



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 Eastside Historic District
other names/site number Collinsville, The Meadows

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by East Broad, Cedar, Gwinnett, and Anderson streets.
city, town Savannah () vicinity of
county Chatham code 051
state Georgia code GA zip code 31404

() not for publication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	454	141
sites	2	0
structures	3	1
objects	0	0
total	459	142

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
Signature of certifying official

9.10.02
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall 11/7/02

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
Commerce/Trade: business
Education: school
Religion: church
Government: fire station

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
Commerce/Trade: business
Education: school
Religion: church
Government: fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Second Empire, Italianate, Queen Anne
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman.
Other: shotgun houses, single-pen houses, side-gabled cottages, extended-hall-parlor houses, pyramidal cottages, Georgian cottages, side-hall-plan houses, foursquare houses, and rowhouses.

Materials:

foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
roof Asphalt
other Metal

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Eastside Historic District is a large, residential neighborhood in the city of Savannah. Eastside developed as a series of subdivisions following the establishment of streetcar lines through the area in 1891. The district was first developed in the northwest corner, adjacent to the Savannah Victorian Historic District, which had been established three decades earlier. Development proceeded along the rail line with the largest houses built in the Queen Anne and Italianate styles at the north end in the late 1890s. Subsequent development proceeded south and east through the 1920s with equally large houses but also smaller Craftsman-style bungalows. Eastside, like other historic residential neighborhoods in Savannah, follows the city-established gridiron plan with streets shaded by a canopy of mature live oak trees (photos 29, 31, and 33).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The Eastside streets were laid out by 1900 and mostly continue the city's 19th-century gridiron pattern of streets. East Broad, Paulsen, Harmon, Ott, Live Oak, and Cedar streets, and Atlantic and Waters avenues comprise the major north-south streets. Park Avenue, Gwinnett, Bolton, Waldburg, Duffy, Henry, and Anderson streets are the major east-west corridors. Narrow service lanes run east-west through each block. Eastside's nearly flat topography was drained by the 19th-century Bilbo Canal, which runs below ground between Waters and East Broad streets. The historic rail line that extends north through the neighborhood features a plate-girder railroad bridge supported by steel lattice posts (photo 50).

Houses in the historic district are closely spaced on narrow lots. The larger, older houses are located on the northernmost streets at the west end of the district (photos 4, 12, 15, and 30-33). Smaller bungalows were built further south in the neighborhood (photos 37 and 39-40). Houses throughout Eastside have consistent setbacks from the street that form small front and back yards. Most houses feature a variety of plantings around the foundation and in the grass strip between the curb and sidewalk. The historic district is shaded by a canopy of mature trees, mostly live oak trees.

Grayson Park, bounded by Waldburg, Ott, Harmon and Bolton streets, is the only park that was set aside in the 19th century as open space for public recreation. The park features outdoor recreation equipment and is shaded in some areas by mature live oak trees. In the 1970s, a community building that includes meeting rooms, a library, and an indoor basketball court was built in the park. A swimming pool is located adjacent to the community building. A second park, Benjamin Van Clark Park, was established by 1916 in The Meadows subdivision in the east end of the historic district (photos 35-36). Clark Park is mostly open space with a central grass lawn and scattered trees. A basketball court is located at the west side of the park.

The earliest houses in Eastside reflect the architecture of the adjacent Savannah Victorian Historic District. These are large, two-story, frame houses set on small lots in Queen Anne or other late-19th-century eclectic styles. These houses, especially those located on the main east-to-west thoroughfares, feature large porches, towers, picturesque rooflines, and jig-sawn details. 1004 East Park Avenue, built in c. 1895, with its onion dome roofs, projecting bays, and stained glass is among the most exuberant houses (photo 33). 924 East Henry Street is another example. It includes a tower with an ogee roof and a wraparound porch (photo 46). Several Second Empire-style houses, which are distinguished by their mansard roofs, were built in Eastside. 1222 East Collins Avenue is an example of small, two-bay Second Empire-style house.

