

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House

other names/site number Mullins House

2. Location

street & number 2749 Hillcrest Avenue

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Augusta

state Georgia code GA county Richmond code 245 zip code 30909

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility 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 does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official: *Dr. David C. Crass* Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date: 3 AUG 2018

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. 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:)

Signature of the Keeper: *Boydelline* Date of Action: 9/18/18

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

foundation: TERRA COTTA: Hollow Clay Tile
walls: TERRA COTTA: Hollow Clay Tile
STUCCO
roof: STONE: Slate; METAL
other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House is a two-story, south-facing house located on Hillcrest Avenue, approximately five miles west of downtown Augusta, near the central eastern border of Georgia. The house is Colonial Revival in style and has a central hall and central staircase. The house and a detached garage were designed by architect G. Lloyd Preacher and built between 1916 and 1917 with a symmetrical façade, a low-pitched hipped roof, and masonry walls of hollow terra-cotta clay tile. The sloping lot allows for a full-height basement, which is only fully visible from the rear of the house. The main entrance on the front façade is centrally located within five equally spaced bays, and is accentuated by a triangular pediment supported by pilasters. A vented eyebrow dormer in the roofline gives additional emphasis to the central entrance. The exterior is clad in stucco, with decorative brackets highlighting wide overhanging eaves, and a simple belt course between the first and second floors. The house has two symmetrical interior chimneys in the front rooms and an exterior chimney on the rear façade. With the exception of several sets of multi-light casement windows with transoms on the rear elevation, all windows are double-hung, six-over-one. The main entrance on the first floor leads to the central hall with a grand staircase, flanked by a parlor with adjacent porch, dining room, sitting room, kitchen and bathroom. The central staircase is framed by an elliptical arch, has fluted mahogany newel posts and carved handrails, and elliptical sunburst medallions adorn the stringer at each tread. The second floor has four bedrooms and three bathrooms. Historic interior materials include plaster walls and hardwood floors throughout, and heavy crown molding and baseboards on the first floor. Fireplaces with Georgian-style mantels and details are found in several rooms. The detached garage is one-story, is also clad in stucco, and has two double door entrances. The house and garage are in excellent condition, and both retain a high degree of historic integrity.

Narrative Description

The following description is taken from the February 20, 2014 "Dr. Asbury Hull House" Historic Property Information Form that was prepared by Erick Montgomery, Executive Director of Historic Augusta, Inc. and edited by Christy Atkins, Historic Preservation Division. It is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.

The Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House is a detached, two-story, single-family dwelling, located in the approximate center of an early 20th century suburban residential neighborhood, west of downtown Augusta, Georgia. The neighborhood was originally platted as "Hill Crest" subdivision, and was a secondary developmental suburban area of Augusta. The subdivision name is derived from its geographic location at the crest of "The Hill," referring to locals' informal and generally preferred name for the nearby Summerville neighborhood. Summerville was established on the Sand Hills west of downtown Augusta beginning in the 1790s, and Hill Crest was developed in the wake of the natural westward expansion of the earlier community by the early 20th century.

Hull House is situated on a corner lot, facing south on Hillcrest Avenue, and adjoining Belmont Avenue on the west. The boundary of the property is the original rectangular lot, and is the same as when the house was constructed between 1916 and 1917. The neighborhood features paved streets, granite curbing, paved sidewalks, and evenly setback houses with mature landscaping. The neighborhood is exclusively residential, with no commercial or institutional buildings or uses. Houses date from the 1910s, with several infill houses from the post-World War II era to more recent infill houses from the 2000s.

Exterior

Exterior features of the Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House include a prominent central main entrance with paneled door and overhead arch, framed by engaged Tuscan columns supporting a triangular Georgian pediment (photograph 1). Embellishments around the door include dentil molding and a decorative wreath and surround. The entrance is further emphasized by red brick steps, a terra cotta tile landing, and a louvered eyebrow dormer above in the roofline. The door is

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flanked by small fixed windows that look into interior coat closets. There is a water table at the ground level, a string course between the first and second floors, and wide overhanging boxed eaves. The eaves are supported by large paired brackets on the front elevation, and single brackets on the remaining elevations (photographs 2, 3). Most windows are single, six-over-one, double-hung, with the exception of some fixed, awning and casement windows on the side and rear elevations. The large window at the main rear stair landing (photograph 3), has three pairs of casement windows with transoms above. All windows on the front elevation have louvered shutters, and the first floor windows are topped with blind arches. The house has three chimneys, two of which are interior and symmetrically placed towards the front of the house serving the front formal rooms as well as two of the second floor bedrooms. The third chimney is located near the northeast corner of the house, and serves a second floor bedroom.

A porch is located on the west side of the house, with arched openings and a curved parapet on the north and south elevations concealing a standing-seam metal roof (photograph 1, 2, 3). A terrace projects from the rear elevation of the house (photograph 3). The first-floor level of the terrace has a concrete floor with terra-cotta tiles, and large, square, brick posts clad in stucco with a flat cap and simple metal railings. A wooden stair with metal railings was added from the terrace to grade level during the recent rehabilitation. Under the terrace, there is a porch area. The porch features a concrete floor, and an exterior wall supporting the terrace on the basement level features arched openings and is clad in stucco. The terrace is also the roof of the lower level porch. On the east side of the house, there is a wooden stair leading from the first floor to grade level (photograph 4).

The dominant style of Hull House is Colonial Revival as defined in *A Field Guide to American Houses* and in the statewide context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, as exhibited by identifying features such as the symmetrical façade with a central entrance, multi-pane and double-hung windows with blind arches that mimic fanlights, pilasters, a pediment, and paneled doors. Although classified as Colonial Revival in style, the house also exhibits elements of additional styles popular in Georgia at the time of its construction. Spanish Colonial Revival-style elements can be seen in the side porch's curvilinear Mission-style parapet roofline (photograph 2) and grouped casement windows on the rear elevation. Italian Renaissance Revival-style elements can also be seen in the house's symmetrical design, stucco exterior finish, large eaves with brackets, pediment over front entrance opening, first-floor windows and door with arches, loggia supporting the rear terrace (photograph 3), and an open side patio (photograph 1).

The exterior material of both the house and garage is masonry with a stucco finish. The exterior walls are constructed of load-bearing, terra-cotta, hollow clay tile that is infilled with brick in some places for added support, and clad in a smooth stucco. One concrete beam runs through the ceiling joists in the kitchen to provide support for the exterior terra cotta wall above. The window and door frames are made of wood. The house and garage both have hipped roofs, with 12-inch x 18-inch slate tiles. There are standing-seam metal roofs on the porch and other small projections on the house.

The garage was built between 1916 and 1917, at the same time as the house. It is a contributing building and is located at the northern boundary of the lot. The garage is an asymmetrical, one-story, rectangular, detached building constructed in the same style and of the same materials as the house (photographs 5, 6). The garage includes two central automobile bays, a room on the west with a fireplace and side entrance porch, and a storage room on the east. The roof is hipped with a low slope, shallow eaves, and simple modillions rather than the more elaborate brackets found on the house. The automobile bays have manually operated wooden outswing carriage-type double doors, with six lights on top, three vertical panels on bottom, and an interior Z-brace. Six-light casement windows are located on either side of the carriage doors. A paneled entry door is located on the far east end of the front elevation, and an exterior chimney projects from the west façade of the building.

