

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM**

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. 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. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Architecture of Athens-Clarke County, Georgia: Shotgun Houses

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Shotgun Houses in Athens-Clarke County, Georgia
Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings (1991)

C. Geographical Data

Corporate limits of Athens-Clarke County, Georgia

() See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Maude Edwards Signature of certifying official Date August 15, 1996
Historic Preservation Division Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

R. M. M. M. M. Signature of the Keeper of the National Register Date 8/23/96

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

INTRODUCTION

Athens-Clarke County has a long and rich history which is interwoven with that of the state of Georgia and the nation. In 1801, the site was purchased for location for the University of Georgia, the first university chartered by a state government (1785) in the United States. Clarke County, named after the Revolutionary War hero Elijah Clarke, was carved out of the existing Jackson County in 1801; in 1806 Athens was incorporated. The area had quickly become a center, not only for education, but also for culture, commerce and industry. In 1991, the City of Athens and Clarke County were unified under one government.

Athens-Clarke County has retained many of its historic resources. The town currently has thirty-two individual resources and twelve districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These designations include several residential districts, the downtown commercial districts, the North Campus of the University of Georgia, as well as historic churches, schools and mill buildings that reflect the diverse history of Athens-Clarke County. One of the most notable, the Taylor-Grady House, located near downtown, is a National Historic Landmark associated with the Southern orator, Henry Grady. Numerous buildings in Clarke County were documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. In 1986, a local historic preservation ordinance was enacted. Thirty individual resources and four districts are now protected under local designation.

(X) See continuation sheet

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Architecture of Athens-Clarke County

The architecture of Athens-Clarke County reflects this rich history. The area boasts a variety of architectural styles and building types represented in the surveys of Athens-Clarke County which has inventoried approximately 1,600 buildings and structures. These surveys were conducted with Certified Local Government grants and were completed using the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office's survey forms and procedures. From this survey data, the researcher is able to infer both common and rare architectural styles and building types. This data assists in the identification and evaluation of architectural contexts.

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SHOTGUN HOUSES IN ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY

The Athens-Clarke County survey identified forty-five resources with the building type of shotgun and sixteen resources that were identified as double shotgun. The definition of the shotgun house used in this survey is provided by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings¹ (See also Section E. Page 8)

"SHOTGUN: One of Georgia's better-known house types, shotgun houses are predominantly an urban phenomenon, built mainly for low-income workers between the 1870s and the 1920s. Shotgun houses are one room wide and two or more rooms deep, usually three. There is no hallway, and all doors typically line up front to back. The roof is usually gabled, but hipped roofs were also used. The shotgun house was especially popular in larger cities but may be found in small and medium-sized towns as well.

DOUBLE SHOTGUN: A two-family dwelling, the double-shotgun consists of two shotgun houses side by side with no openings in the shared party wall. Usually a single hipped or gabled roof covers both sections. Like the shotgun type, the double shotgun was built mostly for low-income workers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The double shotgun was limited almost entirely to the state's eight to ten largest cities." Six of the sixteen double shotguns buildings in Athens-Clarke County are located in a double shotgun row - a double row of three buildings - in the locally designated Boulevard Historic District.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

The shotgun house type has been the object of much academic discussion. John Michael Vlach, in "The Shotgun House: An African American Legacy" maintains that the beginnings of the American shotgun house should be traced through New Orleans to Haiti.² His theory is that approximately 2,060 free Haitian settlers, documented as *homme de couleur libre*, who immigrated to New Orleans brought this building type

¹ "House Types in Georgia," Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991) p. I-27.

² John Michael Vlach, "The Shotgun House: An African American Legacy," Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986) pp.58-78.

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from their homeland. In Haiti, the native Haitians known as the Arawak tribe, had a similar plan for their dwellings. One theory is that the free Haitians adopted this building type from the native Haitians. Vlach considers it to be likely that the Arawak design reinforced a traditional African dwelling type found in the area of the continent from which the African slaves originally came to Haiti. This portion of Western Africa is home to the Yoruba tribe. One of their building types closely resembles the 'modern' shotgun. Because this design was also found in medieval Europe, it may have been common to the European slave owners, the slaves from Africa, as well as the native Haitians.

It is accepted that this building type first achieved popularity in New Orleans. As this city grew and became more prosperous, building owners would enhance the plain shotgun dwellings with ornamentation to their porches. The New Orleans Historic Districts and Landmarks Commission in their design guidelines define and discuss the shotguns located within their jurisdiction. The definitions are similar to those quoted above from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office. New Orleans is home to variations of the shotgun (not known in Georgia) such as the camel-back, a shotgun with a partial second story addition at the rear of the building, and the side gallery shotgun, a shotgun with a side gallery located under the principle roof, sometimes these are two story. Any examples of these sub-types would be significant in Georgia as a rare building type. (None have been found in Athens, to date). New Orleans shotguns often have exuberantly ornamental facades. In fact, most ornament is limited to the facades and often clapboard is found only on the facade with the other elevations clad in rustic, wide board.

