



# 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 Klondike Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number Centered on Klondike and South Goddard roads.  
city, town Klondike ( ) vicinity of  
county DeKalb code 089  
state Georgia code GA zip code 30038

( ) not for publication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:

### Contributing

### Noncontributing

buildings	32	22
sites	1	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	34	22

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

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.

*Richard Coates*

*8-13-07*

Signature of certifying official

Date

W. Ray Luce  
Historic Preservation Division Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

*Ex*

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

*Eden H. Beall*

*9-27-07*

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

*[Signature]*

Keeper of the National Register

Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling  
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding  
Religion: religious facility  
Funerary: cemetery  
Commerce: store  
Education: school  
Government: post office  
Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility

### Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling  
Religion: religious facility  
Funerary: cemetery

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Queen Anne  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman  
Other: single-pen house, saddlebag house, central-hall-plan house, gabled-wing house, Queen Anne-type house, New South-type house, American Small House, and ranch house

### Materials:

**foundation** Brick  
**walls** Wood: weatherboard  
**roof** Asphalt  
**other** Stone: granite

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### Summary Description

The Klondike Historic District is a small crossroads community located in southeast DeKalb County three miles south of Lithonia. Houses are interspersed with wooded lots on both sides of Klondike and South Goddard roads, the principal streets in the T-shaped historic district. A stone commercial building constructed c.1900 is located at the crossroads. The oldest houses in the district were built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and conform to common Georgia house types, such as the center-hall, Queen Anne, gabled-wing, and New South house types. Many houses in the district were built as

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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farmhouses and include agricultural outbuildings such as single-, double-, and transverse-crib barns. Agriculture is no longer practiced in Klondike or DeKalb County. After World War II, residents subdivided their property and built American Small Houses and ranch houses.

#### Description

The Klondike Historic District is a small crossroads community in east DeKalb County, approximately 18 miles east of Atlanta and three miles south of Lithonia. The roughly T-shaped district is formed by the intersection of Klondike Road, which trends north to south, and South Goddard Road, which runs east to west. The district comprises mostly single-family residences, agricultural complexes, and a few corner stores. Agriculture is no longer practiced in the community, though some of the outbuildings survive. The rural character of the area is conveyed through the open fields and wood lots located among the houses. Granite, quarried at nearby Arabia Mountain, was used to build many houses and outbuildings in the district. The Klondike Historic District, which is adjacent to Arabia Mountain, is part of the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area, which was designated in October 2006.

The earliest house in the Klondike Historic District, the Housworth-Moseley House, was built c.1850 (photo 26). Located at 7241 South Goddard Road, the Housworth-Moseley House is a log central-hall-plan house with front and rear additions. It is covered with weatherboard and features a massive granite chimney. Another early house is the single-pen house at 7011 South Goddard Road (photo 23). It is built of logs joined by half-dovetail notches and features a massive stone chimney.

The historic district includes more than a dozen houses that were built between 1890 and 1930. These were built in a variety of house types. The Stephenson House at 4267 Klondike Road is a one-story, central-hall-plan house. Constructed in 1910, it is among the most common house types built in Georgia in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (photo 1). The houses at 6882 and 7011 South Goddard Road were both built at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are excellent examples of a gabled-wing cottage. Built in 1890, the house at 7011 South Goddard Road retains much of its original Folk Victorian trim (photo 22). It has a porch across the front with turned posts and jig-sawn brackets. The house at 4357 Klondike Road, built in 1900, is an excellent example of a Queen Anne cottage (photo 2). It is a one-story house with rooms projecting from the front and sides. The jig-sawn trim derives from the Folk Victorian style. The house at 4356 is a Queen Anne house type built of granite (photo 3).

Bungalows were built in Klondike in the 1930s and 1940s. These small compact houses feature low-pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves and porches that often span the full width of the main façade. In many cases, these houses are built in the Craftsman style. Houses at 4510 Klondike Road, built in 1944, and 4783 Klondike Road, built in 1945, are excellent examples of bungalows

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(photos 6 and 13). The house at 4701 Klondike Road, built in 1936, is a variant with its gable roof oriented to the side (photo 11). The house includes a large front porch and is built of granite. Other bungalows in the historic district include the houses at 7405 South Goddard, built in 1930, and 4676 Klondike Road, built in 1949 (photo10).