Interior

The first floor of the Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House is accessed through the central foyer, with small symmetrical coat closets on either side (photographs 8, 9, 10). The foyer has a ceramic tile floor finish in a checkered green and white pattern, and opens into a large central hall which features a grand central staircase and a symmetrical layout (photograph 7). From the central hall on the first floor, to the west is the parlor (photograph 11), and mirrored to the east is the dining room (photograph 18). From the parlor, single French doors flank the fireplace on the west wall, giving access to the porch on the west side of the house. Behind the parlor to the north is a sitting room (photographs 14, 15) with an exterior door to the rear terrace (photograph 16), and behind the dining room to the north is the kitchen. The kitchen also has an exterior door, to access a stair leading down to the rear yard. A rear hallway, accessed from the central hall or from the kitchen, gives access to the service stairs and the rear terrace (photograph 22). Sets of service stairs lead up to the second floor and down to the basement level (photograph 26, 27). During the recent rehabilitation, changes to the first floor included

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removing doors to create openings between the central hall and rear hallway, as well as from the kitchen to the rear hallway. What is today the single, open kitchen, was previously composed of three separate spaces: the recent rehabilitation created this space from the historic kitchen, former pantry, and a side porch (photographs 21, 23, 24, 25). The kitchen has new cabinets, appliances, and fixtures.

The interior detailing on the first floor includes fluted mahogany newel posts and carved handrails on the central stairway. Below each tread on the stringers of the central stair are plaster elliptical sunburst medallions (photograph 30). An elliptical arch frames the stair at ceiling height (photograph 7). The parlor features a Georgian-style mantel, with double-fluted engaged pilasters, decorative plaster details, grey marble surround and hearth, and the over-mantel is segmented into three parts utilizing plaster molding. The base molding, door and window casing, and plaster crown are heavy molding with a dentil band and concave architrave (photographs 11, 12, 13). The dining room features another Georgian-style mantel with a similar design as the parlor, with single-fluted engaged pilasters, decorative plaster details and grey marble surround and hearth (photographs 18, 19, 20). A heavy, but simpler, version of crown molding runs through the dining room and central hall. Heavy base molding runs throughout the rest of the first floor, as well as heavy door and window casings, and a picture molding in the sitting room (photograph 14, 15).

The grand staircase in the central hall leads up to the second floor of the house and splits at the landing, giving access on either side to the second floor hallway (photographs 28, 29). The second floor consists of a hallway open to the grand central staircase below (photographs 31, 32), four bedrooms, three bathrooms, and a laundry room (photograph 51). The west side of the second floor includes the master bedroom and master bath (photographs 39, 40, 41). Located atop the first floor's central hall is a bedroom with private bathroom (photographs 33, 34, 35), a hallway, and a laundry room (photograph 51). The east side consists of two bedrooms (photographs 45, 46, 48, 49) and a bathroom (photograph 47) which is accessible from the hallway and the southeast bedroom. Closets are located in each bedroom, as well as one off the hallway. During the recent rehabilitation, the second floor layout was altered. Some of the closet walls and doors were changed to add the laundry room off the hallway and reconfigure the closet layouts. The original sleeping porch, located in the northwest room, was reconfigured with new walls and fixtures to create the master bathroom.

The second floor bedrooms feature heavy base molding, door and window casings, and a simple crown molding. The northeast bedroom has a fireplace located on a diagonal wall at the northwest corner of the room, and it features a simple wooden mantel, with tile surround and hearth (photographs 45, 46). Both the southeast bedroom and the master bedroom have fireplaces with mantels featuring Corinthian columns, a decorative plaster wreath, and marble surround and hearths (photographs 40, 48).

The walls and ceilings on the first and second floors are finished in painted smooth plaster with some drywall repairs. The flooring on the first floor includes white oak wood floors with a perimeter inlay design in the central hall, parlor, dining, and sitting rooms, and mosaic tile in the bathroom. The kitchen area has heart pine flooring, some of which is original, and with in-kind in-fill during the recent rehabilitation. Flooring on the second floor is heart pine throughout, with mosaic tile in the bathrooms and laundry room. The doors throughout the house are horizontal two panel in design. The majority of the original or historic interior finishes remain intact.

The attic is unfinished, and entered through a ceiling access panel in the northeast bedroom. The partial basement is roughly finished, originally housing the laundry facilities and storage. It has unfinished or painted walls made of concrete-block veneer on perimeter walls and of interlocking three-sided concrete blocks on interior walls. The floor is poured concrete, and the ceilings are either open or have an acoustical grid system. The basement has an exterior door that leads out to the rear porch.

The house is located on a corner lot facing Hillcrest Avenue, with a relatively flat front yard and remnants of symmetrically planted trees and shrubs, including two large deodar cedars, two smaller eastern red cedars, white oaks, and other shrubbery along the sides of the lot. On either side of the house, the lot slopes down sharply to the back yard, which is almost at grade with the floor of the basement level. The lot continues on a slighter slope toward the back of the lot, where it reaches the detached two-car garage. The driveway is accessed from the side street, Belmont Avenue, and is concrete with simple curbs and gutter edges (photographs 3, 5). The driveway provides access to the garage, and to the rear entrances of the main house. Sidewalks are set back behind granite curbs with planting strips on both the Hillcrest and Belmont Avenue sides of the lot.

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The Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House retains substantial integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Changes include the conversion of the second floor sleeping porch into a bedroom by adding casement windows to the openings that were originally screened in the mid-20th century. This space was converted into a master bathroom during the recent rehabilitation, with a new layout and fixtures, and is now accessed from the master bedroom (photographs 41, 42, 43, 44). The mid-20th century casement windows were retained. A remaining feature of the original sleeping porch is an operable transom window above the original door (photograph 37), which now leads into a closet space. The recent rehabilitation also included converting the previous kitchen, large pantry and side porch spaces to one larger kitchen, with new fixtures. The rear terrace was likely added after construction and expanded over time. The recent rehabilitation also added a new wooden stair from the terrace to ground level, replacing another stair on the east side of the house with a new wooden stair (photograph 4), and updating the systems of the house. The original electrical wiring was knob-and-tube, but what remained was obsolete and has been updated. The house appears to have had a forced-air heating system with a few strategically placed registers, but the boiler was removed at some point and the system has been updated. With the exception of the renovated master bath, the bathrooms date to the original construction, and have had some modifications over the years including new plumbing and fixtures (photographs 17, 35, 47). There have been no documented changes to the garage.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917

Significant Dates

1917: Date of Construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Preacher, G. Lloyd

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance encompasses the date of construction, 1917.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House is significant at the local level of significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of the Colonial Revival style, as defined in the statewide context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The Colonial Revival style, which was a popular style throughout Georgia and the United States from the end of the 19th century through the mid-20th century, is demonstrated by the house's symmetrical façade, low-pitched hipped roof, front entrance accentuated by a pediment and pilasters, multi-pane double-hung windows, and stucco-covered masonry walls.

The house was designed by G. Lloyd Preacher, a prolific and successful architect in Georgia and across the South in the 20th century. While often noted for his designs of public and commercial buildings, one of the most notable being the 1930 Atlanta City Hall (68 Mitchell Street, SW, Atlanta), Preacher also worked in the residential field. His designs typically showcased the popular styles of the day, and Hull House is a good example of his residential work. Preacher's use of structural hollow terra-cotta clay tile on the house is fairly unique, as that material was more commonly used in commercial construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architecture

The Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House is significant at the local level of significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of the Colonial Revival style in Augusta, Georgia. As documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, the Colonial Revival style is displayed at the Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House through character-defining features such as a symmetrical façade, a central entranceway elaborated with a pediment supported by pilasters, a low-pitched hipped roof, multi-pane double-hung windows, and stucco-covered masonry walls.

