

1093
JUL 13 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Shirley Hills Historic District
other names/site number none

2. Location

street & number Senate Pl., Parkview Dr., Curry Dr., Briarcliff Rd.,
Nottingham Dr., & the Ocmulgee River
city, town Macon (N/A) vicinity of
county Bibb code GA 021
state Georgia code GA zip code 31211

(N/A) not for publication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	85	60
sites	3 (2 parks, overall landscaping)	0
structures	1 (subdivision plan)	0
objects	0	0
total	89	60

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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

7/6/89
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Deputy 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
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain:
- see continuation sheet

Amy Schlager 8/17/89

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
LANDSCAPE/park

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
LANDSCAPE/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Italian Renaissance
French Renaissance
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Bungalow/ Craftsman

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	brick, wood
roof	asphalt
other	stucco, stone

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Shirley Hills Historic District is an early 20th-century planned residential subdivision characterized by winding streets that follow the hilly terrain and large residences set on spacious wooded and informally landscaped lots. The district is located in the northeast section of the city of Macon, Bibb County, in central Georgia, approximately one mile from the city's central business district. The majority of the subdivision was developed from 1922 through the 1940s. The historic district consists of a subdivision plan that followed picturesque landscape planning principles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, substantial and finely detailed houses that represent a wide range of popular early 20th-century architectural styles and the work of several prominent Macon architects, and informal landscaping with a naturalistic character typical of the period. Nottingham Drive is the main thoroughfare of the district, and Curry, Parkview, and Twin Pines Drives and Jackson Spring, Oakcliff, and Jaques Roads are the primary streets that run off of Nottingham. The Ocmulgee River forms the district's westernmost boundary and separates it from downtown Macon.

The subdivision plan of Shirley Hills was designed in the mode of picturesque landscape planning prevalent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and set forth by the work of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. This picturesque planning concept is seen in the winding streets that

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are placed to follow the naturally hilly terrain, the large lots that allowed for large open spaces, and the informal yet carefully planned landscaping that provides a heavily wooded setting. Land subdivision was largely dependent on the curving street layout. The largest lots are along Oakcliff Road and Twin Pines Drive and those lots on Nottingham Drive with river frontage. Along Nottingham between Curry Drive and Senate Place on the south side of the district are the smallest lots with smaller houses and less landscaping than those in the rest of the subdivision. While its character is somewhat different from the rest of the area, this section is clearly part of the Shirley Hills subdivision on early plat maps.

In most cases, the houses are set back on the lots considerably from the street so that the front yard landscaping appears to be continuous throughout the district. Unpaved alleyways run through the center of each block to provide rear access to each property. Restrictive covenants dictated the setback and siting of the houses and a minimum house value to insure that development of the subdivision would follow the planning principles set forth in the neighborhood's design plan. A natural area of approximately ten acres was set aside as a park for the neighborhood. Jackson Spring Park is between South Jackson Spring Road and Curry Drive. The smaller Andrew Jackson Park is on Nottingham at Jackson Spring Road and is informally landscaped with trees, shrubs, and stone retaining walls. The inclusion of park areas in the plan was another important tenet of the picturesque planning concept.

The overall architectural character of the district is of substantial, finely detailed houses that together form a collection of early 20th-century residential architecture that is representative of the many stylistic influences of the period. The historic houses in the district date from 1922 to 1941. They are generally wood-framed with brick, stone, stucco, and wood coverings, which is typical of early 20th-century residential construction techniques and use of materials. Several well-known Macon architects were commissioned to design houses in Shirley Hills, including W. Elliott Dunwody, Ellamae Ellis League, and the firm of Dennis and Dennis. (See the chart at the end of Section 7 for a list of houses designed by each.) The district houses were designed in the popular period styles that included many different revival styles as well as early 20th-century innovations. The Georgian Revival, Neoclassical Revival, and English Vernacular Revival styles are the most common, while examples of Italian Renaissance Revival, French Vernacular Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival styles are also present. The Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles are interpreted in the smaller houses.