After World War II, a few American Small Houses were constructed in Klondike. Built mostly for returning soldiers, they are small, four- or five-room houses with little stylistic ornamentation. American Small Houses in Klondike are located at 7126 South Goddard Road, built in 1939 (photo 25), and 7259 South Goddard Road, built in 1938.

Klondike includes several ranch houses built in the 1950s. Ranch houses in Klondike include the house at 7262 South Goddard Road. Built in 1955, the house is long and low with brick veneer and a side-gabled roof. Large windows across the front light the living and dining rooms. Smaller clerestory windows at the other end indicate the bedroom wing. The zoning of public and private interior spaces is typical of ranch house plans.

Many of the houses in Klondike are situated on large parcels of land that include outbuildings and agricultural fields. These farm-related resources are remnants that represent agricultural practices in DeKalb County from the 1890s through World War II. In addition to the gabled-wing house, the Housworth Farm at 7011 South Goddard Road includes a single-pen log house and a transverse-crib barn (photos 22 and 23). The property also includes a wood lot and a small lake. Another farmstead located at 7339 South Goddard Road (photo 29). The farm, originally owned by George Daniel Goddard, has remained in the Goddard family. The property includes a corn crib, built c. 1910, and an equipment barn, built c.1920. The Goddard farm also includes a garage built in 1933. The terraced fields were planted in corn and vegetables.

Community landmark resources in Klondike are represented by three small stores, a church, and a cemetery. By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the intersection of Klondike and South Goddard roads served as a center of commerce with a sawmill, cotton gin, post office, and elementary school. The granite store, built c.1900, is the only historic building that survives at the crossroads of Klondike and South Goddard roads (photos 4 and 5). The store, both front and rear, features a center entrance flanked by large sash windows. The main façade on Klondike Road is distinguished by its alternating wide and narrow coursed granite. Sometime later, granite rubble was added to the stepped parapet to accommodate a gable roof.

Two smaller stores, built in the 1920s and 1930s, are located south on Klondike Road at the intersection of Browns Mill Road (photos 8 and 9). The store on the south side of Browns Mill Road is constructed of uncoursed granite with a (recently enclosed) porch that may have sheltered gasoline pumps. The low-pitched roof and exposed rafter ends are indicative of Craftsman-style construction of the 1920s. The smaller store on the north side of Browns Mill Road is also built of

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granite and is covered with a low-pitched roof with exposed rafter ends.

Philadelphia Baptist Church is an excellent example of mid-20<sup>th</sup>-church architecture. Built in 1955, the church features round-arched windows and a nave plan covered with red brick veneer and surmounted by a steeple. The lack of ornamentation on the exterior reflects its mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date of construction. The social hall was built across the chancel to form a T-shaped plan in 1977. Across the street, on the south of South Goddard Road, is the historic cemetery associated with the church. The earliest burials in the cemetery date from the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It contains stone markers, mostly granite, organized in family plots. These are edged in granite. The cemetery, which remains active, is planted in grass with few shrubs or trees.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:**

nationally       statewide       locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A       B       C       D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**  N/A

A    B    C    D    E    F    G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

Architecture  
Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance:**

c.1850-1957

**Significant Dates:**

c.1850 – Housworth-Moseley House built on South Goddard Road in Klondike.

1898 – Post office established in Klondike.

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Klondike Historic District, DeKalb County, Georgia

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### Section 8—Statement of Significance

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N/A

#### **Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Klondike Historic District is a rare surviving example of a rural crossroads community in suburban DeKalb County, Georgia. It contains some of the oldest houses in the county. Many of the buildings in the historic district were built with granite quarried from nearby Arabia Mountain. The historic district also contains representative examples of farmhouses and outbuildings.

The Klondike Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because its houses and commercial buildings represent architectural styles and house types popular in Georgia from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through World War II, but increasingly rare in suburban DeKalb County. The community's residential architecture is mostly vernacular with Folk Victorian details. Most of the historic houses in Klondike may be characterized by house type, which is the combination of floor plan and the number of stories as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. These house types include representative examples of the single-pen house, saddlebag house, central-hall-plan house, Georgian-plan house, gabled-ell house, Queen Anne-type house, New South-type house, bungalow, American Small House, and ranch house. Some of these dwellings include elements of popular architectural styles, including the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles.