STATE AND LOCAL CONTEXT

Some of these New Orleans building traditions found their way to Athens-Clarke County and to Georgia. The shotgun house is prevalent across Georgia, in small towns and large cities as documented in both Carole Merritt's handbook on historic Black resources and the Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. According to the Athens-Clarke County survey, the clear majority of shotguns in the survey area are vernacular with little or no ornamentation to define a style. Where there is ornamentation, the buildings usually have Victorian detailing on the front porch only. Common decorative elements include spindlework or flat jigsaw cut trim and decorative balustrades. In Athens-Clarke County, as is

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common in Georgia, these building types are associated with both the African American and the white working class; particularly with mill workers and domestic laborers. This trend is evidenced by their proximity to both mills and African American churches and schools.³ Carole Merrit in her handbook entitled Historic Black Resources discusses urban tenant houses and states that "Shotgun houses were a predominant type of dwelling."⁴

Shotgun buildings and districts are an endangered building type in Athens-Clarke County. Often, because they were built for inexpensive housing, cheap and inferior materials were used for initial construction and the maintenance of these buildings has been neglected. The following is a list of historic shotgun buildings and districts identified on the 1926 Sanborn Maps. It is possible that other shotguns were constructed after 1926 and still be within the fifty-year National Register criteria and, consequently, eligible for listing.

³ 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. African American schools and churches, as well as mills and factories are indicated on the 1926 Sanborn Maps. In Athens-Clarke County shotguns were found near these resources.

⁴Carole Merrit, Historic Black Resources, (Historic Preservation Section Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1984) pp. 19.

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Methodology

From the Athens Historic Preservation Survey, a printout was prepared of all properties identified with a building type as shotgun or double shotgun. The 1926 Sanborn Maps were then examined. Shotgun and double shotgun houses are defined by their plan, so, from an analysis of the building footprints on the map, a list of shotguns within the area mapped by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company was produced. The two lists were compiled into the above list with those resources which have been surveyed indicated in italics. Whenever it was obvious, the buildings associations with an African American neighborhood or with a mill or warehouse was also indicated on the list. The remaining structures are either 1) no longer extant or 2) extant but have not been surveyed. This list may be used as a predictive model for future survey of urban shotgun resources. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps did not extend into the rural lands of Clarke County, consequently, no existing survey or data is available for those areas.

LIST COMPILED FROM SANBORN MAPS, 1926 AND ATHENS SURVEY

SHOTGUNS

ATHENS: 2700 2800, 2900
N. BILLUPS: 1750, 1870, 422, 424, 426, 452
S. BILLUPS: 1350, 1360
BOULEVARD: 585
BROAD: 1277, 1279, 1293, 1463
CAIN: 123
N. CHASE: 216, 273+
CHATTOOGA: 122*, 133*, 147*
CHURCH: 170
DEARING: 185 1/2, 243+++ (3 SHOTGUNS IN REAR OF PROPERTY), 329+
ELK PLACE: 166+
S. FINLEY: 425, 427, 439, 459, 429 1/2, 439 1/2, 479, 499, 529,, 548, 579, 569,
FRANKLIN: 123, 125, 127
W. HANCOCK: 185 1/3, 185 1/2, 554 1/2+, 625, 1086, 1070, 1236, 1226, 1228,
HENDERSON AVE. EXT.: 696, 694, 884, 886
HIAWASSEE: 346*, 348*, 385*, 386*, 395*, 398*, 420*, 440*

+ Secondary Structure

o Near African American church or school

* Near Mill or Warehouses

Italics: properties surveyed as part of the Athens Historic Preservation Survey

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HOYT: 133, 143
HULL: 240+
INDALE DRIVE: 92, 162, 175
LENOIR AVE: 150*, 160*, 170*, 180*
LUMPKIN: 773, 775, 777,
N. LUMPKIN 804, 812, 816, 820
NACOOCHEE 450, 480, 490
NANTAHALA: 128*, 140*, 190*, 520*, 545-549*, 570*, 690
NEW: 163*, 173*, 183*
OAK STREET: 487, 498
OCONEE: 894+, 995+, 1285
REESE: 958
S. ROCKSPRINGS: 1150, 1850, 2350, 2590, 3420, 3460, 3480, 4330, 437-4470, 4390,
4410, 4430, 4450, 4970
WILLOW: 150*, 152*, 164*, 168*, 172*, 176*, 180*

DOUBLE SHOTGUNS

W. BROAD: 1162 A, 1162 B, 1162 C
BARBER STREET 386, 386 1/2, 390, 396 1/2 396, 396 1/2
CARR: 324-326, 329-330
CRAWFORD: 241
N. HARRIS: 150 A & B
OGLETHORPE: 175-177, 67 A & B,
NANTAHALA: 386*, 392*, 396*
NEW: 153 A & B
ROCKSPRINGS: 233, 350, 360, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388

