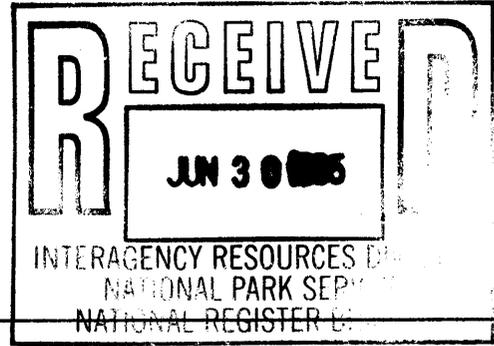


932

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



1. Name of Property

historic name Cordova School

other name/site number Cordova Elementary School; Cordova Community Center

2. Location

street & number 1017 Sanga Road

not for publication: N/A

city or town Memphis

vicinity: N/A

state Tennessee

code TN

county Shelby

code 157 zip code 38018

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 on 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide x **locally.** (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hayden
Signature of certifying official/Title

Deputy SHPO, Tenn. Historical Comm.

6/28/95
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Cordova School
Name of Property

Shelby County, TN
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 ___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the
National Register.
 ___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

___ removed from the National
Register.

___ other, (explain:)

Jan
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall
Date of Action
7-28-95
**Entered in the
National Register**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many as apply)

- private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one)

- building(s)
- ___ district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u> Total

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

Cordova School

Name of Property

Shelby County, TN

County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

TERRA COTTA

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD/wooden sash windows

Narrative Description

The Cordova School is a former consolidated rural school, located at 1017 Sanga Road at the corner of Thor Road in the community of Cordova, an unincorporated railroad town recently annexed into the city of Memphis. The school is located in the southeastern corner of the irregular street grid that comprises the historical development limits of Cordova, but its presence as a community landmark and its use as a community center and public library make it a focal point for this rapidly-developing portion of Memphis. The school is situated on a low rise within the gently rolling terrain of the community, facing Sanga Road and set back from it approximately one hundred feet. The school is adjacent to scattered residences to the north, west and south; the Cordova Community Cemetery to the northwest; and the Cordova Presbyterian Church, also located to the northwest.

The school site is lightly wooded in the front (east) yard and at its north and west edges. The original curvilinear drive from Sanga Road runs along the the front the school. Newer drives were developed in the southern side yard for parking areas and for driveway access to the Gymnasium Building from Thor Road. The former school yards and playgrounds to the north and west are between the school building and its neighboring properties.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Cordova School
Memphis, Shelby County, TN

Section number 7

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The original Cordova School building is a one-story, twenty-three-bay, U-shaped plan, brick-masonry structure built in 1913 in the Colonial Revival style designed by the Memphis architectural firm of Jones & Furbringer. A two-story, ten-bay, brick-masonry classroom and cafeteria wing with Minimalist Traditional influence was added to the north side of the original building in ca. 1950-55. The core of the original building is composed of a center, side gable-roofed block of seven-bays, set back from two, symmetrically-placed, flat-roofed classroom blocks, each eight bays wide. The gable ends of the central block have raking parapet walls topped with a terra cotta coping; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The flanking blocks have built-up flat roofs hidden behind plain parapet walls decorated with a terra cotta belt course with foliated corner blocks.

The main entrance of the building is in a projecting, gable-front vestibule, surrounded by pilasters with Corinthian capitals and fluted shafts, all of terra cotta. The frieze of the architrave is inscribed with the name "Cordova" in Roman letters, flanked by acanthus-leaf console brackets. The entrance has its original single-light, wood-frame double-leafed doors. Above the doors is a transom containing a set of six "double-cross" pattern lights. To either side of the entrance are stone tablets; the first, inscribed "Building Commissioners J.M. Ward, W. L. Terry, John Cunningham"; the second, inscribed "Mabel C. Williams, Superintendent of Education Jones & Furbringer, Architects 1913". The facade windows are groups of six, 6/6 double-hung sashes flanked by two, 4/4 double-hung sashes, each topped with three-light and two-light transoms, respectively (The transoms have been painted over, making them difficult to see on the attached photographs.).

The side (south) facade of the structure is three bays deep and continues the lines of the front facade. At center is a side entrance set within a semicircular-arched surround with radiating brick voussoirs, containing a single-light and divided-light transom separated by a semicircular-arched spandrel. The entrance has single-light, double-leaf doors flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights.

The rear (west) facade of the structure also continues the design elements of the front facade. Its center block projects slightly forward of the side wings. It has window bays divided by engaged buttresses, each with single 6/6 double-hung sashes flanked by two 4/4 double-hung sashes which illuminate the auditorium. The slope of the school site allows the basement of the structure, containing its lunch room, to have 6/6 double-hung sash lights windows exposed above the surface grade. The side wings have windows set in groups of three 6/6 double-hung sashes flanked by single 6/6 double-hung sashes. The lunch room was added in the basement in 1938.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

Cordova School
Memphis, Shelby County, TN

Section number 7

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The north facade of the original school building was expanded by adding a connecting walkway and stair core for the ca. 1955 classroom and cafeteria wing. The addition is a simple, two-story block covered with a hip and flat roof, ten-bays wide and eight bays deep; a one-story ell, also constructed ca. 1955, lies to the west. The massing and detail of the addition were designed as careful complements to the original structure. Windows of the addition are 9/9 double-hung sash lights, in pairs.