The Housworth-Moseley House at 7241 South Goddard Road was built c.1850. The only surviving antebellum house in Klondike, the Housworth-Moseley House is a log central-hall-plan house with front and rear additions. It is covered with weatherboard and features a massive granite chimney. The double-crib log barn on the property reflects the early practice of agriculture in the area. Another early house is the single-pen house at 7011 South Goddard Road. It is built of logs joined by half-dovetail notches with a massive stone chimney. It is part of an agricultural complex that includes a transverse-crib barn. These houses are among the oldest in DeKalb where fewer than a dozen antebellum houses are known to exist.

The Stephenson House at 4267 Klondike Road is a one-story, central-hall-plan house. It was built in 1910 and is among the most common house types built in Georgia in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the Queen Anne cottage the central hall was replaced with an entrance hall and the overall massing of the house is asymmetrical. The house at 4357 Klondike Road, built in 1900, is an excellent example of the type with rooms projecting from the front and sides. The jig-sawn trim derives from the Folk Victorian style. The house at 4356 is a Queen Anne house built of granite.

Gabled-wing houses were built throughout Georgia at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These houses feature a front-facing gable and a recessed wing with kitchen at the rear. The houses at 6882 and

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7011 South Goddard Road were both built at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are excellent examples of gabled-wing cottages. Built in 1890, the house at 7011 South Goddard Road retains much of its original Folk Victorian trim.

Bungalows were built in Klondike in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These small compact houses feature low-pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves. Porches, which are integral to the house type, often span the full width of the main façade. In many cases, these houses are built in the Craftsman style. Houses at 4510 Klondike Road, built in 1944, and 4783 Klondike Road, built in 1945, are excellent examples of bungalows. The house at 4701 Klondike Road, built in 1936, is a variant with its gable roof oriented to the side. The house includes a large front porch and is built of granite.

Granite, quarried at nearby Arabia Mountain, was used to construct many houses, stores, and outbuildings in the historic district. Arabia Mountain granite was used in foundations, porch posts, walls, and chimneys of Klondike houses and stores. The historic district includes numerous examples of houses and stores built almost entirely of granite. The large rock-faced granite blocks are laid in courses and sometimes laid in irregular un-coursed patterns. It was also used extensively for cemetery markers.

After World War II, a small number of houses were built in the historic district, mostly on parcels subdivided from land that had previously been settled. These houses include the American Small House, a response to material shortages beginning in the late 1930s. Mostly built for soldiers returning from service in World War II, American Small Houses are small, four- or five-room houses with little stylistic ornamentation. They were built as infill housing in small-scale developments and in large numbers in such communities as the Levittown communities in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. American Small Houses in Klondike are located at 7126 South Goddard Road, built in 1939, and 7259 South Goddard Road, built in 1938.

Klondike includes several ranch houses. The ranch house first emerged in California at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century based on the sprawling Spanish house type that is closed to the street and opens to an interior courtyard. In Georgia, ranch houses were built in large numbers after World War II. Early examples are square in plan and less linear than later ranch houses. These houses are further characterized by their low, horizontal proportions and low hip roofs. Interior plans are zoned with public spaces for family and dining at one end and the private spaces for bedrooms and bathrooms at another end. Sometimes the kitchen serves as the fulcrum between zones. Carports and garages have been integrated into the design. Ranch houses in Klondike include the house at 7262 South Goddard Road. Built in 1955, the house is long and low with brick veneer and a side-gabled roof.

Community landmark buildings in Klondike include three commercial buildings and a church. The

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granite store at 4434 Klondike Road is located at the crossroads of Klondike and South Goddard roads. Built c.1900, it is the oldest store in the community. The two smaller stores are located south on Klondike Road at the intersection of Browns Mill Road. These were built as small corner stores in the 1920s to the 1930s and include elements of the Craftsman style. The store at 4623 features a porch that may have sheltered gasoline pumps.

Philadelphia Baptist Church, built in 1955, is an excellent example of mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century church architecture. Its traditional plan and materials contrast with its lack of ornament. The plain brick walls reflect the prevailing trend in architecture that emphasized little or no decoration. The social hall was built across the chancel to form a T-shaped plan. Across the street, on the south of South Goddard Road, is the historic cemetery associated with the church. It contains stone markers, mostly granite, organized in family plots. These are edged in granite. The cemetery, which remains active, is planted in grass with few shrubs or trees.

The Klondike Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development as an excellent example of a crossroads community that formed when DeKalb County was first opened to white settlement in the 1820s. The crossroads type is identified in the statewide historic context, "Historic Community Types in Georgia," as an important type of small, rural historic community in Georgia. It is characterized by intersecting county roads, low-density development, and a combination of rural, commercial, and institutional resources. Residential properties often include extensive acreage and agricultural resources, such as barns and field systems. Klondike, with its rural developmental history and its commercial and community landmark resources, is an excellent example of a crossroads community.

