

SEP 3 2012

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Bostwick Historic District
other names/site number N/A

1221

2. Location

street & number Centered on the intersection of Bostwick Road (Georgia State Route 83) and Fairplay Road

city, town Bostwick () vicinity of
county Morgan code GA 211
state Georgia code GA zip code 30623

() not for publication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	65	23
sites	4	0
structures	1	1
objects	0	0
total	70	24

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

Name of previous listing: Susie Agnes Hotel

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 Crow
Signature of certifying official

9.4.02
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 10/27/02

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE/GARAGE
DOMESTIC/HOTEL
COMMERCE/TRADE/DEPARTMENT STORE/GENERAL STORE
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
FUNERARY/CEMETERY
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/COTTON GIN

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE/GARAGE
DOMESTIC/HOTEL
COMMERCE/TRADE/DEPARTMENT STORE/GENERAL STORE
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
FUNERARY/CEMETERY
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/COTTON GIN

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/COLONIAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/CLASSICAL REVIVAL/NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/COMMERCIAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/CRAFTSMAN
MODERN MOVEMENT/INTERNATIONAL STYLE
OTHER/FOLK VICTORIAN
OTHER/DOUBLE PEN
OTHER/HALL-PARLOR
OTHER/CENTRAL HALLWAY
OTHER/GEORGIAN COTTAGE
OTHER/GABLED ELL COTTAGE
OTHER/QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
OTHER/NEW SOUTH COTTAGE
OTHER/GEORGIAN HOUSE

Materials:

foundation Brick
walls Wood/Weatherboard; Brick; Metal/Tin
roof Metal/Tin; Asphalt
other Stone; Metal/Iron

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Bostwick is a small rural community in north Morgan County, Georgia. The community is characterized by its rural setting surrounded by agricultural lands. The Bostwick Historic District encompasses historic residences with outbuildings and associated fields, stores, community landmark buildings, two cemeteries, and industrial-related buildings constructed from the late 19th century into the mid-20th century. A section of town near the intersection of Bostwick Road and Fairplay Road was laid out in a gridiron plan in 1908. Fairplay Road, a major road leading into the town, features mature oak trees planted within the right-of-way of the road (photographs 23 and 24).

The historic resources date from c.1859, the Bostwick Cemetery, to residences, commercial and industrial buildings, and community landmark buildings constructed through the mid-1950s. The majority of the historic resources were constructed from the 1890s to the 1930s. Most historic resources in Bostwick are vernacular buildings based on regional building traditions that were influenced by popular styles of the period. Architectural styles represented in the district include Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival (photograph 5), Folk Victorian (photographs 19, at left, and 20), Craftsman (photograph 42), and International (photograph 33, center). Typical house types in the district include double pen (photograph 26), hall-parlor (photograph 42), central hallway (photograph 17), Georgian cottage (photographs 20, 21, and 22), gabled ell cottage (photographs 2, 3, and 39), Queen Anne cottage (photograph 27), New South cottage (photograph 1), and Georgian house (photograph 5).

The historic residences are located throughout the district and date from the late 1890s to the early 1950s. The historic residences are one- to two-stories in height and represent architectural types and styles popular in Georgia from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. The John Bostwick, Sr. house (photograph 5), located near the center of the district on Bostwick Road, is a Georgian house with Neoclassical features including a full-height entry portico. The Malcolm House (photograph 27), located on Malcolm Street, is a one-story Queen Anne cottage with a wrap around porch supported by paired square posts on brick piers. The house has a two-story brick smoke house located to the side of the house. The other historic residences in the district are typically vernacular house types with some applied features of popular architectural styles of the period. The historic residences are situated on large lots with informal landscaping consisting of large mature hardwood trees and foundation plantings.

