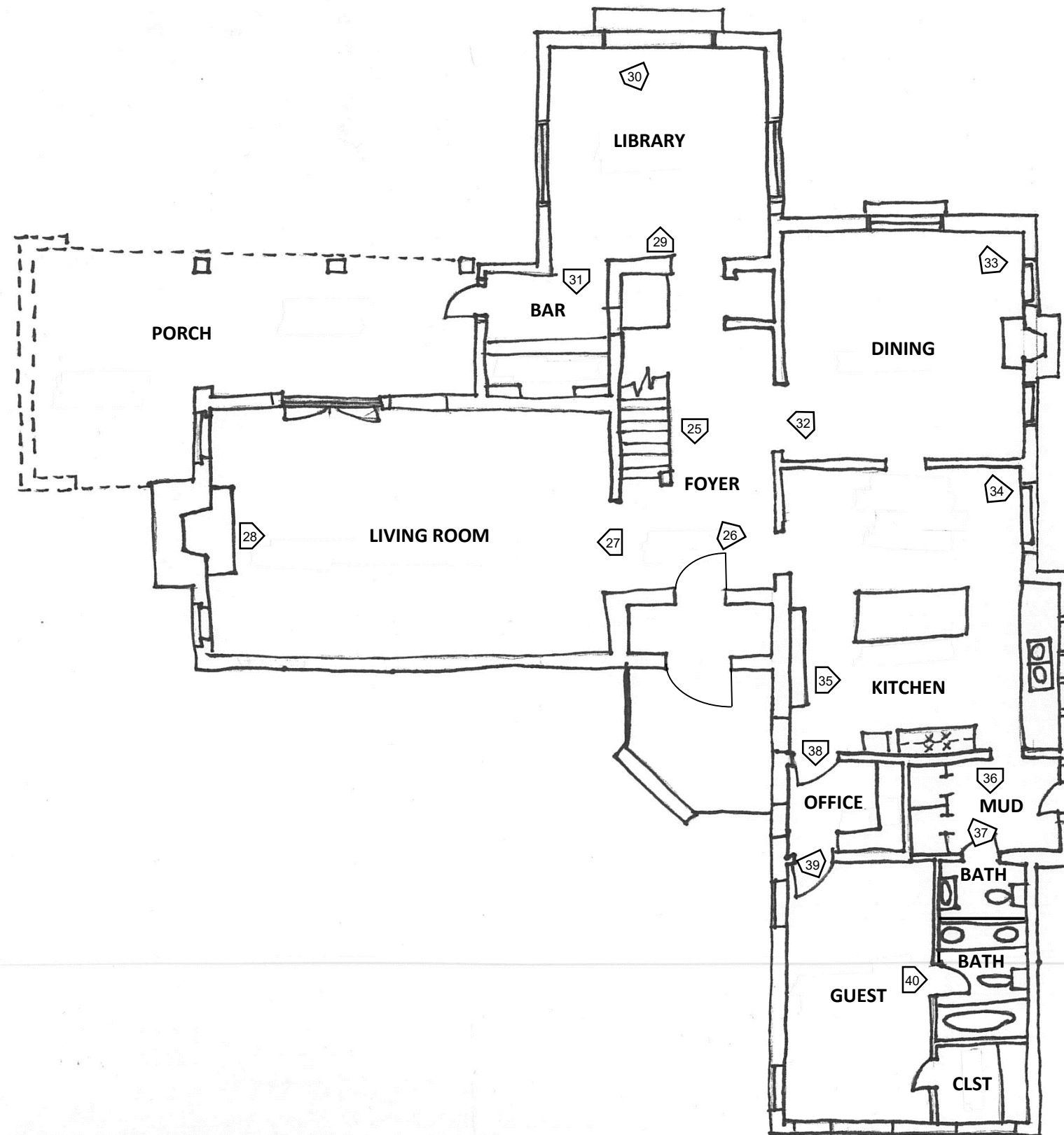
Date created: 4/8/2019
Last Data Uploaded: 4/8/2019 2:08:02 AM