The house is also a good example of the early residential work of Geoffrey Lloyd Preacher (1882-1972), one of Georgia's and the South's most prolific and successful architects before World War II. Preacher was proficient in most of the prevailing popular styles in the early 20th century, and the house expresses his interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in domestic architecture. Of note is the use of hollow terra cotta tile for the main structure, a material more often associated with commercial architecture, for which Preacher was most recognized throughout his career. Preacher utilized the sloping lot at Hull house by adding a service area in the basement below ground level, opening onto the back yard at grade. As an affluent transitional house, Preacher included all modern amenities of the time, such as electric lighting, gas appliances and water piped to the first-floor kitchen and bath, two bathrooms on the second floor, and the original laundry room location in the basement while blending with the traditional architectural elements, including the symmetrical facade, parlor and dining room, and central entrance hall with grand stair. The house represents one of Preacher's early works, designed just as his career was expanding beyond Augusta and rural Georgia.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following historic context is taken from the February 20, 2014 "Dr. Asbury Hull House" Historic Property Information Form that was prepared by Erick Montgomery, Executive Director of Historic Augusta, Inc. and edited by Christy Atkins, Historic Preservation Division. It is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia

The Dr. Asbury and Martha Hull House was constructed between 1916 and 1917 on a prominent lot in the relatively new and developing affluent "Hill Crest" subdivision, located on what was then the western-most extension of the residential section of Augusta, Georgia. Hill Crest had been initially platted by the National Land Company in 1907, and a public auction was held on July 9th when 51 lots were announced as sold to individual investors.¹ By 1914, a new and revised plat was recorded in the Richmond County Courthouse, showing a total of 54 lots in Hill Crest, bounded on the north by Walton Way, on the east by Highland Avenue, on the south by Bellevue Avenue (then called Fox Spring Street), and on the west by a row of lots on the west side of Peachtree Road. Lands along the southwest corner of the subdivision along both Bellevue Avenue and Peachtree Road were not yet surveyed as lots. Despite the claim after the initial sale in 1907 of 51 lots being sold, the 1914 plat indicates only 21 lots being held by parties other than the National Land Company. Of these, several still remained vacant, including the one on which Hull House would later be built. Lot 8 in Block B is listed on the plat as the property of Edward L. Stelling, who also owned two other lots on Bellevue Avenue.² It appears that the first houses constructed in the development were located along Walton Way and Highland Avenue, two edge streets that existed prior to the platting.

The National Land Company was a firm based in Athens, Georgia headed by J. H. Dozier as President. Dozier also headed firms named the American Land Company and the Dozier Land Company. National Land Company maintained an office in downtown Augusta at 843 Broad Street in 1907, which was managed by P. R. Levi. Mr. Levi made arrangements for paving the sidewalks and for the initial offering at a public auction held in July 1907. By the time of the July sale, National Land Company's office was located at 132 Eighth Street in downtown Augusta. The auction was conducted by Col. J. C. Morrow of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and included a free barbecue, a hot air balloon, and live music by Barbers Brass Band.³

On September 16th, 1916, the National Land Company and Edward L. Stelling sold lot 8, Block B in Hill Crest to Dr. Asbury Hull of Richmond County, Georgia for \$1,900.⁴ Four days later, the Augusta Chronicle announced the sale and Hull's intention of building "an attractive residence" thereon.⁵ Hull immediately secured the services of Augusta architect G. Lloyd Preacher to design his new home, and by October a building permit was procured by the Palmer-Spivey Construction Company to erect it. The projected construction cost of the new house was \$10,000.⁶

Dr. Asbury Hull, a prominent local physician and member of Augusta's elite social class, and his wife, Martha, commissioned Preacher to design the house in 1916 when the Hill Crest location would have been relatively isolated, and on the edge of town. However, the Hulls did not remain long in the house, as the property was soon sold to Josephine Morgan Fox, one of Augusta's winter tourists with the expectation of only occupying it seasonally. Subsequent owners of the property continued to be leading businessmen or their wives, and physicians in Augusta. These endorsements of the Hill Crest development no doubt helped establish the neighborhood as highly desirable. Consequently, Hill Crest is still considered one of Augusta's most desirable neighborhoods and remains a neighborhood of the elite business, professional, and social classes of the community.

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1. Augusta Chronicle, Wednesday, July 10, 1907, p. 5.
 2. Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 8D, pp. 128-129.
 3. Dozier Land Company Records, Hargrett Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, University of Georgia.
 4. Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 8N, pp. 505-506.
 5. Augusta Chronicle, Friday, September 22, 1916, p. 4.
 6. Augusta Chronicle, Friday, October 13, 1916, p. 7.

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Dr. Asbury Hull (1883-1932) was born in Augusta to a prominent Georgia family with roots in Athens, Macon, and Elbert County. He was the son of Dr. James Meriwether Hull and Mary Lyon, growing up in Augusta and attending the Academy of Richmond County. He was educated at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Georgia in Augusta (the Medical College of Georgia), class of 1907. He was a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity while in medical school. His specialty was urology, and he subsequently practiced medicine in Augusta, was on the faculty of the Medical College of Georgia and was on the staff of University Hospital in Augusta. He was married in 1909 to Martha Miller (1890-1944) of Macon, Georgia, and they had two daughters, Mary Lyon Hull and Katherine Hull. Dr. Hull was a life-long member of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in Augusta, and was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club of Augusta, founded in 1920. In 1926, the catalogue of the University of Georgia listed him as Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department at Augusta.⁷

The Hulls commissioned G. Lloyd Preacher (1882-1972), one of Augusta's most important and prolific early 20th century architects, to design their new residence. A native of Fairfax, South Carolina, and a graduate of Clemson University in South Carolina, Preacher began working as an engineer at Augusta's Lombard Iron Works in 1904 shortly after graduation. Preacher's first architectural commissions were in 1909 when he went into private practice with Arthur Holman, a partnership which lasted less than two years. In 1911, Preacher designed a number of municipally-owned buildings in several small Georgia towns, but his most important commission during this time was the Augusta Fire Department Headquarters on Broad Street. Having struck out on his own, his design sophistication and the breadth of his work can be clearly seen in the ensuing years. Examples of his work in Augusta include the Renaissance Revival style Chronicle Building (now the Marion Building) located at 725 Broad Street, considered Augusta's first "skyscraper" at ten stories (1912-14), which was downtown Augusta's tallest building at the time, and continues to be among the tallest. Preacher went on to design several significant public structures, including the Sullivanesque Lamar Building (753 Broad Street), the Georgian Revival Johnson Building (208 8th Street), Mount Saint Joseph Academy (later the Lenwood Hotel, Lenwood Hospital, and currently part of the Charlie Norwood Veterans Administration Center), University Hospital (demolished 1991) and the Plaza Hotel (demolished 1991). In addition to public buildings, Preacher was also designing domestic architecture.⁸

By 1916, Preacher's offices had grown to include a number of associated architects, draftsmen, and other personnel, and had relocated from the Chronicle Building to the new Johnson Building. The enormous Augusta conflagration of March 1916 accelerated Preacher's career tremendously, because so much of Augusta had to be rebuilt. Many residents of the older residential section of Augusta known as Pinched Gut were displaced. After the fire there was a general shift of affluent Augustans from the traditional downtown residential area to "The Hill," also known as Summerville, which was some 300 feet higher in elevation than downtown. For generations, affluent families had maintained a second summer residence in Summerville, and middle class residents also began shifting their homes to the area after the streetcar was electrified in 1890, thereby making this suburban area reliably accessible to middle class and some working class families.