The historic commercial- and industrial-related buildings are concentrated along Bostwick Road between its intersections with Fairplay Road and Second Street. The Susie Agnes Hotel (photograph 10), listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 1, 1994, was constructed in 1902. It is one of the most prominent buildings in this area with its two-story height (the only two-story commercial building within the district), brick construction, stepped parapet roof, and two-story full-width front porch. The Bostwick Supply Company (photograph 12) and Bostwick Manufacturing Company (photograph 11) are located just northwest of the hotel on Bostwick Road. The supply company began in 1892 and consists of an attached row of one-story brick stores featuring a stepped parapet roof. Beginning in 1900, the supply company was incorporated into the Bostwick Manufacturing Company. Between 1900 and 1915, the complex (photographs 13, 14, 15, and 16),

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

which included a cotton oil mill and gin, grew to include several one- to two-story buildings featuring brick and corrugated metal exterior cladding, open and closed shed additions, and metal roofs.

Community landmark buildings in the district include three churches. Bostwick Methodist Church (photograph 33), on Church Street, at the southeast end of the district, is a red brick gable-front building with a corner tower that was constructed in 1905. The tower features a double-door entrance with a round stained glass transom, a round window, and a large vent topped by a rounded transom. The front gable features a segmental-arched tri-part stained glass window, a round gable vent, and gable return. Gibbs Memorial Baptist Church (photograph 34), constructed in 1905, is also located on Church Street, just north of Bostwick Methodist Church. It is a front gabled building with two towers of different heights, one at each front corner. Both towers feature a double-door entry with a stained glass transom. The taller of the two towers also features a round window and paired vents with rounded arches. The front gable features a round arched tri-part stained glass window and a round gable vent. Sweet Home Baptist Church (photograph 44, original church at right), also located in the district, is the last remaining historic resource of the African-American community in Bostwick. It is a gable-front building with a double-door entrance and a tower. A new church building was constructed outside the historic period just to the west of the historic church. Between Bostwick Methodist Church and Gibbs Memorial Baptist Church is the c.1954 Bostwick Elementary School (photograph 33, center). The one-story, brick, International-style building was used as a special education facility for grades 1-5. Other children attended public schools in Madison, the Morgan County seat. Today the building is owned by the City of Bostwick and is used as a community center.

The Bostwick Historic District also includes the Bostwick Family Cemetery, c.1859 and the Bostwick Cemetery, c.1902. The oldest resource in the district, the Bostwick Family Cemetery (photographs 30, 31, and 32) is located on a triangular lot southeast of the commercial center of town. The earliest gravestone dates to 1859. Gravestones in the cemetery range from flat markers to tall obelisk monuments, some with elaborate carving. Plots are delineated by low concrete borders. A portion of the cemetery is surrounded by an elaborate cast-iron fence. The Bostwick Cemetery, a city cemetery (photographs 36 and 37), is located on the western edge of the district. Plots are delineated by low concrete borders. Gravestones range from flat markers to more elaborate carved headstones. The cemetery is surrounded by open pastureland, agricultural fields, and minimal nonhistoric development.

Landscaping in the district includes large mature hardwood trees and foundation plantings. Two agricultural fields (photographs 6 and 23) are also located within the district.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Agriculture
Community Planning and Development
Industry

Period of Significance:

c.1859-c.1954

Significant Dates:

c.1859-Bostwick Family Cemetery
1890-Bostwick Post Office established
1892-Bostwick Supply Company
1901-Bostwick Manufacturing Company
c.1902-Bostwick Cemetery
1908-John Bostwick, Sr. land subdivided for development
1945-Removal of railroad tracks

Significant Person(s):

John Bostwick, Sr.

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

W.D. Calvin (Susie Agnes Hotel)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Bostwick Historic District is a good example of a rural town in Georgia which developed from the cultivation and processing of cotton. The district is significant in the areas of agriculture and industry for its excellent collection of industrial buildings associated with the processing of cotton as well as for the remaining cotton fields located within the district. John Bostwick, Sr. (1859-1929), considered the founder of the town, started Bostwick Supply Company in 1892. In 1901, he started the Bostwick Manufacturing Company that consisted of a cottonseed oil mill and other buildings (cotton gin, granary, grist mill, warehouse, guano/fertilizer building) associated with the manufacturing of goods from cotton. (All these buildings still remain.) Historically, the region surrounding the small town of Bostwick was primarily planted in cotton. Currently, much of this land has been planted with other crops, such as pine trees and peanuts, or left open to be used as pasture land for grazing by cattle. The fields planted in cotton within the district still convey the historic significant pattern in Georgia of agricultural fields abutting the town development.