Developed by Schneider
GEOSPATIAL

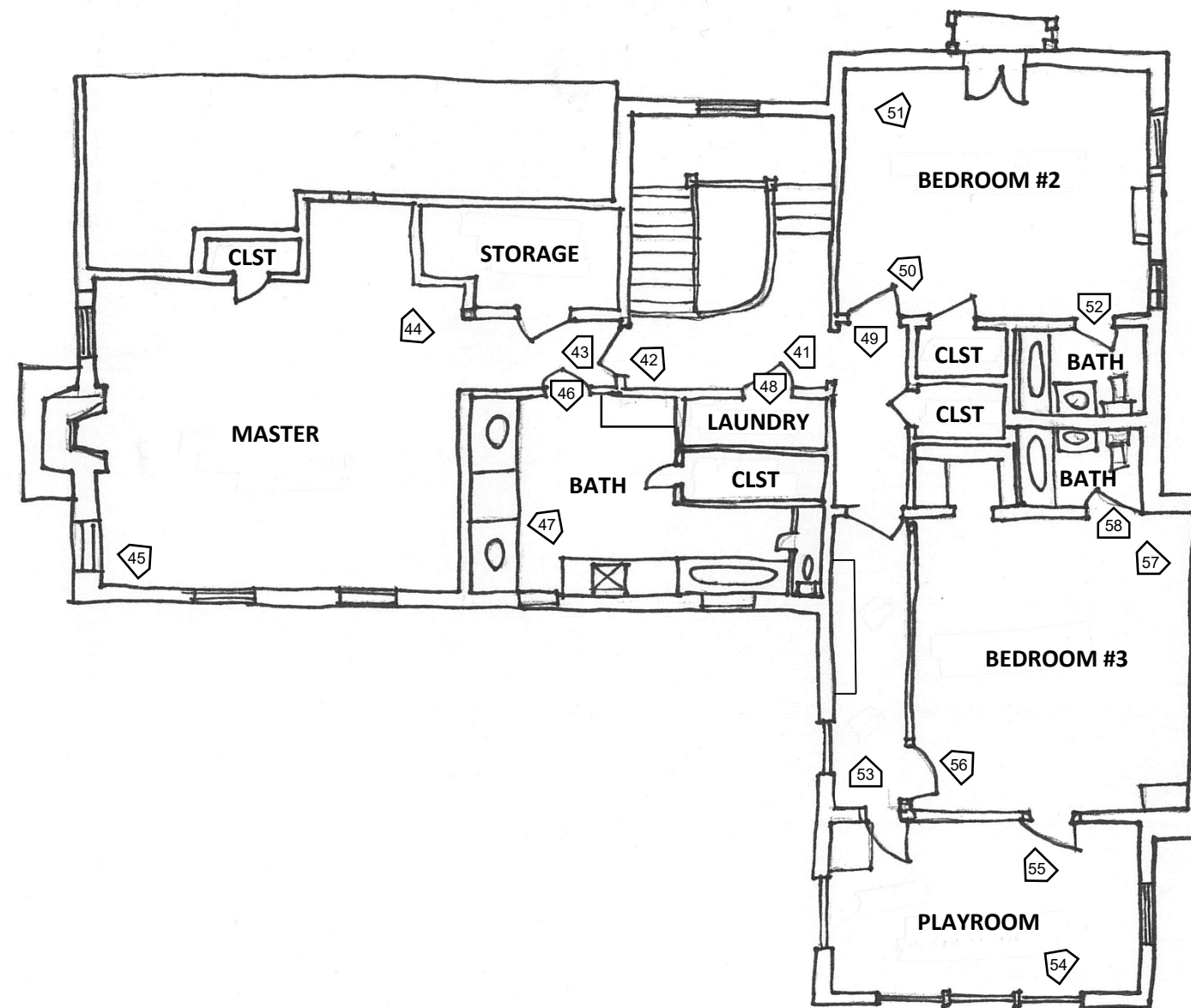
Weiss-Stenberg-Bush House
1300 Buena Vista Road
Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia
North:





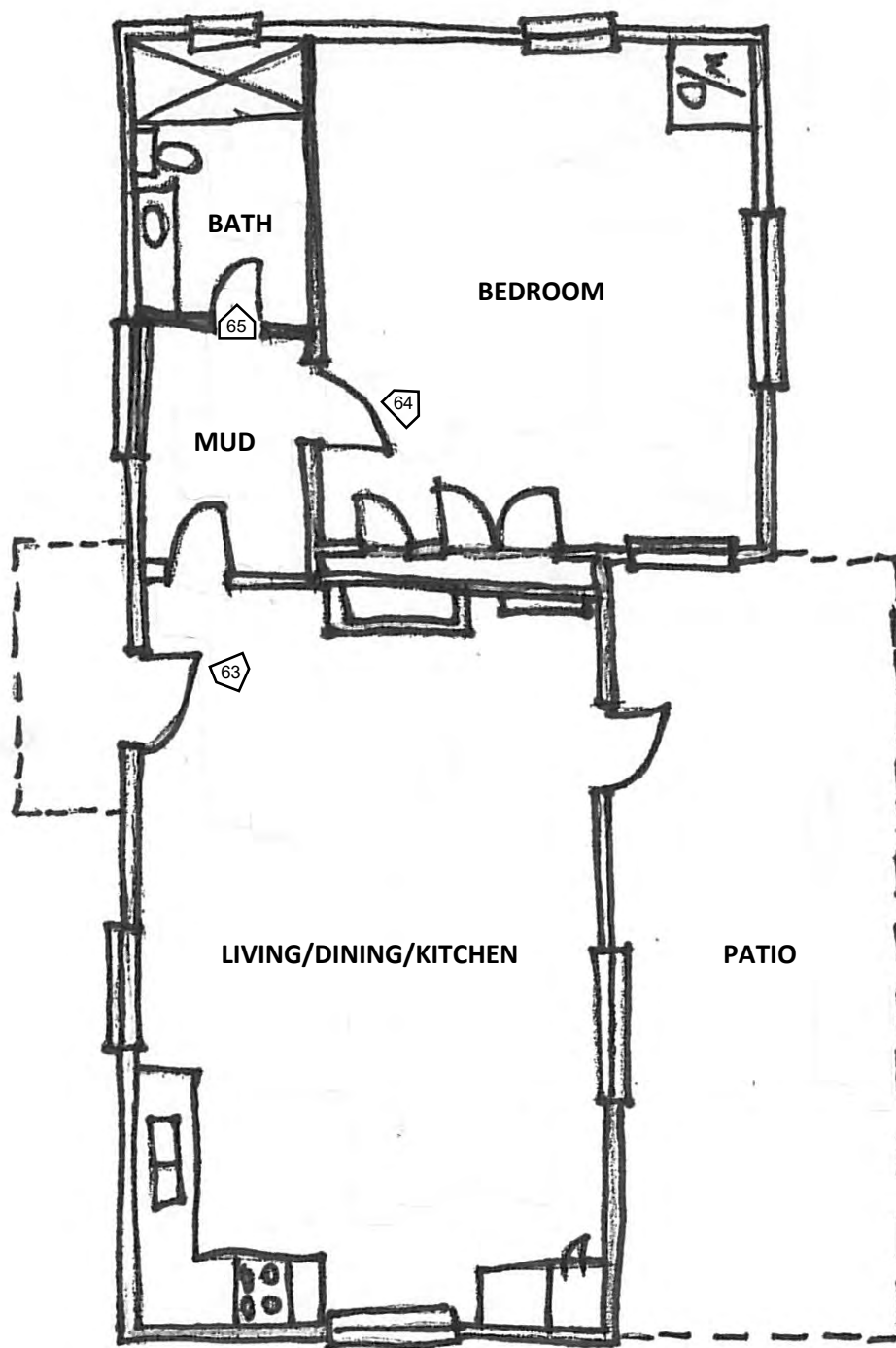
Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House
 1300 Buena Vista Road
 Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia
 North: 
 Lat, Long: 33.474485, -82.037758





Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House
 Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia
 First Floor Plan
 North: 
 Photograph #/Direction of View: 
 Scale: Not to Scale
 Basement: Not shown, #61-62



Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House
 Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia
 Second Floor Plan
 North: 
 Photograph #/Direction of View: 
 Scale: Not to Scale
 Attic: Not shown, #59-60



Weiss-Steinberg-Bush House
Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia
Cottage Floor Plan
North: 
Photograph #/Direction of View: 
Scale: Not to Scale



























Marie Batley Bush



*Special Historic
Augusta Bi-Centennial Award
1967*

































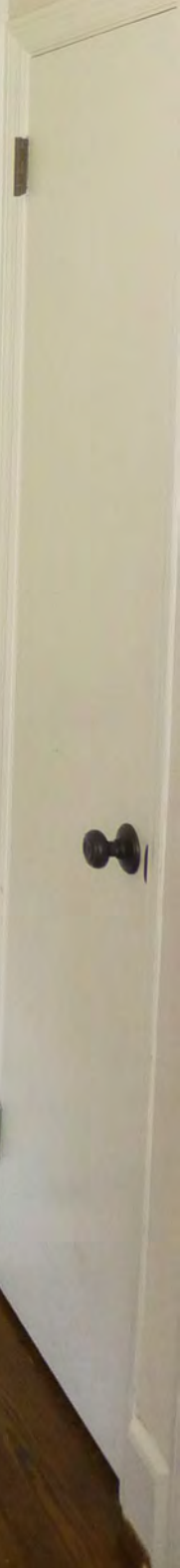






































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Weiss-Steinburg-Bush House

Multiple Name:

State & County: GEORGIA, Richmond

Date Received: 5/20/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/11/2019 Date of 16th Day: 6/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/5/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004115

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

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

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject 7/2/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary AOS: Architecture, Social History; POS: 1932-1969; LOS: local Architect: Willis Irvin
Comments: Owners, William and Marie Bush are founders of Historic Augusta, Inc. and establish a significant community-wide preservation organization in Augusta, during the 1960s.

Recommendation/ NR Criteria: A & C.
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 7/2/19

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

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



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

May 15, 2019

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



Dear Ms. Smith:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Weiss-Steinburg-Bush House in Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

COMMENTS:

- ☒ Please ensure 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,

Olivia Head
National Register Specialist