The plan of the school building features a main corridor which is perpendicular to its entrance axis, with two classrooms placed on the front side of the corridor, and two classrooms flanking the auditorium placed to the rear of the corridor. The interior of the building has most of its original finishes, including its window and door rim, the five-panel, one-light doors that lead into the classrooms and auditorium, and the "double-cross" transoms above the doors and on the upper corridor walls, which help to ventilate the classrooms. Most of these transoms are still operable and retain their sash-lifters. Plaster walls have been retained throughout, as have the original strip-maple flooring, chair rails, "school house" globe lighting fixtures, and some of the original chalkboards. Except for one room currently used as the Cordova Branch Library, all rooms retain their original ceiling heights. The dropped ceiling in the present library will be removed in 1996, following the relocation of the library to a new building elsewhere in the community. Some of the coat rooms, originally located at the rear of classrooms behind partition walls, were removed many years ago; others remain in place.

The auditorium is a noteworthy space which has a segmental-vaulted plaster ceiling and a small stage area located at one end of the room. The stage projects slightly in front of the square proscenium which is surrounded by a wide band of simple trim elements. The original stage floor and walls remain intact; the stage curtain was installed in ca. 1955. The stage rigging has had its roping replaced but retains all of its original pulleys and other fixtures. Paneled doorways to the left and right lead to the adjacent classroom, used as a dressing rooms for performances.

Also located in the main corridor near the auditorium entrances are two stairways which lead down to the lunch room and main bathrooms for the school. The stair wells have with solid concrete balustrades which apparently were added to the building in ca. 1930-35, when the building was altered for use as only an elementary and middle school.

The ca. 1955 addition provided additional school rooms and offices for the building. A short corridor connects the addition to the original school building and leads to a stairway for the two floors of the addition. A short lateral corridor connects the stairway with the classrooms. The interiors of the classrooms are simply detailed, with acoustical tile ceilings, plaster wall finishes, and linoleum tile floors. Many of the rooms retain their original three-ring aluminum light fixtures.

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Continuation Sheet**

Cordova School
Memphis, Shelby County, TN

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In addition to the main school building, the site of the Cordova School has the following associated outbuildings:

- a. Gymnasium, ca. 1964. One-story, five-bay, brick masonry, gable- and flat-roofed gym with Modern Minimalist influence, metal-frame casement windows and single-light metal doors. (NC)
- b. Well house, ca. 1930s. One-story, one-bay, frame with brick veneer added ca. 1955, hip roof, five-panel double-doors. (NC)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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 history or prehistory.

Criteria Considerations N/A

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1913-1945

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

JONES & FURBRINGER
(JONES, WALK C. AND ,
FURBRINGER, MAX H.)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Cordova School building is significant under Criterion A in the area of education for its importance as the only surviving building from the first movement to consolidate the one-room schools of Shelby County, which began soon after the election in 1909 of Mabel C. Williams (1881-1970) as Superintendent of Shelby County Schools and ended with her resignation from the post in 1915. The building is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a well-preserved example of a rural school building, designed in the Colonial Revival style by the architectural firm of Jones & Furbringer, a leading Memphis architectural firm of the early twentieth century which designed many public institutional buildings in the Mid-South Region.

Consolidation of the hundreds of one-room schools in Tennessee effectively began in 1903, when the state legislature removed the power of county governments to create school districts (Coppock 1992: 393). Further impetus to this movement was given by the legislature's passage of the "County Board Law" in 1907, which removed administration of each school from the hands of each school district's Board of Director's (Slater, et al 1988: 133), and placed control of all schools under the administration of county Boards of Education. In Shelby County, educational reform moved slowly until 1909. In that year, the state legislature passed the "General Education Bill," which set aside state funding for a public school system and required that each county maintain at least one county high school. In the Shelby County elections later in that year, the progressive reform ticket for county government, headed by Edward H. Crump (1874-1954) with Mabel C. Williams vying for the position of Superintendent of Education, included school consolidation as a major issue. The ticket was swept into power, and consolidation began as a priority after their inauguration in 1910 (Harkins 1982: 114-115).