The district is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent examples of historic residences, commercial, and community landmark buildings representing architectural types and styles popular in Georgia from the late 19th century into the early 20th century. The significant architectural types include Georgian cottage, gabled ell cottage, Queen Anne cottage, hall-parlor cottage, and bungalow. The significant architectural styles include Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman, and Folk Victorian. The John Bostwick, Sr. House, built in 1902, is an excellent representative example of a Georgian House, a two-story house with a central hallway on each floor with two rooms on either side, representing the Neoclassical Revival style. The character-defining features of the house include a full-height entry porch with lower full-width porch, truncated hipped roof, and wide cornice band. The historic stores are good examples of attached and freestanding buildings representing the Folk Victorian style. The character-defining features include a stepped parapet roof, recessed brick panels, and decorative arches over the windows and doors. The historic community landmark resources include two churches, the Susie Agnes Hotel, and the Bostwick Cemetery.

The district is significant in the area of community planning and development for its historic intact plan. In 1908, John Bostwick, Sr. subdivided property he owned southwest of Bostwick Road for residential development for the white families of Bostwick. Land north of Bostwick Road was subdivided in 1912 for the purpose of establishing an African-American neighborhood. Small towns founded speculatively by individual property owners are somewhat common in Georgia. Most were established during the peak of cotton production at the end of the 19th century. Bostwick is an excellent example of such a town founded by individual entrepreneurship. Other than county-seat towns, more Georgia communities were established in conjunction with new railroads during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Bostwick is somewhat unusual in that it was founded expressly as a small processing center for local agricultural products, especially cotton, with the railroad coming a decade later. The plan of Bostwick is also somewhat unusual, with its two major streets forming a "T" shape, rather than the more common crossroads or linear plans.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

The Bostwick Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an example of a small rural community with strong ties to the cotton industry, under Criterion B for its association with John Bostwick, Sr. and his influence on the development of Bostwick, and under Criterion C for its good and intact examples of architectural types and styles and craftsmanship of buildings which are typical of building types and styles in small Georgia towns during the historic Period.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Bostwick Historic District begins c.1859, the date of the earliest extant resource, Bostwick Cemetery, and ends in c.1954 with the construction of Bostwick elementary School and the end of development during the historic period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources within the district are those constructed during the historic period that are significant in the areas of agriculture, architecture, community planning and development, and industry. This includes residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings in the district. Two contributing cemeteries are also in the district as well as two agricultural fields. A contributing structure in the district is the original intact town plan laid out by John Bostwick, Sr.

Noncontributing resources within the district are those constructed outside the period of significance (photographs 8, center, 29, 35, 43, background, and 44) and those built during the period of significance that have lost their historic integrity (photograph 43, foreground). A noncontributing structure within the district is the Bostwick water tower (photographs 8 and 18).

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by Matthew McDaniel, Preservation Intern, Northeast Regional Development Center, July, 1998. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Bostwick, Georgia is located approximately 20 miles south of Athens and 11 miles north of Madison in Morgan County. The area that became the city of Bostwick was originally Creek Indian territory although it was simultaneously claimed by the Cherokees. Archeological evidence proves that Creeks did inhabit the region, but no evidence has been unearthed to date that suggests the Cherokees ever located in the area.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Morgan County, including the area that includes Bostwick, was created in 1807 from the northern section of Baldwin County, an original county formed in 1803 from Indian land cessions in 1802. The original white settlement in the Bostwick area was at Wellington, a small community located along a stagecoach route. Wellington survived through most of the 19th century, and remnants of the tiny village can still be seen today. This stagecoach route passed through what is now the town of Bostwick. Sherwood's *A Gazetteer of the State of Georgia* reports in 1860 that Wellington consisted of a 'few houses.' The small village was the seat of the Wellington Militia District, and a post office and later a district school were maintained there.