Preacher capitalized on both rebuilding downtown Augusta, as well as building modern houses. Commissions after the fire included the Modjeska Theater (most recently an upscale lounge, 813 Broad Street), the Wells Theater (now the Imperial Theatre, 749 Broad Street), Tubman School (1740 Walton Way), Houghton School (now Heritage Academy, 333 Greene Street), the Broadway Apartments, the Shirley Apartments (now The Cobb House, 1001 Greene Street), a group of three houses on Walton Way in Summerville known as "The Pines," additions to the Partridge Inn (210 Walton Way), and several downtown Augusta stores. His firm is credited with at least sixty houses in the Augusta area alone, with others built in surrounding towns and cities. Preacher also designed the Masonic Temple, which was built on the site of the Dyer Building at the northwest corner of Broad and 8th Streets, where the 1916 fire started. By 1921, Preacher had branched out into other areas of the Southeast, and relocated his offices to Atlanta. His firm became a virtual building machine, not only providing design services, but also construction services, and helping to arrange financing for projects. His works outside Augusta were numerous, but perhaps the most well-known is the 1927-30 Atlanta City Hall at 68 Mitchell Street.

The Hulls were listed as residents of their new Hillcrest Avenue home in the Augusta city directory of 1917 for the first and only time. Dr. Hull sold the Hill Crest Avenue house on November 3rd, 1917, to Josephine Morgan Fox, of New York, in the amount of \$10,000, plus the assumption of payment of a loan of \$8,000 from the United States Mortgage and Trust

⁷ Lucien Lamar Knight, *A Standard History of Georgia and Georgians*, Volume 6, pp. 2811-2813, "James M. Hull, M.D."; also, *Augusta Chronicle*, December 27, 1944, p. A3 (obituary for Martha Miller Hull).

⁸ Julian Adams, G. Lloyd Preacher, Thesis, University of Georgia.

Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
Name of Property

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Company.⁹ When the 1919 Augusta city directory was compiled, Hull and his wife were living in the Shirley Apartments in downtown Augusta, another Preacher-designed building at the northwest corner of 10th and Greene streets. By 1921, they were listed at 2634 Henry Street, back on "The Hill."

The second owner of Hull House, Josephine Morgan Fox (1888-1983) was the wife of Frederick Pierce Fox (1877-1958), a real estate broker of Scarsdale, New York. They were wintering in Augusta as early as 1913 when Frederick was mentioned in social columns of the *Augusta Chronicle*.¹⁰ Although they seemingly had decided to make Augusta a regular place to spend winters by purchasing the house on Hillcrest Avenue, they apparently changed their minds within a year, when the house was conveyed to a new owner. On October 7th, 1918, Fox sold the house and lot to Christina M. Lee of Richmond County, Georgia in the amount of \$12,200, plus the assumption of the loan from United States Mortgage and Trust Company, which had been reduced to \$7,800 in principal.¹¹

Christina M. Lee was the wife of William A. Lee. The Lees came to Augusta in 1915 from Brooklyn, New York for William to establish a press cloth factory. Press cloth was used in extracting oil from the crushed cottonseed, as well as linseed, and was also used in the manufacture of soaps. By 1915 when the Lees came to Augusta, there were only three other press cloth plants in the U.S. These were located in Brooklyn, New York City, and Houston, Lee's father having established the one in Brooklyn. Lee was attracted to Augusta by its central location in the Southeast where most cotton was grown, and to its lower costs of freight.¹²

William A. Lee was married to Christina M. Happ in Brooklyn on October 23, 1900.¹³ Both were from Brooklyn, New York and initially lived there while William worked for his father's press cloth manufacturing business. After moving to Augusta they first lived at 414 Elbert Street (4th Street) in downtown, near his factory.¹⁴ On October 7th, 1918, the Lee's purchased the house on Hill Crest Avenue. The property was in the name of Christina Lee, presumably to keep their personal finances separate from William's business ventures. The sale was in the amount of \$12,200 plus assumption of Mrs. Fox's mortgage from the United States Mortgage & Trust Company in the amount of \$7,800.¹⁵ City directories show the Lee's presence on Hill Crest in the 1919 and 1921 editions. Originally houses in Hill Crest were not numbered, but by 1921 the Lee's home was designated as 2715 Hill Crest Avenue. The 1920 U.S. Census lists them on Hill Crest.¹⁶

On December 29th, 1922, Christina M. Lee sold the Hill Crest property to Frank Eastman Beane, Jr. (1885-1944) of Charlotte, North Carolina in the amount of \$17,500.¹⁷ Beane was a member of an old Augusta family through his maternal descent from John Phinizy, long-time president of the Georgia Railroad Bank. He owned the house for about 15 years, and for the first time, it was free of a mortgage. He and his wife, Agnes Rankin Crook (1891-1959), originally from a prominent Columbus, Georgia family, lived there with their two children, William Sterling Roberts Beane, and Louise Rankin Beane.¹⁸ With his brothers, Alpheus C. Beane and William S. R. Beane, he worked in the cotton brokerage business, learning the trade from the ground up.

In 1906, Frank was living in Birmingham, Alabama working as a cotton weigher for Inman, Akers & Inman. In 1907, he was listed in the Birmingham directory as a cotton classer. In 1908, he was back home in Augusta, listed with his brothers as

^{9.} Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 8T, p. 134; Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 8T, pp. 134-135.

^{10.} *Augusta Chronicle*, February 23, 1913, p. 6; *New York Times*, October 12, 1910 "Niece of Rev. Anthony H. Evans married to Frederick Pierce Fox."; *New York Times*, May 5, 1921, "E. J. Sadler Buys Scarsdale Home."

^{11.} Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 8W, pp. 578-579; Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 8X, p. 53; Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 8X, p. 54; Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 9T, p. 326.

^{12.} *Augusta Chronicle*, Wednesday, July 12, 1916, p. 7.

^{13.} *Brooklyn Eagle*, Brooklyn, New York, October 24, 1900, p. 15.

^{14.} *Augusta Chronicle*, Sunday, July 4, 1915, p. 4.

^{15.} Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 9T, p. 326; Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 9U, pp. 59-60; Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 9U, pp. 60-61.

^{16.} 1920 U.S. Census, Richmond County, Georgia, 1269th GMD, Augusta, Georgia, Enumeration District 107, Sheet 9, 15 January 1920, lines 30-33.

^{17.} Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 9W, p. 422.

^{18.} Historic Augusta, Inc. Vertical Files, Beane Family, Phinizy Family; Columbus Ledger, Columbus, Georgia, Tuesday, March 17, 1914, p. 9.

Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House

Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia

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cotton buyers. By 1912, Frank was in Columbus, Georgia working at a cotton factory. In 1914, he was listed there as manager of the G.H. McFadden & Brothers Agency, a firm that his brother Alpheus had worked for since at least 1910. Frank E. Beane, Jr. married Agnes Rankin Crook of Columbus in April 1914.¹⁹ When Frank Beane purchased the Hill Crest Avenue house in December 1922, Frank and Agnes were preparing to move from Charlotte to Augusta, and they were listed in the 1923 Augusta directory at the Hillcrest address. In 1932, Frank E. Beane, Jr. was listed in the Augusta directory as a farmer, apparently no longer associated with the cotton business. On November 16th, 1937, Frank E. Beane, Jr. sold his house on Hillcrest Avenue in Augusta to his son, William S. R. Beane, II, for \$15,000.²⁰ William sold the house less than a year later to Dr. Warren Coleman of New York City. This transaction occurred on July 2nd, 1938, in the amount of \$11,500.²¹ Dr. Coleman began to be listed in the Augusta directories in 1938.