The Georgian Revival is found throughout the district, and a very good example of the style designed by Elliott Dunwody is at 1161 Nottingham

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Drive. (Photo #38) The two-and-one-half-story house is of red brick with symmetrical front facade. Emphasis is placed on the center entrance with a pedimented crown supported by Ionic pilasters. A semi-circular fanlight above the entrance door is repeated in the round-headed roof dormers. The Neoclassical Revival is also a commonly used style in the district. An example at 1435 Twin Pines Drive was designed by Ellamae Ellis League in 1937. (Photo #25) It has a two-story pedimented front portico typical of the style. The English Vernacular Revival is used in many variations in the district and may be represented by 969 Nottingham Drive by Elliott Dunwody c.1937. (Photo #35) The house has the characteristic steeply pitched front gables and variety of materials including brick, wood siding and posts, and decorative half timbering. The house at 972 Nottingham Drive is an example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style used on several district houses. (Photo #34) It was constructed c.1924. The symmetrical front facade with first-floor row of arched windows suggestive of a loggia and red-tile hipped roof are characteristic features of the style. The French Vernacular Revival style was used on several district houses as well. The house at 916 Nottingham Drive designed by Ellamae Ellis League in 1937 is a good example. (Photo #33) The tall, steeply pitched, hipped roof with dormers and segmentally arched openings are typical of the style. The house at 1158 Oakcliff Road is an example of Mediterranean Revival style. (Photo #6) Constructed in 1926-27, the house is asymmetrical with smooth stucco walls, low-hipped red-tile roof, and round-arched openings that suggest a loggia. The Spanish Colonial Revival is represented by 1217 Jackson Spring Road, constructed in 1936. (Photo #20) Its stuccoed walls, low roof, and mission-shaped loggia parapet are typical of the style. A number of Craftsman style houses are found in the district. (Photo #28) Wide eaves with exposed rafters, decorative brackets, and porches with square posts on piers are characteristic features. Minimal Traditional houses found in the district have a hint of traditional design in their form but no specific stylistic details. (Photo #26)

The landscaping elements of Shirley Hills emphasize the picturesque setting of the subdivision plan. These elements are informal yet carefully planned to give a natural and parklike appearance to the neighborhood. The landscape features include multitudes of shade and ornamental trees including hardwoods, pines, and dogwoods so that many places appear to be naturally wooded; informal arrangements of shrubs and other plantings; broad expanses of grassy lawns; flower gardens; stone and brick retaining walls; curving concrete drives and walks curbed with stone and brick; and cobblestone gutters that provide curbside drainage on several of the neighborhood streets. The two neighborhood parks are also characteristic landscape features. The larger Jackson Spring Park (Photo #43) is almost entirely naturally wooded with some plantings. The smaller Andrew Jackson Park (Photo

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#9) is informally landscaped with shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, and curving stone retaining walls.

The historic district includes the sections of Shirley Hills that were predominantly developed through 1941. The areas to the north and east of the district developed predominantly after 1941. To the southeast is the North Highlands subdivision which was developed separately and for the most part earlier than Shirley Hills and was not a part of the land that belonged to Senator Bacon. The former site of the Bacon house and Baconsfield Park lies immediately to the south of the district boundary on Nottingham at Parkview Drive but has now been commercially developed and is left out of the district.

Noncontributing structures within the district were built after 1941 but are compatible because of their similarly landscaped settings. There are no intrusive structures within the district.

Architects

The following architects are documented as having designed houses in the Shirley Hills Historic District:

<u>Architect or Firm</u>	<u>Property Address</u>	<u>Date of House</u>
W. Elliott Dunwody	1121 Oakcliff Road	1922
	1122 Nottingham Drive	1923
	1282 Jackson Spring Road	1927
	969 Nottingham Drive	1937
	1161 Nottingham Drive	1938
	1253 Jackson Spring Road	1939
	1269 Jackson Spring Road	1939
	1239 Jackson Spring Road	1940
	1276 Nottingham Drive	1940
	with Ed Ferguson	1464 Twin Pines Drive
Ellamae Ellis League	835 Nottingham Drive	1937
	916 Nottingham Drive	1937
	1435 Twin Pines Drive	1937
	932 Curry Drive	1938
	1218 Nottingham Drive	1959
with Delmar Warren	1268 Twin Pines Drive	1939
	1271 South Jackson Spring Road	1941
Dennis & Dennis	1261 Jackson Spring Road	1939
	1279 Jackson Spring Road	1941

