

MAR 05 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 East Macon Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Emery Highway, Coliseum Drive,
and Clinton, Fletcher, and Fairview Streets.
city, town Macon (n/a) vicinity of
county Bibb code GA 021
state Georgia code GA zip code 31201

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	193	49
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	193	49

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1
DeWitt McCrary House (3-22-74).

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

2/24/93
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the
National Register

entered in the National Register

Allover Byer

4/1/93

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling
COMMERCE; specialty store
RELIGION; religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE; auditorium

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC; single dwelling
COMMERCE; specialty store
RELIGION; religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne
Gothic
Italianate
Classical Revival
Craftsman
Other: Folk Victorian

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	weatherboard
roof	asphalt
other	brick, stucco

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The East Macon Historic District is the intact southern half of a large residential area historically known as East Macon that developed on the other side of the Ocmulgee River from downtown Macon. The northern half of this historic residential area is included in the Fort Hill Historic District. The six-lane Emery Highway now divides the two halves of this neighborhood. The East Macon Historic District is roughly bounded by Coliseum Drive, Clinton, Fletcher, and Fairview Streets, and the Emery Highway.

The district developed from the mid-19th century into the 1940s. It consists of mostly residential buildings with several commercial and community institutional buildings. These remaining historic buildings of the neighborhood date from c.1870 into the 1940s. Many of the houses are fairly large and stylistic, as this part of East Macon was occupied primarily by upper-middle-class whites. Other more modest houses were infilled throughout the area as further development took place. The southern part of the district between Hydrolia and Clinton Streets contains the remnant of a once much larger mill village that housed workers of the nearby Bibb Manufacturing Company. Some historic black housing once existed on the west side of the district,

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but most of this area was demolished in the 1960s when the Macon Coliseum was built.

The houses in the district are almost all wood-framed and represent a wide variety of architectural styles and house types that were constructed from the 1870s into the 1940s. Many of the larger houses are examples of the Queen Anne, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, and Craftsman styles. Many of the more modest houses have no style. A large number of house types are represented, including Georgian cottage, gabled ell, central hallway, New South cottage, Georgian house, bungalow, shotgun, extended hall-parlor, and saddlebag. The houses in the mill village area are typical of standard, repetitive mill house types, and include extended hall-parlor, saddlebag, shotgun, and a four-room with central chimney type that is presently unnamed.

Several historic community institutional buildings remain in the district. These include two church buildings and an auditorium building constructed by the mill for the use of mill workers. The historic East Macon United Methodist Church located on Church Street at Hydrolia is a very intact and excellent example of a wood-framed Victorian Gothic church building constructed in 1870. The former St. John's Episcopal Church, now the Baptist Cathedral, is a simple, wood-framed church building with a few Gothic details. It is located on Church Street at St. John and was constructed in 1880. A nonhistoric brick church building constructed in the 1950s is also located with the district, but is considered noncontributing. The auditorium was constructed between 1916 and 1924 in the mill village as a community gathering place for mill workers. It is a large stuccoed building with Craftsman details and is now vacant.

The remaining historic commercial building in the district is a 1920s gas station located on Main Street between Clinton Street and Schell Avenue. It is a brick building with steeply pitched gabled roof, exterior chimney, and drive-through with half-timbered front gable, a good example of the use of the English Vernacular Revival style for a gas station.

The district is located on hilly terrain. A number of yards have retaining walls and steps of brick and concrete. Granite curbing remains along many of the streets. Landscaping within the district is very informal and consists of large mature shade trees, shrubs, and hedges informally placed on grass lawns.

Noncontributing resources within the district are nonhistoric properties constructed after 1941 as well as those properties that have been extensively altered. Included among the nonhistoric properties is a small public housing complex within the district on

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Willingham Court. According to historic maps, most of the land for this housing complex was taken from the once-larger back yards of houses in this area, so that only a few historic built resources were removed.