Four schools are known to have been built during this first major period of school consolidation, beginning with Raleigh in 1910 (Chapman 1977: 106-07), and followed by

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Memphis, Shelby County, TN

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Germantown in 1911 (Magness 1995: 124), Arlington in 1912 (Burrow 1962: 29), and Cordova in 1913. Of these schools, the Cordova School is the only original structure left standing today. The consolidation program was made possible with the concurrent establishment of a county-funded school transportation program, which employed horse or mule-drawn "wagonettes" to deliver children to school, rain or shine. The combination of these two elements in Shelby County caused the county to be recognized as a "leader in consolidation and rural school transportation by the (U.S. ?) Department of Education, in a bulletin on the issue published in 1914" (Quoted from Coppock 1992: 393, from *Consolidation of Rural Schools and Transportation of Pupils at Public Expense*, Bulletin 1914, no.30).

Cordova had developed as a modest agricultural trade center by the turn of the twentieth century, due in large part to the construction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad through the community (then called Allentown) in the early 1880s. The school developed partly because of the donation of a large tract of land to the county school department by the estate of James W. Allen (d. 1913), one of the early settlers of the Cordova area. Though the Cordova community had a small population, the community's merchants and planters urged construction of the new school to replace an existing log school which was located on Macon Road, far to the west of the community center. The donation of the land and the need to replace the school appear to have been enough to warrant the school's construction. Politics may also have played a role, given Crump's bid for re-election in 1913 and his desire to make a contribution that would inspire the voters in the Cordova community .

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Cordova School
Memphis, Shelby County, TN

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The new school was designed by the architectural partnership of Walk C. Jones, Sr. and Max Furbringer, one of the most important architectural firms in the Memphis area during the first half of the twentieth century. The partnership of Jones and Furbringer was formed in 1908, both men having already acquired substantial reputations as leading architects through their previous experiences with other firms. Over the next decade, they became well-known for their design of public buildings, among them Fire Station #1 (118 Adams Street, 1910, part Adams Avenue Historic District, NR 11/25/80). Their selection for the Cordova project was probably a result of their work on several Memphis city schools, including the design of the Snowden School (1870 North Parkway, 1909, part Evergreen Historic District, NR 1/11/85), and the Peabody School (2086 Young Avenue, 1910-12, part Cooper-Young Historic District, NR 6/22/89), among others.

The work of Jones and Furbringer in the design of county public schools developed on a course parallel to their work in Memphis. At least two of the first four of the county's consolidated schools were designed by the firm, the other being the two-story Arlington school, built in 1912. Illustrations of the Arlington school (Burrows 1962: 30) reveal that it was strikingly similar to Peabody and Snowden schools in Memphis. Jones and Furbringer may also have been responsible for the designs of the Raleigh and Germantown schools as a part of this county building program, but time and budget have not allowed for further research needed to answer this question.

The development of "standard" plans for public schools was begun by the Tennessee Department of Public Instruction in 1907, with the publication of *Designs and Specifications for Public School Buildings*, first published in 1907 (Slater 1987: 53). The need for improved school buildings was clear enough, given that adequate light, heat, and ventilation were elements that the traditional log or frame one-room school houses could not provide. The designs, prepared by the Chattanooga architectural firm of Adams and Alsop, were provided to guide school districts but were not required by state law or state funding regulations. There is little doubt that Jones and Furbringer were aware of the 1907

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state plan book, but there is only minor similarity between the standard plan for a school of the size of Cordova (See "Design for a Four-Room District School", contained in Slater, et al 1988: n.p.) and Jones and Furbringer's design. Compared to the "standard" plan, the Cordova School is somewhat superior in design: its full-width corridor placed the cloak rooms inside the classrooms and provides better cross-ventilation of the entire building. The auditorium provided by Jones and Furbringer in the Cordova plan is not suggested in any of the 1907 plans and was not a feature of state-wide school plans until the publication of *Building Plans for Rural School Houses* by the state Department of Education in 1928 (Tennessee Department of Education 1928, contained in Slater, et al, 1988: n.p.). Since each of the earlier Jones and Furbringer schools in Memphis were provided with an auditorium and through-width/length corridors for improved circulation and ventilation, it is suggested that the Cordova School was based on a plan that favored the qualities of the firm's previous urban schools rather than the standards of the state models.

In contrast to the Memphis and Arlington schools, Jones and Furbringer's design of the Cordova School has a definite small-community quality, in part defined by its one-story height and the side-gable roof of its central entrance bay. Although it served a largely rural community, the building was designed with high-quality features and materials, notably the Classically-inspired terra cotta detailing of its front and side entrances. Compared with the modestly-detailed vernacular houses, churches and commercial buildings of Cordova, the school's sophisticated detailing, massing, and large-lot campus setting all combined to give the school an air of importance within its community. While the school is substantial in its design and presence, it was not imposing, as was the two-story Arlington School. The small number of students in the Cordova School population and its large lot allowed the building to be designed at a smaller scale than the school in Arlington, giving the Cordova School a character which better reflected the scale of its surrounding community.