### National Register Criteria

A – The Klondike Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development as an excellent example of a crossroads community that formed when DeKalb County was first opened to white settlement in the 1820s.

C – The Klondike Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because its houses and community landmark buildings represent architectural styles and house types popular in Georgia from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century through 1957 and for its distinctive use of granite from the nearby Arabia Mountain quarries.

### Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins c.1850 with the construction of the Housworth-Moseley House on South Goddard Road, the earliest documented extant structure in Klondike, and ends in 1957 (at the 50-year end date) when the last activities during the historic period occurred.

#### **Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between c.1850 and 1957 that are significant for the themes of architecture and community planning and development and which retain historic integrity. This includes residential and community landmark buildings in the historic district. Contributing buildings remain largely intact with few new materials and changes in the design. Community landmark buildings, such as churches, retain their historic design, materials, and craftsmanship.

The noncontributing buildings were built after 1957 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance (photo 24). This includes several houses that are less than 50 years of age and houses in which changes have been made to the historic design and substantial amounts of historic material have been lost. Properties that were never developed during the historic period are marked vacant and are not included in the number of contributing and noncontributing resources.

#### **Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

DeKalb County, Georgia was created in 1822 from portions of Henry, Fayette and Gwinnett counties. Decatur was established as the seat of government in 1823. Settlers established claims along Indian trails and the post road from Augusta to Decatur. The area around Arabia Mountain was settled in the 1820s and 1830s. The Lyons, Goddards, Sims, and Housworths were among the community's first families. Settlers practiced subsistence agriculture in the rocky soil. They grew corn, wheat, oats, rye, and apples. Later, mills were constructed for grinding corn and wheat and for the production of lumber. Tributaries of the nearby South River provided power for these mills.

By 1850, the Arabia Mountain community included roughly 80 households. In Klondike, on the south side of the mountain, the Housworth-Moseley House at 7241 South Goddard Road, remains from this early period of settlement. It is a log central-hall-plan house with a stone chimney and later additions across the front and rear. After the Civil War, industrial production in the area included sawmills, which provided the means for reconstruction. Agriculture based on the tenant system formed the basis of the region's economy. Cotton remained the principal crop through the first decade of the

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### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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20<sup>th</sup> century. By 1900, DeKalb County ranked 11<sup>th</sup> among the cotton-producing counties in Georgia. Beginning in the 1910s, the boll weevil dramatically reduced cotton production, which continued to be grown as a cash crop through the 1930s. Diversification of farm products began in the area by 1940 when dairy farming was introduced. By 1970, when mechanization of the dairy industry became standardized, farmers in the area turned to raising beef cattle.

By the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the stone quarrying industry had developed and many farm workers divided their time between farming and stonecutting. Granite quarrying on Arabia Mountain is evident throughout Klondike in the architecture of residential and commercial buildings and in the granite retaining walls, fences, walkways, and other granite structures.

Granite was first quarried by removing loose rock from the site. This stone was crushed for use as ballast in railroad construction. For most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there existed no method for cleanly breaking the granite from its natural position. In the early 1880s, Nathan Kinney drilled a hole six-feet deep at a quarrying site in Lithonia and packed it with dynamite. The resulting explosion created "a fissure around the mountain top, nearly an acre in extent." Quarry workers found that "the stone above the fissure would break off to any size desired, and with a straight clean edge. The whole top of the mountain had broken loose as clean as you would slice the end of a tomato." This quarrying technique is called "uncapping" stone.

The increased demand for crushed stone at turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century fueled the growth of the quarrying industry and brought economic prosperity to communities in the Arabia Mountain area. On January 4, 1898, a post office was established at the crossroads of Klondike and South Goddard roads. The community, called Klondike, was named to commemorate the 1896 gold strike near the Klondike River in the Yukon Territory of Canada. The Klondike post office served the crossroads community from 1898 to April 1902. At its height in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Klondike included a school, church, several commercial buildings, a post office, sawmill, cotton gin, and about two-dozen houses stretched out along Klondike and South Goddard roads.