The areas surrounding the district consist of nonhistoric development, land that is now vacant, and resources not related to the East Macon historic development. On the north side of the district is the six-lane Emery Highway (formerly Broad Street). Along the west side is Coliseum Drive and the 1960s Macon Coliseum complex. To the southwest is the Bibb Manufacturing Company. This cotton mill complex dates originally from the mid-19th century, but has been expanded over the years so that now both nonhistoric and extensively altered buildings are located between the intact historic portion of the mill and the remnant of the mill village that is included in the district. Mill housing that was once located in this area has been demolished as well. The mill complex was not included in the district due to these intrusions between the historic parts of the mill and the remnants of the mill village. To the southeast of the district is vacant land where neighborhood housing once stood but has now been demolished. On the district's east side is a nonhistoric public housing complex.

Also to the east and southeast of the district are the nationally significant Indian mounds of the Ocmulgee National Monument. While it is possible that archaeological resources associated with Ocmulgee Mounds are present in the district, the potential for these resources to yield information is relatively low given the highly disturbed ground conditions in the proposed district resulting from the development of the neighborhood in the 19th and early 20th centuries. No formal archaeology has been done in the district, and there are no identified archaeological sites in the district.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance:

c.1870-1941

Significant Dates:

1870 - construction date of East Macon United Methodist Church
1880 - construction date of former St. John Episcopal Church
1890 - all of East Macon being annexed into city limits
c.1920 - construction date of mill village auditorium

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

unknown

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

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

In the area of architecture, the district is significant for its very intact collection of residential, commercial, and community institutional buildings constructed from c.1870 to 1941. The large majority of buildings within the district are wood-framed residential buildings that represent a wide range of house styles and types that were typically built in Georgia cities from about 1870 into the early 1940s. These buildings range from large stylistic houses constructed for upper-middle-class white residents, to more modest houses with a few stylistic details, to simpler repetitive house types with no stylistic influence in the former mill village and historic black areas of the neighborhood.

The district's community institutional buildings include two historic church buildings and an auditorium building. The two churches are representative of the types of religious buildings constructed in neighborhoods during the 1870s and 1880s. The East Macon Methodist Church constructed in 1870 is a good example of a wood-framed Victorian Gothic church building constructed by the type of affluent congregation that would have lived in this part of East Macon during this period. The former St. John Episcopal Church constructed in 1880 is a simpler wood-framed building with only a few Gothic details. The congregation which built this church would have been much smaller than the congregation of the much larger Methodist denomination.

The auditorium building constructed in the mill village around 1920 by the Bibb Manufacturing Company is typical of the kinds of community buildings constructed by mills for their workers. This auditorium is the only remaining community building in the mill village. Its stuccoed exterior and details make it a good example of the use of the Craftsman style for a community building.

The remaining commercial building in the district is a 1920s brick gas station that is a good example of the many gas stations from this period that were constructed in the English Vernacular Revival style.

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In the area of community planning and development, the district is significant for representing a part of the historic residential development known as East Macon that grew up on the opposite side of the Ocmulgee River from downtown Macon. The land in this area was being sold for settlement by the 1820s, and East Macon became a large residential community in its own right, with its own commercial resources as well. By 1890 efforts were underway to annex all of East Macon into the Macon city limits. The district clearly shows its development pattern of large houses set on large lots from the mid- to late 19th century and the infill of more modest houses during the early 20th century, as well as the planned development of the mill village.

National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is c.1870 to 1941. C.1870 is the approximate date of the oldest buildings remaining within the district. 1941 was the 50-year cut-off date when the documentation for this district was done.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

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

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Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The old Central depot and warehouses were abandoned by this time and saw service as a grist mill and as an extra school. In 1876, three cotton merchants invested \$35,000 and took over the old railroad complex to form the Bibb Manufacturing Company. Investor Hugh Comer was a cotton merchant from Savannah and brothers Major J. Fletcher Hanson and Isaac Newton Hanson were cotton merchants from Barnesville. The influence of the Bibb Manufacturing Company would be far reaching on Macon, and on East Macon in particular. The owners purchased existing houses near the mill and constructed numerous others (East Macon Historic District). The mill also provided a school, a Sunday School, and many recreational activities for its workers. When Macon opened telephone service for the first time in 1880, Major Hanson received Telephone Number 1.