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National Park Service**

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Page 9

The Cordova School opened for classes in 1913 for grades one through ten. An eleventh-grade curriculum was added in 1914 and a twelfth-grade in 1915. Three students celebrated the school's first graduation later in that year. In 1930, the Cordova School was changed to serve grades one through nine, following the opening of the Germantown High School. Another restructuring took place in 1933, when it was changed to serve grades one through eight. The building continued to serve as an elementary school until 1973, when it was closed and its students shifted to the Mount Pisgah School on Pisgah Road, east of the Cordova community. Over its sixty years of service, the Cordova School building served as an active center for community and school activities, including dramatic and musical performances, community fairs and festivals, sporting events, seasonal celebrations and similar activities throughout the year. When it closed in 1973, the school building was designated for use as a storage facility by the county, and its role within the community was lost. When the county decided to sell the property in 1985, it was purchased by a group of local citizens for use as a community center, and its \$150,000 mortgage was retired in 1990.

Today, the Cordova School remains in constant use as a center of community activity. The building has been carefully maintained and restored to retain the qualities of design, detail and materials from its time it was used as a school. Its owners are committed to retaining its integrity, keeping it in use for and of value to the community of Cordova .

Cordova School

Name of Property

Shelby County, TN

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed on the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office**
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
Tennessee Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 4.39 acres

UTM References

Ellendale Quadrangle 409 NE

_____ Additional UTM references on continuation sheet no. _____

1 [16] [247520] [3893350]
Zone Easting Northing

3 [] [] []
Zone Easting Northing

2 [] [] []
Zone Easting Northing

4 [] [] []
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Linn Hopkins and Marsha R. Oates

organization Hopkins & Associates date November 7, 1994

street & number 974 Philadelphia Street telephone (901) 278-5186

city or town Memphis state Tennessee zip code 38104

Property Owner

name Cordova Community Center, Inc.

street & number 1017 Sanga Road telephone (901) 757-4400

city or town Memphis state Tennessee zip code 38018

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Cordova School
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Page 11

Verbal Boundary Description

The property in nomination includes all of Parcel # 91-22-6 as delineated in pencil on the attached copy of a portion of Shelby County Tax Map # D0-2-14.

Boundary Justification

The property in nomination consists of all that land historically associated with the Cordova High School since its construction in 1913.

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Cordova School
Memphis, Shelby County, TN

Photographs by: Marsha R. Oates and John Linn Hopkins
Date: March 1995
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

Photo 1 of 16
View of the front (east) facade, looking generally northwest.

Photo 2 of 16
View of the principal (east) entrance, looking generally northwest.

Photo 3 of 16
View of side (north) facade of the ca. 1950-55 classroom addition,
looking generally southeast.

Photo 4 of 16
View of the rear (west) facade of the original building, looking generally southeast.

Photo 5 of 16
View of the side (south) facade, looking generally north.

Photo 6 of 16
View of the vestibule inside the south entrance.

Photo 7 of 16
View of the longitudinal hall, looking toward the south entrance.
The entrance vestibule of the principal entrance is behind the doors at left.

Photo 8 of 16
View of one of the transom windows in the wall between the hall and the classrooms.

Photo 9 of 16
View of one of the classroom doorways.

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Cordova School
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Photo 10 of 16

View of a typical classroom.

Photo 11 of 16

View of the stage in the auditorium.

Photo 12 of 16

View of the former cafeteria in the ca. 1950-55 classroom addition.

Photo 13 of 16

View of the ca. 1930-35 well house, located behind the school.