Klondike and the surrounding areas remained mostly rural until World War II, with vast swaths of land in agricultural production. The town of Lithonia, north of Klondike, served as the commercial center for the Arabia Mountain area. During the 1930s and 1940s, property owners began to subdivide their land so new houses could be built fronting the main roads. Infrastructure improvements followed in the late 1930s with the installation of sewer pipes and electrical lines. In the 1940s and 1950s, roads in the area were paved, including Klondike Road, which was paved by 1945. After World War II, the area became a suburb of Atlanta.

DeKalb County is the most developed of Atlanta's metropolitan counties. Between 1950 and 1960, the county's population increased by 88 percent. By 1970, 94 percent of DeKalb County was classified as urban. Most of this growth was concentrated in the northern and western portions of the

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### Section 8—Statement of Significance

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county. In Klondike, suburban residential development first appeared as single-family houses constructed on small, infill lots. These houses were widely dispersed along the community's shaded streets. In the 1960s and 1970s, subdivisions first appeared north of the historic district near Interstate 20. By the 1980s, several subdivisions had been built at the edges of Klondike on the west side of Klondike Road and on the north and south sides of South Goddard Road.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Gantt, Kelli. Klondike Historic District, Historic District information Form. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, 2004.

Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

### Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued  
date issued: (N/A)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # (N/A)
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # (N/A)

### Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository: Historic High Shoals Committee

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

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property**      Approximately 425 acres.

### **UTM References**

- |    |         |                |                  |
|----|---------|----------------|------------------|
| A) | Zone 16 | Easting 766140 | Northing 3728130 |
| B) | Zone 16 | Easting 768280 | Northing 3728300 |
| C) | Zone 16 | Easting 769550 | Northing 3727750 |
| D) | Zone 16 | Easting 766210 | Northing 3725720 |

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

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

### **Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the intact and contiguous historic resources significant in the areas of architecture and community planning and development in Klondike. This includes houses, community landmark buildings, wood lots, and open fields centered on Klondike and South Goddard roads.

The area outside of the district includes nonhistoric residences built beginning in the 1960s and subdivisions constructed in the 1980s and 1990s. The Murphy Candler Elementary School is located outside the western edge of the district at 6775 South Goddard Road

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1600  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** June 15, 2007

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)(  not applicable**

**name/title** Kelli Gantt (student)  
**organization** Heritage Preservation Program, Georgia State University  
**street and number** General Classroom Building  
**city or town** Atlanta, GA **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404)651-2250

- (X) consultant  
(  ) regional development center preservation planner  
(  ) other: (N/A)

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Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Klondike Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Klondike  
**County:** DeKalb  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** January 2006

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 29 (Photos numbered through 31, but there are no photos for 14 and 15)

1. 4267 Klondike Road, photographer facing northwest.
2. 4357 Klondike Road, photographer facing northwest.
3. 4356 Klondike Road, photographer facing northeast.
4. Klondike Road at South Goddard Road, photographer facing north.
5. Store at 4434 Klondike Road, photographer facing west.
6. 4510 Klondike Road, photographer facing northeast.
7. 4545 Klondike Road, photographer facing southwest.
8. Klondike Road at Browns Mill Road, photographer facing north.
9. Stores at Klondike and Browns Mills roads, photographer facing northwest.
10. 4676 Klondike Road, photographer facing northeast.
11. 4701 Klondike Road, photographer facing northwest.
12. 4743 Klondike Road, photographer facing northwest.
13. 4783 Klondike Road, photographer facing northwest.
14. No Photo.

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**Photographs**

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15. No Photo.
16. 6882 South Goddard Road photographer facing southwest.
17. 6897 South Goddard Road, photographer facing northwest.
18. Philadelphia Baptist Church and Cemetery, South Goddard Road, photographer facing northwest.
19. Philadelphia Baptist Church and Cemetery, South Goddard Road photographer facing northwest.
20. South Goddard Road, photographer facing northeast.
21. Corn crib at 6927 South Goddard Road, photographer facing northwest.
22. 7011 South Goddard Road, photographer facing southwest.
23. 7011 South Goddard Road, photographer facing northwest.
24. 7043 South Goddard Road, photographer facing southwest.
25. 7126 South Goddard Road, photographer facing northwest.
26. 7241 South Goddard Road, photographer facing west.
27. 7240 South Goddard Road, photographer facing north.
28. 7301 South Goddard Road, photographer facing northwest.
29. 7339 South Goddard Road, photographer facing southwest.
30. 7404 South Goddard Road, photographer facing northwest.
31. 7404 South Goddard Road, photographer facing northwest.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)