Also in 1880, M. H. Cutter, a builder and cabinetmaker and son of Mrs. Anna Cutter, built a large Italianate house for his new bride on the

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

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

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

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

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

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

Growth continued in East Macon into the new century. Residences were built along new streets including Jones, Balkcom, Fairview, Peachtree, and Applewood (East Macon Historic District), and beyond Woolfolk Street toward present day Shurling Drive (Fort Hill Historic

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District). Not all of the houses were built for the upper class. There were several pockets of working class housing which reflected vernacular influences and common building types such as shotgun, central hallway, and Georgian cottages. The East Macon Colored School was located at the corner of Fort Hill and Mitchell Streets (Fort Hill Historic District).

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

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

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

Most of the portion of East Macon nearest to the river was built out by 1930, but development continued in the western sections of the area. Craftsman houses were the dominant style, but other revival styles were also represented. Much of the development which took place during this period was housing for lower middle and working class residents.

In 1929, the Daughters of the American Revolution purchased a portion of the old Fort Hawkins site and initiated efforts to reconstruct the southeast blockhouse. They proposed to build the lower portion of the structure of stone and the upper portion of the blockhouse of "precast concrete logs to simulate aged hewn logs" and "terra cotta shingles to simulate wood shakes." The bank where their reconstruction funds were deposited failed, and work stopped for some time. In 1938, work

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resumed, however, with assistance from the Works Progress Administration, and the building was completed. This 1930s reconstruction of the blockhouse is the structure that stands today on the Fort Hawkins site (Fort Hill Historic District).

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

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

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Bi-Me-1 to Bi-Me-125
Bi-Me-159 to Bi-Me-212

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 80 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 254990 Northing 3636750
- B) Zone 17 Easting 255365 Northing 3636470
- C) Zone 17 Easting 255880 Northing 3636685
- D) Zone 17 Easting 255390 Northing 3637410

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundary encompasses the intact historic residential area roughly bounded by the Emery Highway to the north, Coliseum Drive to the west, Clinton and Fletcher Streets to the south, and Fairview and Fort Hill Streets to the east.

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Curtis, Architectural Historian
organization Office of Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 10, 1993

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

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Photographs

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

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 28: Church Street, nonhistoric East Side Baptist Church; photographer facing northeast.
- 2 of 28: Church Street at Hydrolia, 1870 East Macon United Methodist Church; photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 28: Hydrolia Street at Main; photographer facing east.
- 4 of 28: Main Street, historic gas station; photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 28: Clinton Street, mill village housing; photographer facing east.
- 6 of 28: Clinton Street at Taylor, mill village auditorium; photographer facing north.
- 7 of 28: Taylor Avenue at Schell, mill village housing; photographer facing northeast.
- 8 of 28: Schell Avenue, mill village housing; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 28: Hydrolia Street, mill village housing; photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 28: Vacant land between Peachtree and Myrtle Streets; photographer facing north.
- 11 of 28: Jones Avenue at Peachtree; photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 28: Vacant land between Peachtree and Fletcher Streets; photographer facing west.

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Photographs

- 13 of 28: Balkcom Street at Applewood; photographer facing north.
- 14 of 28: Applewood Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 15 of 28: Applewood Street; photographer facing east.
- 16 of 28: Peachtree Street; photographer facing west.
- 17 of 28: Peachtree Street at Fairview; photographer facing west.
- 18 of 28: Peachtree Street at Balkcom; photographer facing northeast.
- 19 of 28: Balkcom Street; photographer facing north.
- 20 of 28: Myrtle Street at Jones Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
- 21 of 28: Garden Street at Main; photographer facing north.
- 22 of 28: Main Street at Jones Avenue; photographer facing east.
- 23 of 28: Main Street; photographer facing east.
- 24 of 28: Fort Hill Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 28: Fort Hill Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 26 of 28: Fort Hill Street at St. John; photographer facing northwest.
- 27 of 28: St. John Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 28 of 28: Church Street at St. John, former 1880 St. John's Episcopal Church; photographer facing southeast.