Dr. Warren Coleman (1869-1948) was a native of Augusta, a descendant of one of the city's oldest and most prominent families. He was a graduate of Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, class of 1888, and subsequently attended Johns Hopkins University. He finished his medical degree at the University Medical College of New York in 1890, because at the time Johns Hopkins had no medical school. He began his medical practice in New York City in 1891, and remained there for 50 years. Coleman was noted for discovering new ways of treating typhoid fever, which led to overall changes in treatment throughout the medical world.

After returning to Augusta, Dr. Coleman is listed in the Augusta directories beginning in 1938 at 2749 Hillcrest Avenue. In 1939, his occupation is professor, University of Georgia School of Medicine. The 1940 census lists him on Hillcrest Avenue as a "doctor consultant."²² Living with him was Bertie Twiggs, a roomer, and two African American servants, Edward and Roberta Beale, listed as butler and maid. Mrs. Twiggs was listed as a resident of 2749 Hillcrest with Dr. Coleman in the Augusta directories from 1941 until 1945, and had become his wife by 1946. Dr. Coleman died February 13th, 1948, aged 79 years, and was buried on the Coleman family lot in Magnolia Cemetery. Neither Bertie Anderson Twiggs (1878-1967), widow of Dr. Warren Coleman, nor Coleman, had any children. As the widow of Dr. Warren Coleman, she was named his co-executor under his last will and testament along with Joseph B. Cumming, a prominent Augusta attorney. On June 16th, 1948, Mrs. Coleman and Mr. Cumming sold the house and lot at 2749 Hillcrest Avenue to W. P. and Margaret P. Stevens for \$25,000 cash.

The 1949 Augusta city directory indicated that 2749 Hillcrest Avenue was vacant. The Stevens Family was still listed at their Raymond Avenue address, and were not shown at the Hillcrest address in the Augusta directories until the next year, 1950. Mr. Stevens' business was indicated as Stevens Appliance Truck, although there was no separate listing for the business. Two children are also listed at the same address, Margaret L. Stevens and William P. Stevens, Jr., both students. The Stevens family is last listed at the Hillcrest address in 1952.

On August 6th, 1952, W. P. Stevens and Margaret Stevens sold the house and lot at 2749 Hillcrest Avenue to Lottie C. Mullins of Richmond County, Georgia. Although the sales price was listed as \$10 and other valuable considerations, the stamps affixed for \$40.70 indicates a purchase price of about \$40,000.²³ Lottie Mae Carr Mullins (1917-2009) of Athens, Georgia married Dr. Dwitt Franklin Mullins, Jr. (1915-1973), a native of Ellijay, Georgia in 1941, and they moved to Augusta in 1952. They lived in the house with their two children, Donald Foster Mullins and Deborah Carol Mullins. The Mullins Family is listed at this address in the Augusta directories from 1953 until 1957. Lottie Carr Mullins divorced Frank Mullins in 1958, retained the house as her own property, and never remarried.²⁴ She did not however, actually live in the house for much of the subsequent 50 years, providing only minimal maintenance. Through those years, the Augusta directories sometimes listed Mrs. Mullins as the owner/occupant, sometimes listed the house as vacant, and sometimes listed the occupant as Lucy G. Mullins, an apparent typographical error. Mrs. Mullins apparently lived many of these years in Athens, Georgia.

^{19.} *Columbus Ledger*, Columbus, Georgia, Tuesday, March 17, 1914, p. 9.

^{20.} Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 13M, p. 351.

^{21.} Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 13Q, p. 21.

^{22.} 1940 U.S. Census, Richmond County, Georgia, Augusta, Enumeration District 101-56, Sheet4B, April 13, 1940, lines 49-52.

^{23.} Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 19P, pp. 50-51; Richmond County, Georgia Deed Book 19P, pp. 51-52.

^{24.} Marriage License, Clarke County, Georgia, 4 October 1941, p. 145; Minutes, Superior Court, Richmond County, Georgia, September Term 1957-March Term 1958.

Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House

Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia

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The house was sold by the estate of Lottie Mae Carr Mullins on October 7th, 2013, to 2749 Hillcrest LLC.²⁵ The limited liability corporation was composed of Thomas Heard Robertson III, W. Tennent Houston and Michael Hagler, since deceased. The partnership completed a certified rehabilitation of the house and improvement of the lot. On January 1st, 2016, the house was sold to Charles S. Marine, who is the present owner.

²⁵ Richmond County, Georgia Realty Reel 1415, p. 1801.

Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Adams, Julian. "G. Lloyd Preacher, southern architect: a study of his career." Master's Thesis, University of Georgia, 1987.

Cosgrove, J.J. "Hollow Tile Construction." New York: U.P.C. Book Company, Inc., 1921.

"Dozier Land Company Records." Hargrett Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, University of Georgia.

Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. 1991.

Historic Augusta, Inc. Archives, *Vertical Files: Beane Family, Phinzy Family*.

Knight, Lucien Lamar. *A Standard History of Georgia and Georgians, Volume 6*. Chicago, New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1917.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Montgomery, Erick. "Dr. Asbury Hull House." *Historic Property Information Form*, February 20, 2014. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.

Multiple Articles. *Augusta (GA) Chronicle*, 1907-1916.

Multiple Articles. *Columbus (GA) Ledger*, 1914.

Richmond County, Georgia. *Deed Books* 8D, 8N, 8T, 8W, 8X, 9T, 9U, 9W, 13M, 13Q, 19P.

Richmond County, Georgia. *Realty Reel* 1415, p. 1801.

U.S. Census Bureau. Richmond County, Georgia, 1920-1940.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. **Latitude:** 33.478070 **Longitude:** -82.032868

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is identified by a heavy black line on the attached survey map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the entire legal parcel currently and historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christy Atkins, National Register Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date August 3, 2018
street & number 2610 GA Hwy 155, SW telephone (770) 389-7844
city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281
e-mail christy.atkins@dnr.ga.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House

City or Vicinity: Augusta

County: Richmond

State: Georgia

Photographer: Erick Montgomery, Historic Augusta, Inc.