The older village of Wellington was then superseded by the new town of Bostwick. Bostwick's origins can be traced to 1892 when John Bostwick, Sr. (1859-1929) began a small mercantile business in what later became a town named in his honor. Bostwick himself grew up and went to school in the area, and returned following his graduation with honors from the University of Georgia. By 1895, the small village of Bostwick had its own post office located in the Bostwick Supply Company, another of John Bostwick, Sr.'s enterprises, which included a cotton oil mill and gin. The structures housing these operations were built with bricks from Bostwick's own brickyard. In 1901, John Bostwick opened the Bostwick Manufacturing Company and also helped establish a Central of Georgia Railroad spur connecting nearby Apalachee with Monroe and Athens. Thanks to the newly established railroad spur, cotton-conducive soil, and the climate of the area, cotton production became the basis for the area's economic and social development. In 1902, John Bostwick built the Susie Agnes Hotel, named for his wife Susie and his sister Agnes, in order to accommodate salesman who stopped to trade at the Bostwick Supply Company. The *Georgia Historical and Industrial Report* published in 1901 by the Georgia Department of Agriculture described Morgan County as 'one of the best agricultural counties in Georgia' and states that 25,000 bales of cotton were shipped out of Morgan County in 1899-1900, and 16,453 of those were ginned in Morgan County.

Bostwick was formally incorporated as a town in 1902 and elected John Bostwick as its first mayor. Bostwick, regarded as the town's founder, eventually became the community's chief landholder and had distinct plans for continued commercial, agricultural, and residential development of the area. After purchasing a bulk of lots owned by Robert R. Jones, Bostwick essentially owned the entire town. A 1908 survey by C. Olin Jones counts 122 recently subdivided lots located south of the main street in John Bostwick's possession. The majority of this land was laid out in a grid pattern and was intended for residential use. In 1912, land north of Bostwick Road was subdivided for an African-American neighborhood. This pattern of development is still evident although no resources from this time are extant. Many locals have referred to his intentions to form separate white and African-American districts, a pattern which is still in evidence today. Unfortunately, the structures of this time period are essentially gone, having been replaced by more recent, non-contributing dwellings.

By this time, the commercial district included the Bostwick Manufacturing Company, a post office, and a general store. The Gibbs Memorial Baptist Church and the Bostwick Methodist Church were both built in 1905. John Bostwick gave the materials for the construction of the Methodist Church including masonry materials from his brickyard. A school was constructed c.1910. Dr. Fambrough was the practicing doctor in the town, and chief landholders and farmers besides John Bostwick were

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

the Nolan, Gibbs, Green, and Malcolm families. John Bostwick served on the Board of County Commissioners for Morgan County and pressed for road construction and school construction. Before his death in 1929, Bostwick was elected to the State Legislature to represent his district, and there he wrote a bill that passed and established a short-lived state agricultural college in the nearby county seat of Madison.

Bostwick's (the town, as well as the man) success was tied to cotton. Decline in cotton prices after World War I took its toll on the local economy. As early as 1910, John Bostwick was forced to sell off some of his holdings. Cotton was the primary agricultural crop grown in and around Bostwick until the 1920s. As early as 1915, however, cotton production began to suffer through falling cotton prices. Bostwick served as a cotton town, offering processing services for area cotton producers, supplies for farmers and their families, and most importantly, transportation to other agricultural markets. The town supported a cotton gin and cotton oil factory that processed cotton. Local dry-goods stores and the Susie Agnes Hotel sold tools, clothing, and foodstuffs that sustained cotton farming. The town had a rail service for shipping cotton through a spur connecting at Apalachee with the Macon and Athens branch of the Central of Georgia Railroad. It also connected with Monroe in Walton County and provided Bostwick's cotton farmers with access to a transportation network. Reflecting a scenario common to this area's communities, the onslaught of the boll weevil in the 1920's added to the economic strain. Oral histories recount attempts to harvest peanuts to try and replace the failing cotton crop. Poor cotton crops and, later, the Great Depression led to severe depopulation by the 1930's. The railroad track to Bostwick was removed in 1945. Bostwick was not completely insulated from Post-World War II development, however, as attested by new, "modern" or International style elementary school built during the early 1950s.