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):

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance:

1922-1941

Significant Dates:

1922

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dunwody, W. Elliott, IV
League, Ellamae Ellis
Dennis & Dennis
Hoffman, John Leon

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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) and historic context

The Shirley Hills Historic District is significant as an early 20th-century planned residential subdivision with substantial and well-designed houses in an informally landscaped setting. Shirley Hills is a very good example of this type of picturesquely planned subdivision. It was the first and largest such subdivision in Macon, and is subsequently also the best example of such a subdivision in Macon. The subdivision was developed from 1922 through the 1940s. Its plan, architecture, and landscaping are each significant historic components of the overall planned development that followed the early 20th-century planning principles that were then nationally prominent. The district is significant in the areas of community planning and development, architecture, and landscape architecture. These areas of significance support National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C.

In the area of community planning and development, Shirley Hills is significant in Macon and the state of Georgia as an excellent and virtually unique planned subdivision designed and developed on the concept of a picturesque setting for an early 20th-century, upper-middle-class neighborhood. The subdivision was largely developed from 1922 through the 1940s on land that came from the estate of Augustus Octavius Bacon (1839-1914), a Georgia legislator and U. S. Senator. Bacon's house was in the area south of the intersection of Nottingham and Parkview Drives, and much of the area was farmed by him. The subdivision got its name from Bacon's granddaughter, Shirley. The trustees of Bacon's estate were in charge of the development of Shirley Hills in the early 1920s and were assisted in the development by the Macon realty firm of Murphey, Taylor, and Ellis.

The first area to be developed residentially was along Nottingham Drive north of Senate Place. This early development occurred in 1922 and continued through 1941. The city boundaries at that time ran down Senate Place, so that Shirley Hills was outside the city limits and was not annexed into the city until 1949. An adjacent suburb, North Highlands, was within the city limits and had been developed a few years earlier. From 1922 to 1924, the area bounded by Oakcliff and Jackson Spring Roads was also opened for development. The eastern end of Jackson Spring and South Jackson Spring Roads was developed in the late 1930s and 1940s. The Jackson Spring name is associated with Shirley Hills because it is believed that Andrew Jackson camped out at one time at the spring located in the park.

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The former site of Bacon's house was willed by Bacon at his death to the city to be developed as a park. Development did not take place until the 1930s, and, as stipulated in Bacon's will, the park was to be used by white women and children only. The city of Macon used WPA funds to landscape and develop the park. The park included playgrounds, tennis courts, wading pools, picnic tables, and playing fields. There were also ponds with water lilies and a bridge, and a small zoo with monkeys and parrots. The Board of Trustees for Bacon's estate as established in his will brought a suit against the city for trying to integrate the park in the 1960s. The restricted use of the park was eventually taken to the Supreme Court for resolution. The Court determined that the park must revert to the heirs of Bacon, and today it has been subdivided and sold for commercial and apartment development.

Lots in Shirley Hills were sold with restrictive covenants that stipulated residential use only, the setback and siting of houses, that no persons "of color" were allowed to live there, a \$6000 minimum value on each house, no pig pens, horses and one cow were allowed, and for five years purchasers had to give the Bacon heirs an option to repurchase the lot if sold. Restrictive covenants were used typically in Georgia and elsewhere during late-19th- and early 20th-century suburban development to control land use activities and to shape land development prior to the widespread adoption of municipal zoning ordinances and building codes. The use of such covenants in Shirley Hills, and the development that resulted, exemplifies how these simple but legally powerful tools shaped suburban development in the early 20th century.

The Shirley Hills plan was designed by the firm of John Leon Hoffman, Inc., Planning Consultants, of Atlanta and Forsyth, Georgia. Hoffman's firm included architects, engineers, and landscape architects to constitute a complete planning organization. According to an advertising booklet put out by his firm, Hoffman was involved in planning several important early 20th-century residential subdivisions, including Avondale Estates and Garden Hills in Atlanta (both listed in the National Register) and Ingleside and Stanislaus (also National Register listed as part of the Vineville Historic District) in Macon. According to currently known documentation, it is not possible to determine completely Hoffman's role in the planning or layout of these subdivisions, but his responsibilities seem to have ranged widely. Hoffman was involved in a wide variety of similar projects, and Shirley Hills is one more example of his work in residential subdivision planning. According to Hoffman himself, he was a pupil of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., at Biltmore Estate and worked in Olmsted's Brookline, Massachusetts, office, coming to