Italianate-style houses in the historic district appear similar to those in the neighboring Savannah Victorian Historic District, with vertical massing, projecting bays, shallow-pitched roofs, and ornamented with decorative jigsawn details. The house on Anderson at Otto Street is an excellent example of the Italianate style with vertical massing, a projecting bay, and decoratively sawn trim, including brackets (photo 55). Decorative trim was often derived from catalogues widely available at the end of the 19th century.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Many of these houses are laid out with side-hall plans, which were common in Savannah (photo 26). Side-hall-plan houses usually feature front and rear parlors with a side hall that runs the depth of the house from the entrance to the rear ell. Stairs to the second level are located in the side hall. This plan was incorporated into houses in Savannah that were built in a variety of architectural styles through most of the city's history.

Neoclassical Revival-style houses, which were built in the first decades of the 20th century, usually feature porticos supported by classical columns (photos 15, center, 31, and 38). The best example in the district is 1020 East Anderson Street, which is a three-story cement-block house with a three-story central portico (photo 56). The Neoclassical style was also used for apartment buildings and service stations. Examples include the Hamilton Apartments building at 1018 East Anderson Street, built in c. 1913, and the service station at 1102 East Henry Street.

The Colonial Revival style, though less common, was also built in Eastside. Colonial Revival-style houses, which were typically built from the 1920s through the 1940s, often have a square plan, shallow-pitched roof, roof dormers, and full-width porch (photo 27).

Craftsman-style houses built in the first decades of the 20th century are found throughout the southern portion of Eastside, especially in The Meadows subdivision. These are large, two-story foursquare houses and smaller bungalows. The two-story foursquare houses are typically square in plan with four equal-sized square rooms (photo 34). These frame houses often feature porches across the front and are usually covered with a hip roof. Materials may vary from the first and second floors and the often the roofs are supported by Craftsman-style brackets. The one-story bungalow house type includes elements of the Craftsman style, such as shallow-pitched gable roofs, brackets, exposed rafter ends, and battered porch posts. Sash windows are often configured with a multi-light upper sash and a single light in the lower sash (photos 11, 27, 37, and 38-39).

Smaller single-family dwellings are located in the south part of the historic district near the rail line. These include shotgun houses with plans one-room wide and two or three rooms deep (photo 49). There are also examples of single-pen dwellings with a single room in the main block and sometimes a rear ell. In both examples, front porches provide important outdoor living space. These houses in most cases have no academic style. Two-room house types include side-gabled cottages with two unequal-sized rooms set side-by-side (photo 21) and extended-hall-parlor houses that are one-room wide and two-rooms deep (photo 20). Other house types that may feature little or no academic style include pyramidal cottages, Georgian cottages, side-hall-plan houses, bungalows, and foursquare houses.

Eastside also includes a variety of multi-family dwellings, most of which do not include elements of an academic style. These include one-story frame duplexes with units set side-by-side (photos 2 and 6-7) and two-story duplexes in which one unit is located on the first floor and the second unit is located above on the second floor (photos 15, 38, and 58). Apartment buildings in the neighborhood

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

were less common. The Hamilton Apartments is the largest historic apartment building in the district. Eastside also includes a number of rowhouses, with several located near the rail line in the south end of the historic district (photo 53). Rowhouses in Eastside are one-story frame building set on piers with interior plans that include two or three per unit (photo 6).

The historic district includes several community landmark buildings. Fire Station Number 7 on Gwinnett Street, built in 1908, is a two-bay Romanesque Revival-style building designed by Hyman Witcover, architect of Savannah city hall (photo 10). The Waters Avenue School, designed by J. De Bruyn Kops in 1907 (photos 43 and 57) and the Asbury Memorial Methodist Church (photos 42 and 44), built in 1922, are both large Gothic Revival-style buildings. A number of small churches are located in the historic district. These small frame churches were originally built during the period of significance and were later altered with the addition of stucco and brick veneer and new windows (photos 1, 5, 15, far right, and 51).

Although Eastside is predominantly a residential neighborhood, it includes historic commercial and industrial buildings, including the Ice Manufacturing Plant at 915 Waters Avenue, built in 1934 (photo 17); 791-793 E. Gwinnett, Pride of Collinsville meat market, corner store, and later a drug store; and 780 E. Park Avenue, built in c.1921, ice cream manufacturer with living quarters above, most recently Pig-N-Blanket restaurant (photo 28). Corner stores are located throughout the historic district. These are mostly frame buildings with living quarters above and commercial space (entered through a corner entrance) below. Some of the remaining corner stores are located at the corners of Gwinnett and Paulsen streets, West Broad and Henry streets (photo 51), and Duffy and Harmon streets (photo 16). Small, frame free-standing stores were also built in the historic district. An example on Waters Street features a front-gable roof with a wood parapet (photo 17).