Date Photographed: November 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 51. Front façade of house. Photographer facing northeast.
- 2 of 51. West elevation of house. Photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 51. Rear elevation of house. Photographer facing south.
- 4 of 51. East elevation of house. Photographer facing southwest.
- 5 of 51. Detached garage. Photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 51. Detached garage. Photographer facing north.
- 7 of 51. Central Hall. Photographer facing north.
- 8 of 51. Central Hall looking to front door. Photographer facing south.
- 9 of 51. Closet. Photographer facing west.
- 10 of 51. Closet. Photographer facing east.
- 11 of 51. Central Hall looking to Parlor. Photographer facing west.
- 12 of 51. Parlor. Photographer facing northwest.
- 13 of 51. Parlor. Photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 51. Sitting Room. Photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 51. Sitting Room. Photographer facing southeast.
- 16 of 51. Sitting Room looking to Terrace. Photographer facing east.
- 17 of 51. Bath. Photographer facing north.
- 18 of 51. Central Hall looking to Dining. Photographer facing east.
- 19 of 51. Dining. Photographer facing southeast.
- 20 of 51. Dining. Photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 51. Kitchen wet bar area. Photographer facing west.
- 22 of 51. Rear hallway. Photographer facing west.
- 23 of 51. Kitchen. Photographer facing north.
- 24 of 51. Kitchen. Photographer facing southeast.
- 25 of 51. Kitchen. Photographer facing east.
- 26 of 51. Service stair. Photographer facing south.
- 27 of 51. Service stair. Photographer facing south.
- 28 of 51. Main stair. Photographer facing north.
- 29 of 51. Main stair landing looking up to second floor. Photographer facing south.
- 30 of 51. Main stair landing looking down to first floor. Photographer facing south.
- 31 of 51. Hallway. Photographer facing east.
- 32 of 51. Hallway. Photographer facing west.
- 33 of 51. Bedroom. Photographer facing southeast.
- 34 of 51. Bedroom. Photographer facing north.
- 35 of 51. Bath. Photographer facing northwest.
- 36 of 51. Closet. Photographer facing south.
- 37 of 51. Closet, showing original transom. Photographer facing north.
- 38 of 51. Closet. Photographer facing north.

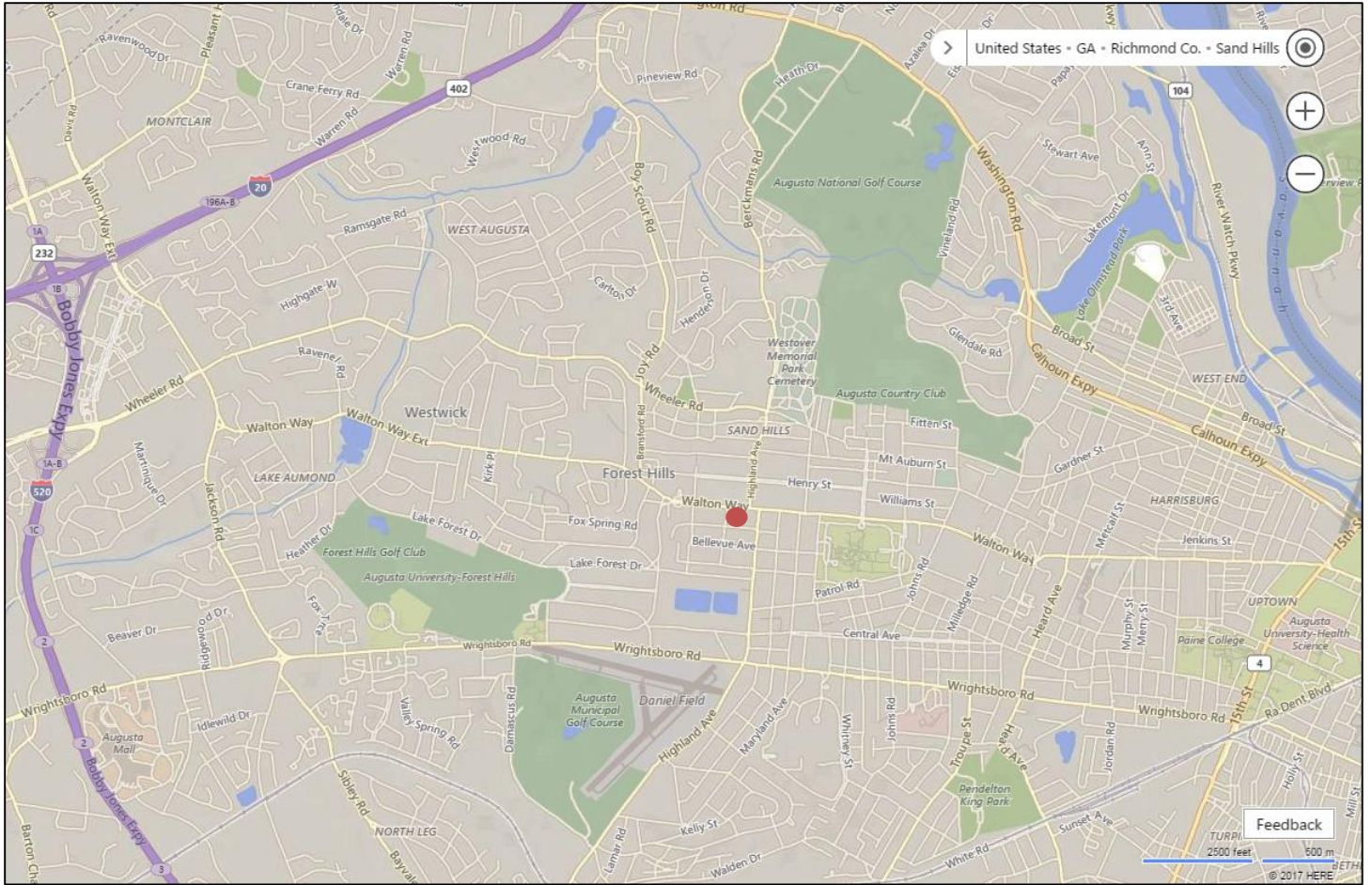
Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House