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Atlanta in 1915 to supervise work on the Olmsted-designed Druid Hills subdivision. Hoffman certainly designed Shirley Hills in the Olmsted tradition of picturesque landscape planning with informal and seemingly natural landscaping that gave a rural and parklike feeling to the area and with road layout and land subdivision that was sensitive to the natural terrain. The plan elements of winding streets that follow the hilly terrain, large lots that allowed for a great deal of open space, the reservation of park areas, and the carefully planned landscaping are all significant components of the picturesque landscape planning promoted by Olmsted and nationally prevalent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These elements are used here in the Shirley Hills subdivision on a small scale for this neighborhood important in the early 20th-century development of Macon.

In the area of architecture, the district is significant for its fine collection of well-designed houses and their representation of many popular early 20th-century architectural styles. The houses are significant examples of the interpretation of these period styles by architects and builders for middle- to upper-middle-class housing. Many of the early 20th-century revival styles are represented in the district, including Georgian Revival, Neoclassical Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, French Vernacular Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival. The more "modern" 20th-century trends of the Craftsman style are also found in the district.

Several well-known Macon architects were commissioned to design houses in Shirley Hills. W. Elliott Dunwody (1893-1986) designed ten houses in the district using variations of the English Vernacular Revival and Georgian Revival styles. (Photos #35 and #38) Dunwody was both a partner and principal in a Macon firm and designed buildings at Mercer University and Wesleyan College in Macon, various Macon commercial and institutional buildings, and works in Milledgeville and Albany, Georgia. Seven houses in the district were designed by Ellamae Ellis League, FAIA, in the English Vernacular Revival, Georgian Revival, and French Vernacular Revival styles. (Photos #26 and #33) League designed similar houses in the city of Sandersville, Georgia. The firm of Dennis and Dennis, who's principal was Peter E. Dennis (1854-1929), designed two houses in the district in the Neoclassical Revival style. The firm did commercial, institutional, and residential work in Cuthbert, Albany, and Ashburn, Georgia, as well.

In the area of landscape architecture, the district is significant for its informal yet carefully planned landscape that provides a naturalistic character to the subdivision plan. Much of this land was farmland up until 1922 when the subdivision was planned and began to

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be developed. Therefore, the seemingly "natural" landscape of the district is really "naturalistic". It was created by specific plantings and yard layouts and by allowing natural growth to re-occur. The landscape features found in the district are important elements in the overall picturesque planning concept used for the design of Shirley Hills: the use of many shade and ornamental trees grouped informally to give the appearance of naturally wooded areas; the broad expanses of grassy lawns that provide open space; the informal arrangements of many varieties of shrubs, flowers, and other plantings; brick and stone retaining walls; curving drives and walks curbed with brick and stone that give access from the streets to the houses; the use of cobblestone drainage gutters on several of the neighborhood's streets; and the wooded and informally landscaped park areas set aside to add even more to the subdivision's picturesque character. These landscape features were typical of those promoted on a national scale by the work of Olmsted. The pervasive and rigorous informality or "naturalism" of Shirley Hills is distinctive in Macon and in Georgia in that this subdivision is quite different from most other "garden" suburbs which usually have more formal or more obviously planned landscape features. The only parallel to Shirley Hills in Georgia may be the Druid Hills subdivision in Atlanta, so that Shirley Hills is almost unique in the state.