The Eastside Historic District retains a high level of historic integrity. Most of the houses and community landmark buildings retain their historic character and contribute to the significance of the district. In some cases, alterations have been made to houses by the application of nonhistoric materials, such as vinyl and aluminum siding, but mostly these have not obscured the historic form of the building. The introduction of the community center in Grayson Park is among the most significant changes to the character of one the neighborhood's important public spaces, although its purpose is entirely consistent with the historic function of the park. Most historic buildings survive and there are few vacant lots in the district. With its stock of historic houses and intact historic landscape, the overall sense of Eastside as a historic residential neighborhood developed from the late 1890s through c.1950, is evident from almost anywhere in the historic 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:

1891 – c.1950

Significant Dates:

1891 – Electric Railway Company built streetcar lines through the area that later developed into the Eastside neighborhood.

1898 – Jacob S. Collins laid out Collinsville, the largest subdivision in Eastside.

c.1900 – Jacob S. Collins laid out The Meadows subdivision.

1900 – Gridiron plan of streets through neighborhood completed.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

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Architect(s)/Builder(s):

De Bruyn Kops, J. (architect)
Peoples Investment Company
Spaulding Construction Company
Standard Investment Company
Witcover, Hyman (architect)

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Eastside Historic District is a large residential neighborhood in Savannah that was established along the streetcar line, which was laid through the area in 1891. Eastside developed as a streetcar suburb for middle- and working-class residents at the turn of the 20th century. Eastside's road system, based on the city's established grid of streets, was completed by 1900. The historic district features houses that range from Italianate- and Queen Anne-style dwellings from the late 1890s to smaller Craftsman-style bungalows built in the 1920s. The Eastside Historic District is one of eight residential historic districts in Savannah, including the Savannah National Historic Landmark District.

The Eastside Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because its residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings constructed from the 1890s to c.1950 reflect architectural styles and types popular in Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Residential architecture in Eastside subscribes to architectural styles and building types defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. The earliest houses built in the historic district were constructed in the 1890s and early 1900s in the north and northeast sections of the neighborhood. These large houses were built in the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, similar to houses in the neighboring Savannah Victorian Historic District. Built for Eastside's wealthiest residents, these houses were two-stories tall with broad front porches, complex massing and roof plans, towers, and a variety of architectural details that set each house apart from its neighbor.

Eastside includes several examples of Neoclassical Revival-style houses. Popular throughout Georgia from the 1890s to the 1930s, the Neoclassical Revival style employed combinations of Greek and Roman details drawn from the Early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles of the early 19th century. These range from plain two-story examples to the large, three-story cement-block house at 1020 East Anderson Street.

Craftsman-style houses and one-story bungalows are located throughout Eastside with concentrations in the south section of the neighborhood. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement and the wooden architecture of Japan, the Craftsman style represents a break from popular revivals of historical architectural styles. The Craftsman style produced carefully designed houses, which emphasized materials, especially woodwork, and the way materials were put together. Craftsman houses were built across the state in rural, small towns, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Entire neighborhoods of Craftsman-style houses were commonly built. Eastside features excellent examples of Craftsman-style bungalows and larger, two-story Craftsman houses.

Many historic houses in Eastside, like elsewhere in Georgia, do not feature elements of an academic style but can be understood by their house type, which is the combination of floor plan and the number of stories. House types in the district that may feature little or no architectural style include shotgun houses, pyramidal cottages, Georgian cottages, side-hall-plan houses, bungalows,

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

foursquares, as well as multi-family dwellings such as one- and two-story duplexes and rowhouses.

Commercial and industrial buildings were built in Eastside in the 1920s through c.1950. The earliest were frame corner stores, small free-standing stores, and brick commercial buildings. Industrial buildings located in the historic district include the brick Ice Manufacturing Plant, built in 1934.