9. Major Bibliographic References

McDaniel, Matthew. Historic District Information Form. July, 1998. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. With supplemental information.

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register Susie Agnes Hotel
- 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 145 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 266777	Northing 3736504
B)	Zone 17	Easting 267904	Northing 3735361
C)	Zone 17	Easting 267164	Northing 3734704
D)	Zone 17	Easting 266065	Northing 3735815

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Bostwick Historic District is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the proposed historic district includes the remaining contiguous resources and acreage historically associated with the Bostwick community.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register 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** September 5, 2002
e-mail holly_anderson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Matthew McDaniel
organization Northeast Regional Development Center
mailing address 305 Research Drive
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30610
telephone (706)369-5650
e-mail

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) June Whittaker, Council Member
organization (if applicable) City of Bostwick
mailing address P.O. Box 129
city or town Bostwick **state** Georgia **zip code** 30623
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Bostwick Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bostwick
County: Morgan
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March, 2000

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 45

1. Bostwick Road; photographer facing north.
2. Bostwick Road; photographer facing northwest.
3. Bostwick Road; photographer facing west.
4. Bostwick Road; photographer facing northwest.
5. John Bostwick, Sr. House; photographer facing north.
6. Bostwick Road; photographer facing north.
7. John Bostwick, Sr. House, Bostwick Manufacturing Company; photographer facing east.
8. Bostwick Road, downtown Bostwick; photographer facing west.
9. Bostwick Road; photographer facing west.
10. Susie Agnes Hotel, foreground; Bostwick Supply Company and Bostwick Manufacturing Company, background; photographer facing north.
11. Bostwick Supply Company and Gin Supply Store; photographer facing northeast.
12. Bostwick Manufacturing Company; photographer facing north.
13. Bostwick Manufacturing Company; photographer facing north.
14. Bostwick Manufacturing Company; photographer facing north.
15. Bostwick Manufacturing Company; photographer facing west.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

16. Bostwick Manufacturing Company; photographer facing southeast.
17. Second Street; photographer facing north.
18. Photographer facing northeast.
19. Fairplay Road; photographer facing southwest.
20. Fairplay Road; photographer facing east.
21. Fairplay Road; photographer facing north.
22. Fairplay Road; photographer facing north.
23. Fairplay Road; photographer facing east.
24. Fairplay Road; photographer facing northeast.
25. Rocky Hill Road; photographer facing northeast.
26. Photographer facing north.
27. Malcolm House; photographer facing southwest.
28. Bostwick Road; photographer facing northwest.
29. Bostwick Road; photographer facing northwest.
30. Bostwick Family Cemetery; photographer facing east.
31. Bostwick Family Cemetery; photographer facing west.
32. Bostwick Family Cemetery; photographer facing southwest.
33. Bostwick Methodist Church; photographer facing west.
34. Gibbs Memorial Baptist Church; photographer facing west.
35. Bostwick Road; photographer facing northwest.
36. Bostwick Cemetery; photographer facing west.
37. Bostwick Cemetery; photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

38. Malcolm Street; photographer facing northeast.
39. Malcolm Street; photographer facing southwest.
40. Malcolm Street; photographer facing southeast.
41. Malcolm Street; photographer facing northeast.
42. Malcolm Street; photographer facing northeast.
43. Carter Street; photographer facing northeast.
44. Sweet Home Baptist Church; photographer facing northeast.
45. Bostwick Road; photographer facing north.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)