Photo 14 of 16

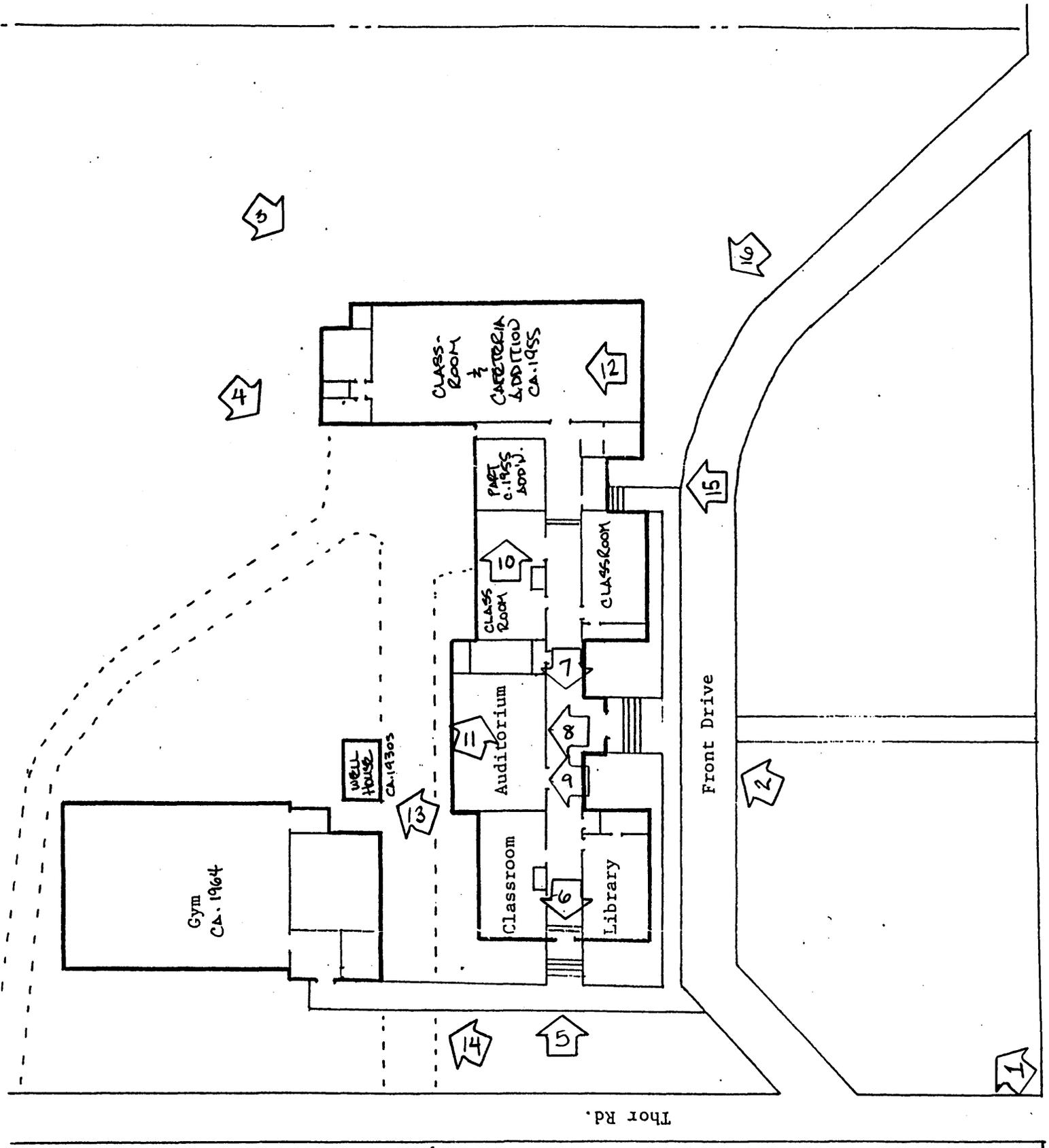
View of the ca. 1964 gymnasium building, looking generally northwest.

Photo 15 of 16

View of the exterior entrance to the ca. 1955 cafeteria/classroom addition, at its connection with the original building, looking generally west.

Photo 16 of 16

View of the front (east) facade of the ca. 1955 cafeteria/classroom addition, looking generally southwest.