The community landmark buildings in the historic district are excellent examples of the revivalist tradition in architecture. Fire Station Number 7 on Gwinnett Street, built in 1908, is a two-bay Romanesque Revival-style building designed by Hyman Witcover, architect of Savannah city hall. The Waters Avenue School, designed by J. De Bruyn Kops in 1907, and the Asbury Memorial Methodist Church, built in 1922, are both excellent examples of Gothic Revival-style architecture in Savannah.

Eastside is also significant in the area of community planning and development because the neighborhood's plan continued the city's 19th-century street grid of streets and reflects the impact of urban mass transit (streetcar) at the turn of the 20th century. Jacob S. Collins, the developer of Collinsville, understood that in order to develop his land south of downtown Savannah, he would have to provide transportation for residents. In 1890, Collins received a charter for the Electric Railway Company and the next year established a streetcar line through the historic district. The line through the neighborhood extended from the city market to recreational areas along the river.

The streetcar line enabled Savannah residents to move to south to suburban neighborhoods farther from downtown. Like the nearby Thomas Square streetcar neighborhood, Eastside developed first as a middle-class white community and later as a middle- and working-class neighborhood. This is most evident in the earliest houses, which are large, Victorian-era houses, located in the north part of the district. As the neighborhood developed southward from 1910s through the 1920s, small one-story bungalows, built by middle- and working-class residents, became the predominant house type. The district's significance in the area of community planning and development is represented by the plan of streets, the configuration of house lots, and the changes in house styles and types from the northernmost streets to the south sections of the historic district.

The Seaboard Coast Line runs north through the historic district on the rail bed that was built by the Savannah and Albany Railroad in the middle of the 19th century. A historic plate-girder railroad bridge carries the rail line over Henry Street. Both the rail line and the bridge are important elements of the Eastside plan that convey how the neighborhood developed.

National Register Criteria

A – The Eastside Historic District represents the continuation of the city's 19th-century street grid and reflects the impact of urban mass transit (streetcar) in Savannah at the turn of the 20th century.

C – The Eastside Historic District comprises residential, commercial, and community landmark

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

buildings constructed from the 1890s to c.1950 that reflect architectural styles and types popular in Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1891, when the Electric Railway Company established streetcar lines through the area that later developed as the Eastside neighborhood. The streetcar represents the first development in Eastside. The period of significance ends in c.1950 when the last historic commercial buildings were constructed, mostly in the vicinity of East Broad Street.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between 1891 and c.1950 that are significant for the themes of architecture and community planning and development and which retain historic integrity. These are almost exclusively residential buildings but also include some commercial, industrial, and community landmark building. The three contributing structures are the rail line, the plate-girder railroad bridge over Henry Street, and the overall plan of Eastside, which is represented by the gridiron plan of streets and the house lots that were laid out in two principal subdivisions. The two contributing sites are Grayson Park and Clark Park. The noncontributing buildings were built after c.1950 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance (photos 1,5, and 19). The noncontributing structure is the electrical substation located on Bolton Street between West Broad Street and the rail line (photo 23). Vacant properties are counted as neither contributing nor noncontributing.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The Eastside Historic District developed as a turn-of-the-20th-century streetcar suburb south of downtown Savannah. Following the Civil War, the area that now comprises the Eastside Historic District was undeveloped Farm Lots 3 and 4 located southeast of what was then Savannah's city limits. By 1871, Anderson Street formed the southern city limits. The eastern city limits however, did not extend past East Broad Street until after 1900. These lands on the east side of the city were rural, occupied only by farmers. In 1874, a year after the Yellow Fever Epidemic, the city built the Bilbo Canal north of Gwinnett Street in effort to drain the area's marshy wetlands. The area, however, did not develop until transportation improvements were completed.

In 1847, the Savannah and Albany Railroad purchased land north of the historic district. In 1879, after several mergers, the railroad was bought by the Plant System and named the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railroad. The S.F. and W. RR built a roundhouse, and shops and a depot,

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which have since been demolished to make way for public housing. The railroad, through much of the 19th and early 20th centuries, was an employer of Eastside residents and, by the early 1890s, railroad workers lived in small houses along the rail line in the east end of the district.