Name of Property

Richmond County, Georgia

County and State

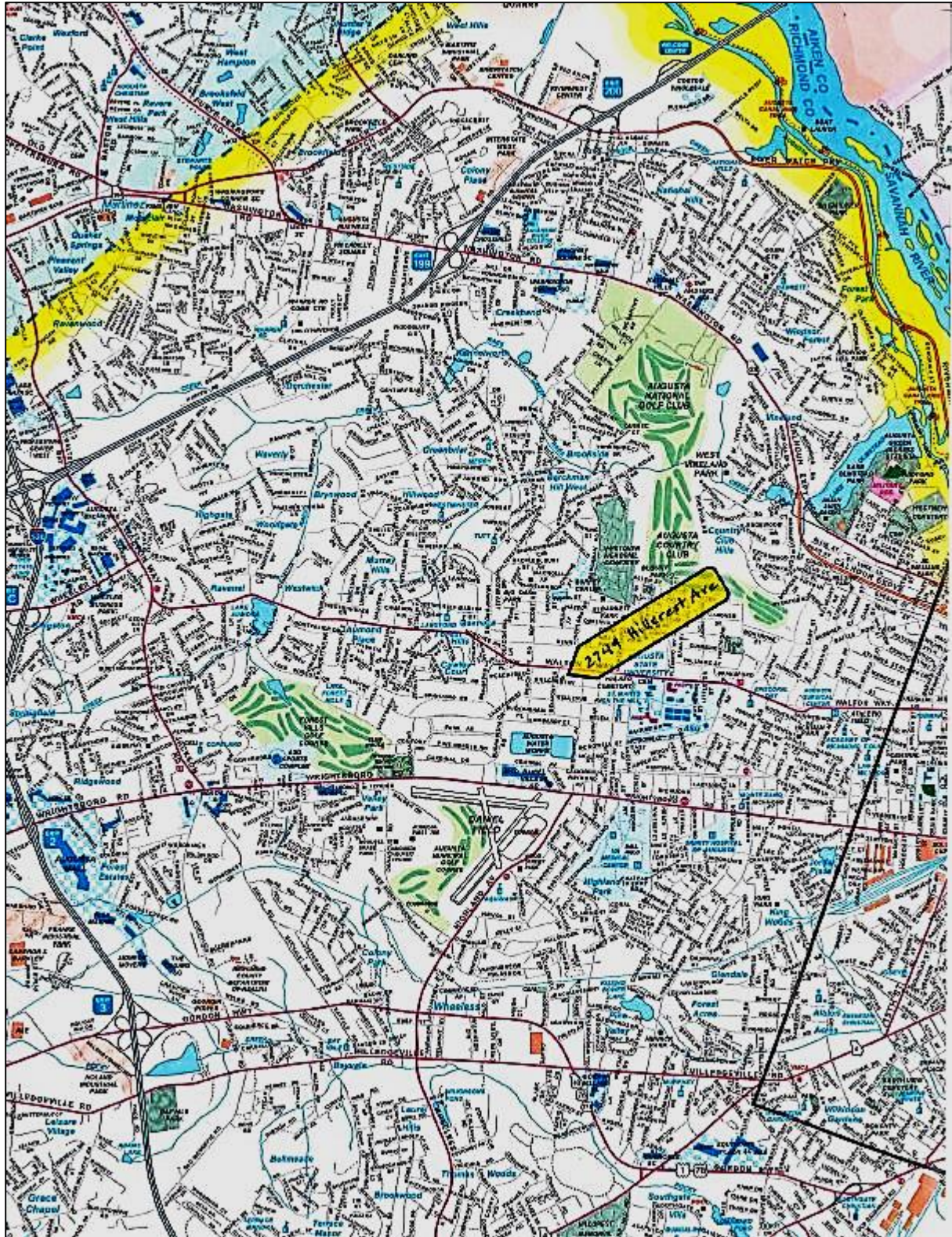
- 39 of 51. Master Bedroom. Photographer facing southwest.
- 40 of 51. Master Bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.
- 41 of 51. Master Bath. Photographer facing north.
- 42 of 51. Master Bath. Photographer facing south.
- 43 of 51. Master Bath. Photographer facing east.
- 44 of 51. Master Bath. Photographer facing southeast.
- 45 of 51. Bedroom. Photographer facing southwest.
- 46 of 51. Bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.
- 47 of 51. Hallway Bath. Photographer facing east.
- 48 of 51. Bedroom. Photographer facing northeast.
- 49 of 51. Bedroom. Photographer facing southwest.
- 50 of 51. Closet. Photographer facing west.
- 51 of 51. Laundry. Photographer facing south.



Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
2749 Hillcrest Avenue, Augusta
Richmond County, Georgia

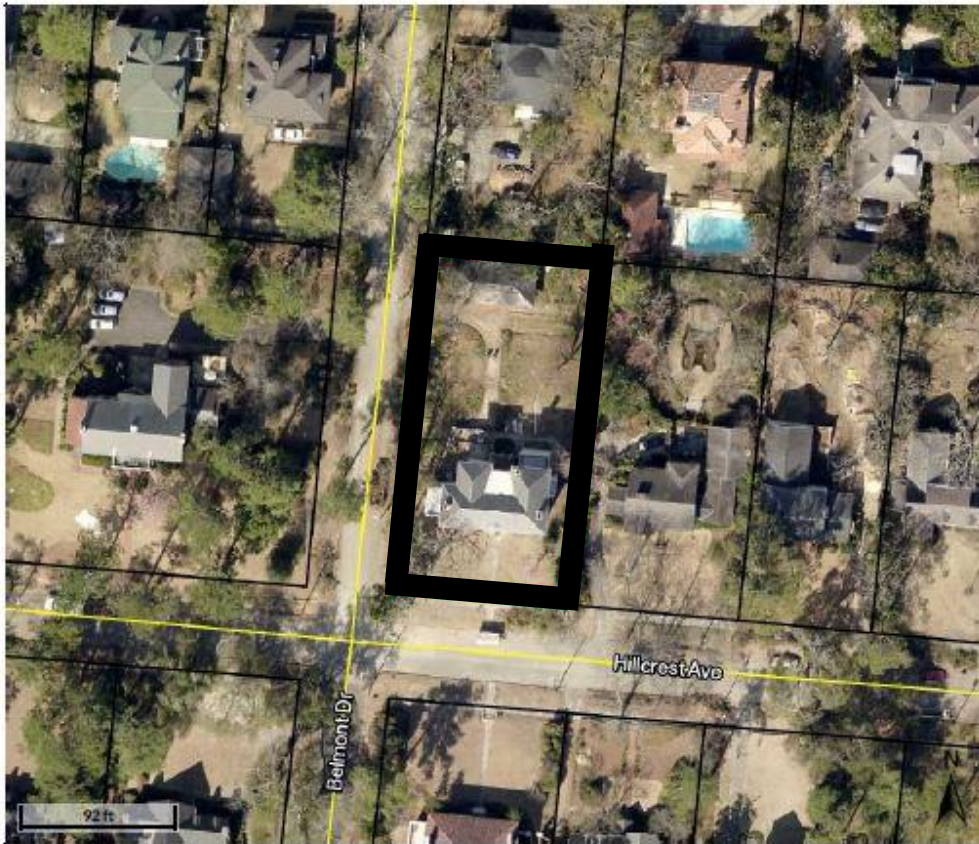
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Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
2749 Hillcrest Avenue, Augusta
Richmond County, Georgia





Legend
 Parcels
 Roads

<p>Parcel ID 0334111000 Class Code Historical Taxing District Urban Urban Acres 0.46</p>	<p>Owner MARINE CHARLES SAMUEL 2749 HILLCREST AVE AUGUSTA GA 309093813 Physical Address 2749 HILLCREST AVE Total Value \$545029</p>	<p>Last 2 Sales</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Price</th> <th>Reason</th> <th>Qual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1/20/2016</td> <td>\$575000</td> <td>FM</td> <td>Q</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10/7/2013</td> <td>\$203500</td> <td>FM</td> <td>Q</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Price	Reason	Qual	1/20/2016	\$575000	FM	Q	10/7/2013	\$203500	FM	Q
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10/7/2013	\$203500	FM	Q											