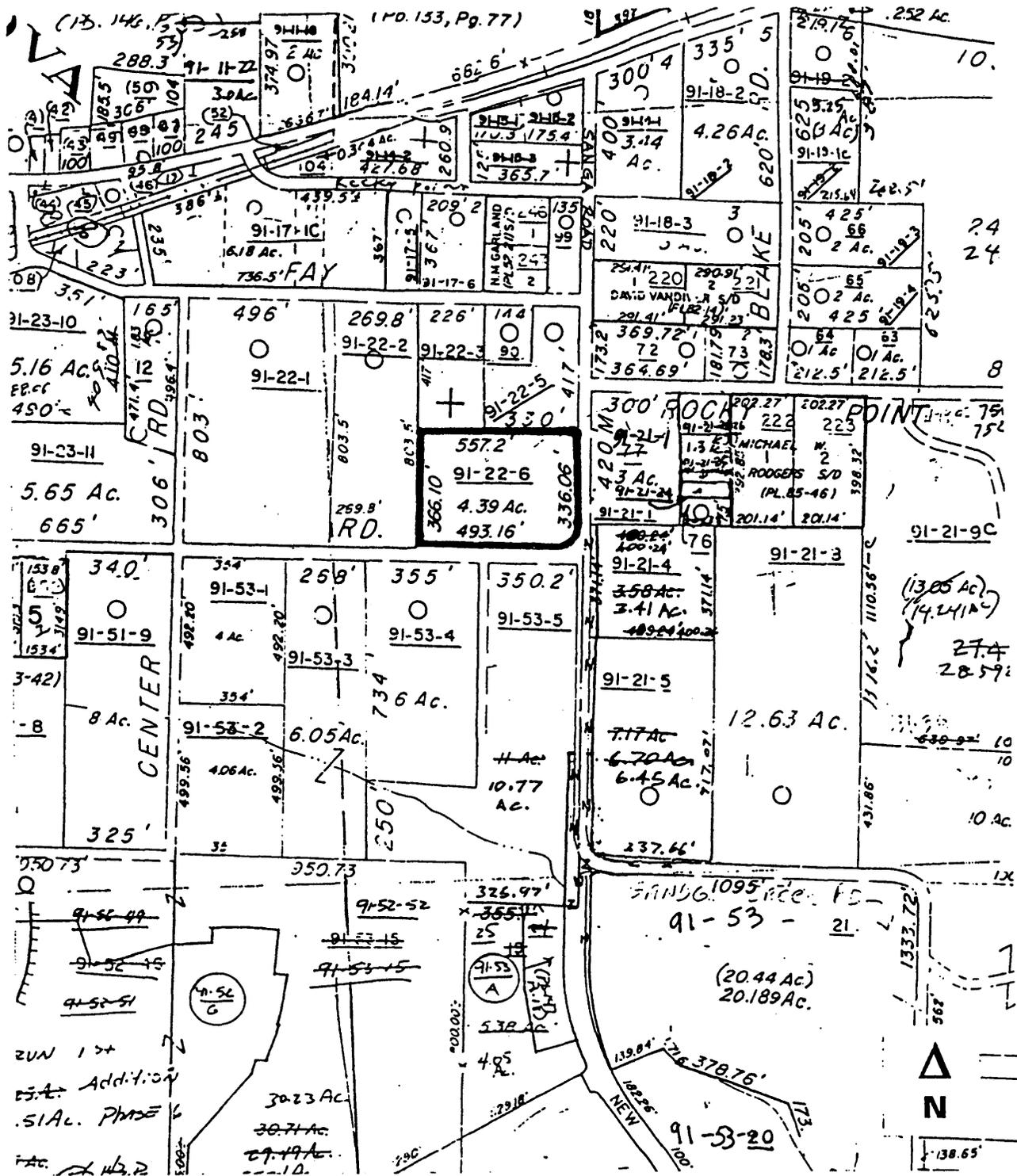


Cordova School
 1017 Sanga Road
 Memphis, Shelby County, TN

-  photograph location
-  contributing building
-  non-contributing building



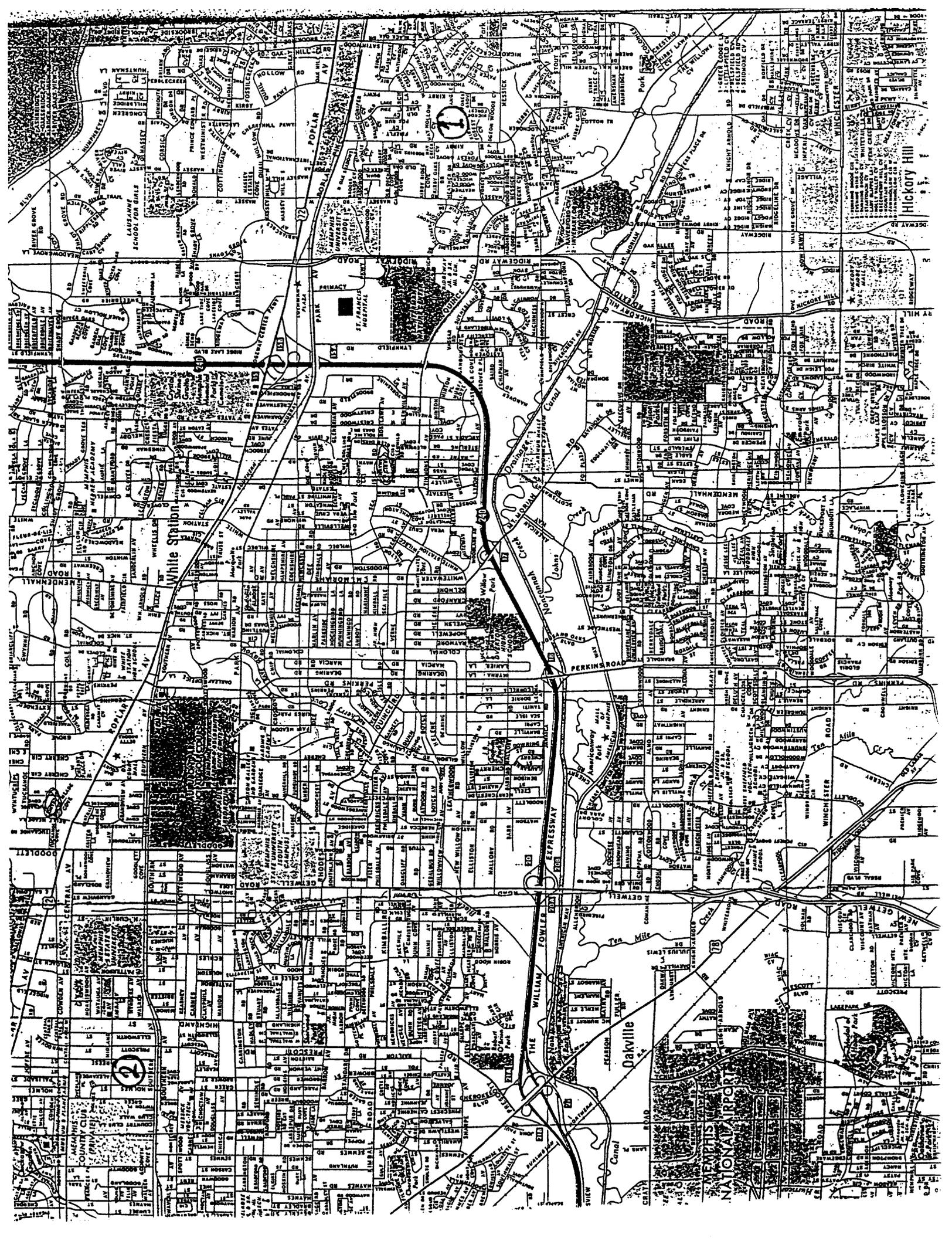
Scale: 1" - 40' (±)