In 1890, Jacob S. Collins received a charter for the Electric Railway Company streetcar line and the next year established the Peoples Line. Collins was a Savannah businessman and developer who owned several businesses, including Collins, Grayson and Company, a fruit and produce company, and the Savannah Candy Company. Between 1912 and 1915, city directories list Collins as president of numerous business enterprises, including the Real Estate Bank and Trust Company (Savannah), Directory Publishing Company, National Bank of Savannah, and the Oglethorpe Savings and Trust Company (Oglethorpe Investment Company). Collins's development firm was called the Peoples Investment Company.

In Eastside, Collins extended the streetcar line across the district on Gwinnett and Bolton streets. Among the few roads through the area, Gwinnett and Bolton were unpaved and lined with newly planted oak trees. The streetcar lines were laid in a rural landscape of agricultural fields and an occasional house surrounded by a picket fence that protected the yard from the free-roaming livestock. Jacob Collins initiated the development of Collinsville by extending the Peoples Line in a circuit through the area to connect potential residents with both downtown commerce and the outlying recreational areas. The line extended from the city market through the neighborhood to recreational areas along the Savannah River. Return routes and spurs connected potential lot buyers with downtown commercial areas and Laurel Grove cemetery.

Public auctions in 1891 initiated development in these neighborhoods. The first houses were built on corner lots in the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. Jacob Collins built an elaborate house at the intersection of Duffy and Ott streets, but has since been demolished. Collins established also built speculative houses on lots he purchased in 1891 under the name of the Peoples Investment Company. By 1898, Jacob Collins had laid out lots for the largest development called Collinsville. This sixteen-square-block development in the center of the Eastside neighborhood featured large, ornate Queen Anne- and Victorian-eclectic-style houses.

Other developers who built in Eastside include Frank P. McIntire and George Clarke. Frank P. McIntire was president of the Spalding Construction Company. This company had constructed houses in the nearby Cuyler Brownville and Thomas Square neighborhoods. Spalding was responsible for 701, 705, 709 and 710 East Park Avenue in Eastside. George Clarke managed the Standard Investment Company, which built at least nine houses in Eastside in the 1910s.

By 1900, however, the road system, based on the city's existing grid of streets, was fully established and most of the land had been subdivided into small residential lots. In c.1900, Collins developed a smaller tract east of Collinsville for a subdivision called The Meadows. An early sales brochure for the Meadows stated that this subdivision could be reached from city hall in 12 minutes by bicycle, 17 minutes by streetcar, and 22 minutes walking. "Take any street car in the city," the brochure

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

continued, " and the conductor will transfer you properly to "The Meadows." The remaining lots were developed by individuals or as small subdivisions and by c.1930 the entire neighborhood was mostly built out.

Eastside was built as a neighborhood for Savannah's white residents. Occupations of some of Eastside's white residents included: G. V. Joubert, Vice President of J.M. Electric Company; M. A. Grant, Jr. Clerk at the C&S Bank; D. T. Elliott, a collector for Walker-Burks Furniture Company; C. V. Snedeker with Reppard and Company Lumber; Carl Mendel, President of the Mendel Real Estate and Investment Company; M. J. Nessler, Architect with Stewart Contracting Company; A. E. Gilman, Electrician with the Savannah Cotton Mill; Robert L. Cooper, with C. J. Hunter real estate company. Early residents of the Meadows included Mr. Richard W. Adams; Mr. Rufus S. Claghorn; Mr. Horace Rivers, a realtor handling some of the sales; Mrs. Calhoun T. Morel and the Misses Annie, Ellen and Margaret Morel.

African Americans resided in the eastern portion of the neighborhood, near East Broad Street and the railroad, which provided jobs for some of Eastside's black residents. Occupations of some of the African-American residents included: J. K. Crump, a clerk with the Plant Railroad system in 1900 and J. B. Cox foreman of the Georgia Car Works in 1902. In 1914, M. Maxwell was a fireman with the S.A.L. RR and E. May was a fireman with the A.C.L. RR and J. Denegal a laborer with the S.A.L. RR. C. Phoenix lived at 632 E. Anderson and was employed by the S.A.L. RR. African Americans also lived in the northern section of The Meadows along Collins Street.