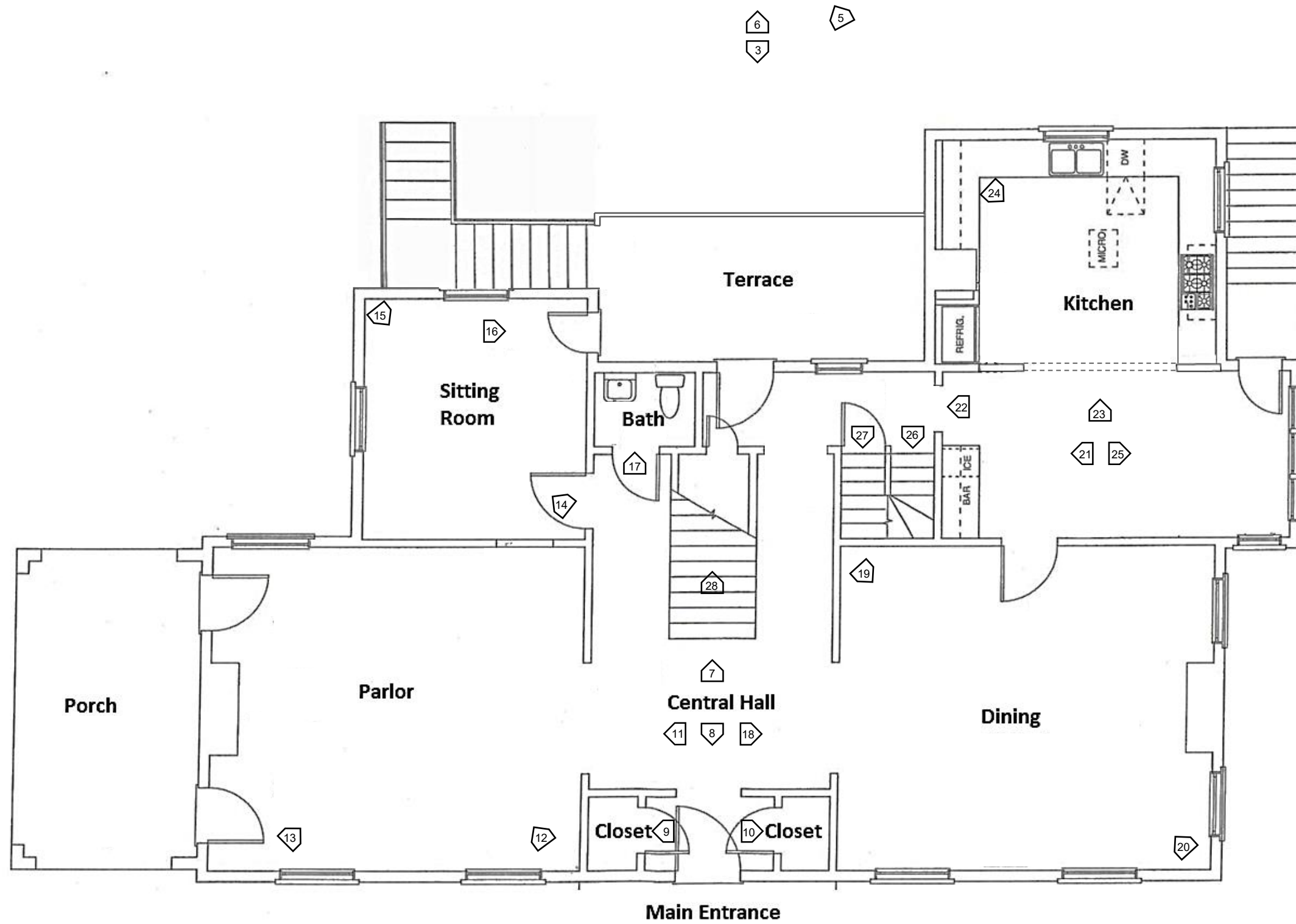
(Note: Not to be used on legal documents)

Date created: 8/3/2018
 Last Data Uploaded: 8/3/2018 1:46:30 AM

Developed by  **Schneider**
 GEOSPATIAL

Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
 2749 Hillcrest Avenue, Augusta
 Richmond County, Georgia

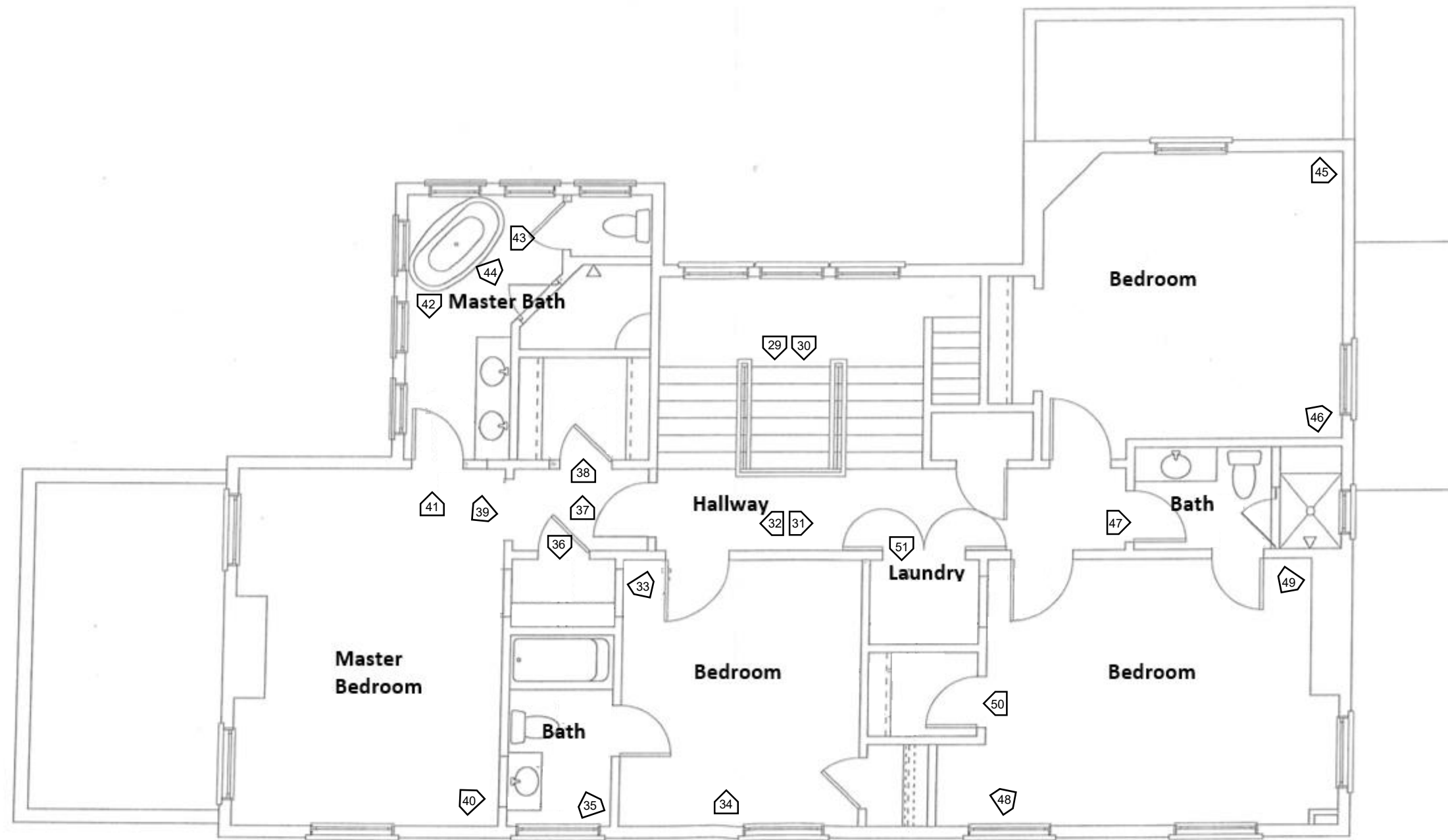





Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
 Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia
 First Floor Plan


North: ↑
 Photograph #/Direction of View: ◊x
 Scale: Not to Scale

*Basement Level Not Shown



**Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House
 Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia
 Second Floor Plan**

North: 

Photograph #/Direction of View: 

Scale: Not to Scale







































































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: GEORGIA, Richmond

Date Received: 8/8/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/27/2018 Date of 16th Day: 9/11/2018 Date of 45th Day: 9/24/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002961

Nominator: State

Reason For Review: _____

X Accept Return Reject 9/18/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: AOS: Architecture (Architect: Lloyd Preacher), POS: 1917, LOS: local

Recommendation/ Criteria: Criterion C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 9/18/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

August 6, 2018

Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C St, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Hull, Dr. Asbury and Martha, House** in **Richmond County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations:

Sincerely,

Olivia Head
National Register Specialist