Cordova School
 1017 Sanga Road
 Memphis, Shelby County, TN

Scale: 1" = 500' (±)

The tax map for this nomination has the scale of 1" = 500'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 500' adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service.



White Station

Poplar

THE WILLIAM FOWLER EXPRESSWAY

Dakville

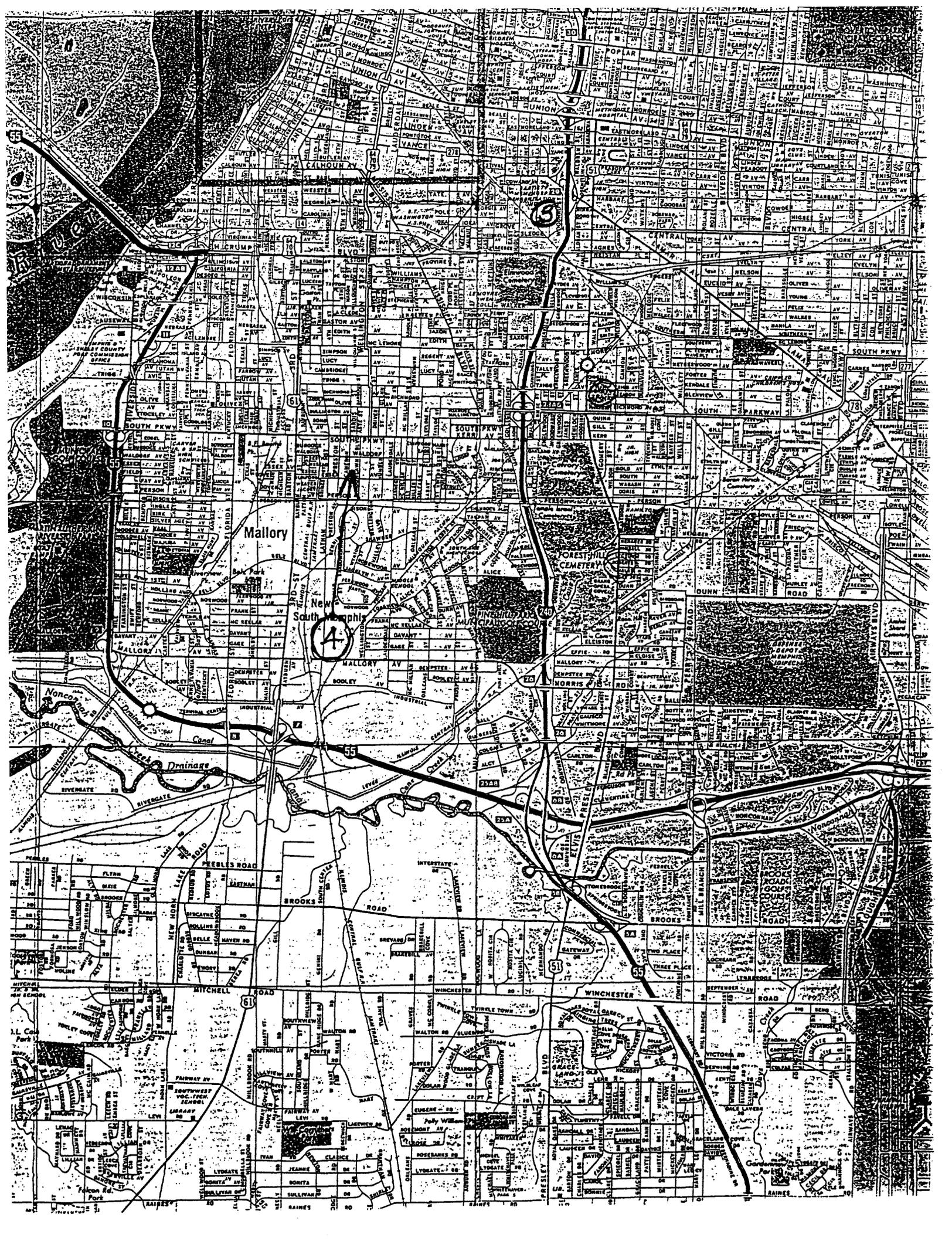
Hickory Hill

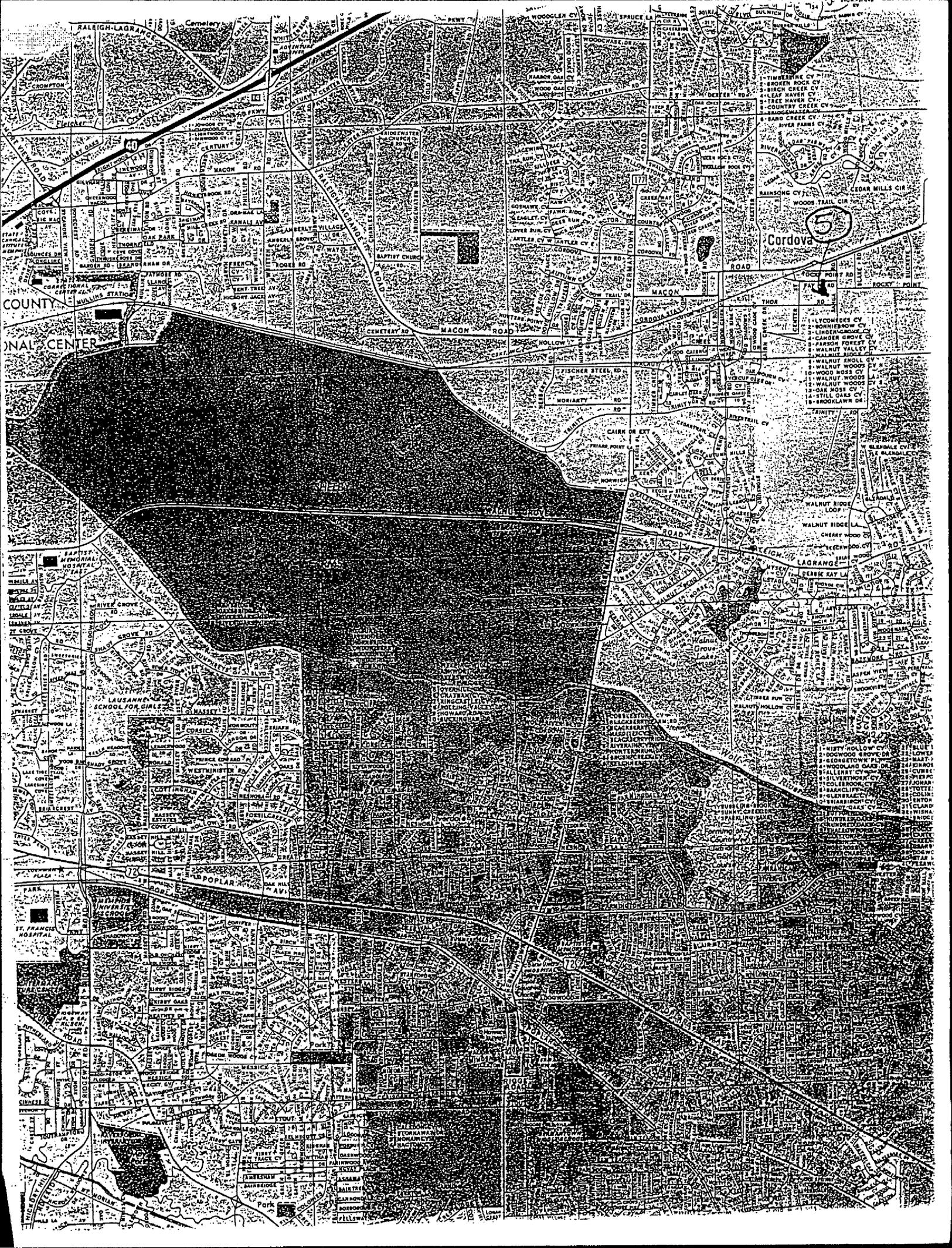
NATIONAL AIRPORT

1

2

Map containing numerous street names and landmarks including: LAUSANNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, PARK, DUNWOODY ROAD, RIDGEWAY, WINDYBROOK, PERKINS ROAD, AMERICAN AIRPORT, WINCHESTER ROAD, COOKLEY ROAD, WINDYBROOK PARK, and various residential streets like WHEATFIELD, WINDYBROOK, and WINDYBROOK.





RALEIGH-LAGRANGE
COUNTY
CENTRAL CENTER

Cordova 5

LAUSANNE
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

ST. FRANCIS
HOSPITAL

- 11-NINETEEN HOLLOW CV
- 12-ROCKWOOD POND CV
- 13-GEORGETOWN PL
- 14-BROOKLAND OAKS DR
- 15-SILVERTOWN CV
- 16-GOLDEN WOOD CV
- 17-SUNAR CV
- 18-TOTTE CV
- 19-GLORIA CV
- 20-CLAYTON CV
- 21-CLAYTON CV
- 22-CLAYTON CV
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