National Register Criteria

The Shirley Hills Historic District is eligible under National Register Criterion A for its development as an early 20th-century planned residential subdivision within the then nationally prevalent trends of picturesque planning for residential areas. The district is eligible under Criterion C for its fine collection of substantial and finely detailed houses that represent the many early 20th-century architectural influences and the work of several prominent Macon architects.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

G (see Period of Significance, below, for explanation)

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

The period of significance for the district is 1922 to 1941. Development of the planned subdivision began in 1922, and residential development took place throughout the originally planned area from 1922 through 1941. During this period, the entire street system was laid out, the parks were set aside and developed, and the overall naturalistic landscaping was cultivated. Also during this period of

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time, a majority of houses in the district were built in a consistent architectural design and construction. Taken as a whole, this period represents a continuous and cohesive period of development.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Battin, Maryel. Historic District Information Form, July 15, 1987.
On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of
Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

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):

N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 275 acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 254620 Northing 3638960
B) Zone 17 Easting 254660 Northing 3638370
C) Zone 17 Easting 254190 Northing 3637740
D) Zone 17 Easting 253640 Northing 3637840
E) Zone 17 Easting 252900 Northing 3638770
F) Zone 17 Easting 253270 Northing 3639280

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is described by a heavy black line drawn to scale on the enclosed historic district sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property coincides with the property that was acquired, platted, and developed as the Shirley Hills subdivision. It includes a large, irregularly shaped and developed tract of land as well as the narrow strip of platted land along Nottingham Drive to the southeast which marks the origin of the neighborhood's development and linked it to the former Bacon family estate.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debra A. Curtis, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Section, 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** June 30, 1989

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PHOTOGRAPHS
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SHIRLEY HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Macon, Bibb County, Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative: Filed with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date photographed: September 1988

Description:

- 1 of 44: View of house along Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northwest.
- 2 of 44: View of house along Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing north.
- 3 of 44: View along Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing southwest.
- 4 of 44: View of house at the intersection of Jackson Springs Road and Oakcliff Road; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 44: View along Oakcliff Road; photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 44: View of house along Oakcliff Road; photographer facing west.
- 7 of 44: View of house along Nottingham Drive; photographer facing south.
- 8 of 44: View of house along Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 44: View of park from Nottingham Drive; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 44: View of park from Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing east.
- 11 of 44: View of house along Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 44: View along South Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northeast.
- 13 of 44: View of house along South Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing west.
- 14 of 44: View of house along South Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing northeast.

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- 15 of 44: View of several houses along South Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing north.
- 16 of 44: View of house along South Jackson Springs Road near the easternmost edge of the boundary; photographer facing north.
- 17 of 44: View of house along Jackson Springs Road near the northeasternmost edge of the boundary; photographer facing west.
- 18 of 44: View along Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing southwest.
- 19 of 44: View of house along Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing south.
- 20 of 44: View of house along Jackson Springs Road; photographer facing southwest.
- 21 of 44: View along Twin Pines Drive; photographer facing north.
- 22 of 44: View of house along Twin Pines Drive; photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 44: View of pumphouse in wooded area along Twin Pines Drive; photographer facing southeast.
- 24 of 44: View along Twin Pines Drive from northernmost edge of the boundary; photographer facing south.
- 25 of 44: View of house set back along Twin Pines Drive; photographer facing north.
- 26 of 44: View of houses along Curry Drive; photographer facing south.
- 27 of 44: View along Curry Drive; photographer facing northeast.
- 28 of 44: View of houses along Nottingham Drive from the southeasternmost edge of the boundary; photographer facing north.
- 29 of 44: View of houses further along Nottingham Drive; photographer facing north.
- 30 of 44: View of several houses further along Nottingham Drive; photographer facing north.

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31 of 44: View of house along Parkview Drive; photographer facing west.

32 of 44: View along Parkview Drive from the southernmost edge of the boundary; photographer facing northeast.

33 of 44: View along house at the intersection of Nottingham Drive and Parkview Drive; photographer facing west.

34 of 44: View of house along Nottingham Drive; photographer facing west.

35 of 44: View of house along Nottingham Drive; photographer facing north.

36 of 44: View of house along Nottingham Drive near the northwesternmost edge of the boundary; photographer facing south.

37 of 44: View of house along Nottingham Drive; photographer facing south.

38 of 44: View of house along Nottingham Drive; photographer facing northeast.

39 of 44: View of house along Nottingham Drive; photographer facing west.

40 of 44: View of house along Oak Cliff Road; photographer facing north.

41 of 44: View of house along along Oak Cliff Road; photographer facing south.

42 of 44: View of house along Oak Cliff Road; photographer facing north.

43 of 44: View of a park along Boulevard; photographer facing northwest.

44 of 44: View of house at the intersection of Nottingham Drive and Curry Drive; photographer facing southeast.