Eastside remained one of the city's most fashionable neighborhoods for several decades until the completion of Ardsley Park in the 1920s. By the 1960s, many of the neighborhood's white residents began to leave for the suburbs. Between 1960 and the early 1980s, the racial composition of the neighborhood changed from nearly all white to predominantly black. A corresponding rise in the number of absentee landlords and few owner-occupied houses has resulted in the declining condition of many buildings in the historic district. In recent years, there has been interest by the community in preserving the historic character of the neighborhood. The Eastside Neighborhood Association has participated in beautification and other community improvement projects.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Dallara, Jason and Sally Ratcliff. Historic District Information Form. Eastside Historic District. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 1997.

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

Reiter, Beth. Historic District Information Form Amendment. Eastside Historic District. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 2000.

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:
- 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:

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 160 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 491600	Northing 3547480
B)	Zone 17	Easting 492800	Northing 3547100
C)	Zone 17	Easting 492630	Northing 3546560
D)	Zone 17	Easting 491430	Northing 3546440

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 Eastside Historic District encompasses the intact and contiguous properties associated with the development of the Collinsville and The Meadows subdivisions and subsequent historic developments in the Eastside neighborhood. The historic district comprises the historic subdivision street plans and residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** July 20, 2002
e-mail steven_moffson@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Jason Dallara and Sally Ratcliff
organization N/A
mailing address 511-B East Jones Street
city or town Savannah **state** GA **zip code** 31401
telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

- (x) **property owner**
- () **consultant**
- () **regional development center preservation planner**
- () **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) N/A
organization (if applicable)
mailing address
city or town **state** **zip code**
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Eastside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Savannah
County: Chatham
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: May 2001

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 58

1. East Broad Street, photographer facing northeast.
2. Bolton Street, photographer facing northeast.
3. Bolton Street, photographer facing northeast.
4. Gwinnett Street, photographer facing southwest.
5. Bolton Street, photographer facing northeast.
6. Bolton Street, photographer facing southwest.
7. Bolton Street, photographer facing northeast.
8. Paulsen Street, photographer facing southwest.
9. Paulsen Street, photographer facing northwest.
10. Fire Station Number 7, Gwinnett Street, photographer facing southwest.
11. Bolton Street, photographer facing southwest.
12. Harmon Street, photographer facing southwest.
13. Harmon Street, photographer facing southwest.
14. Otto Street, photographer facing northeast.
15. Gwinnett Street, photographer facing southwest.

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Photographs

16. Waters Street, photographer facing southwest.
17. Waters Street, photographer facing southeast.
18. Waldburg Street, photographer facing northeast.
19. Waldburg Street, photographer facing northeast.
20. Waldburg Street, photographer facing northeast.
21. Waldburg Street, photographer facing northeast.
22. Waldburg Street, photographer facing northeast.
23. East Broad Street, photographer facing northeast.
24. Park Avenue, photographer facing southeast.
25. Atlantic Avenue, photographer facing southwest.
26. Duffy Street, photographer facing northeast.
27. Park Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
28. Park Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
29. Park Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
30. Duffy Street, photographer facing northeast.
31. Park Avenue, photographer facing southwest.
32. Otto Street, photographer facing northeast.
33. Park Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
34. Park Avenue, photographer facing southwest.
35. Benjamin Van Clark Park, photographer facing southwest.
36. Benjamin Van Clark, Park, photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

37. Duffy Street, photographer facing northeast.
38. Henry Street, photographer facing southwest.
39. Henry Street, photographer facing northeast.
40. Duffy Street, photographer facing northeast.
41. Duffy Street, photographer facing southeast.
42. Asbury Memorial Methodist Church, Henry Street, photographer facing northwest.
43. The Waters Avenue School, Waters Street, photographer facing southeast.
44. Asbury Memorial Methodist Church, Henry Street, photographer facing northeast.
45. Henry Street, photographer facing southeast.
46. Henry Street, photographer facing northeast.
47. Henry Street, photographer facing northeast.
48. Henry Street, photographer facing west.
49. Henry Street, photographer facing northeast.
50. Railroad Bridge over Henry Street, photographer facing northeast.
51. East Broad Street, photographer facing northeast.
52. Anderson Street, photographer facing east.
53. Anderson Street, photographer facing northeast.
54. Anderson Street, photographer facing northeast.
55. Anderson Street, photographer facing northeast.
56. Anderson Street, photographer facing northeast.
57. The Waters Avenue School, Anderson Street, photographer facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

58. Anderson Street, photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)