+ Secondary Structure

o Near African American church or school

* Near Mill or Warehouses

Italics: properties surveyed as part of the Athens Historic Preservation Survey

SURVEYED BUT NOT FOUND ON 1926 SANBORN MAP:

ARCH: 246
BEULAH AVE: 195
BILLUPS: 175, 254, 375
CHASE STREET: 258, 269, 270
N. CHURCH ST. 360
COHEN STREET: 137
HANCOCK: 1140, 1256
INDALE: 169, 172
REESE STREET: 1072

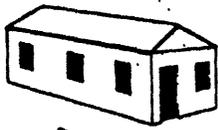
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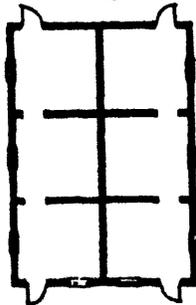
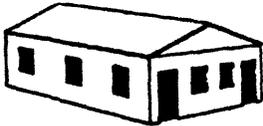
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SHOTGUN
From Georgia's Living Places



DOUBLE SHOTGUN
From Georgia's Living Places

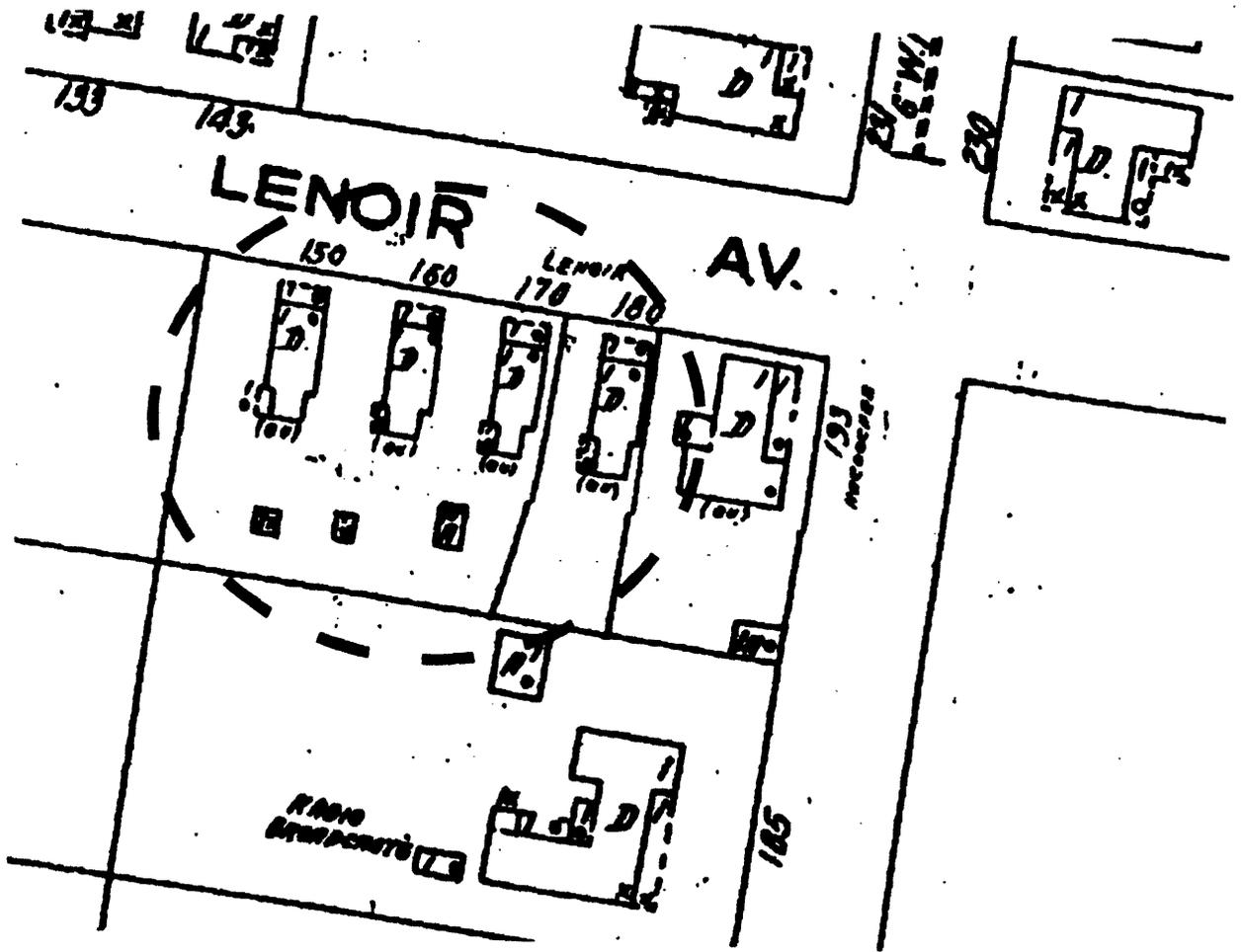
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URBAN SHOTGUN ROW WITHIN BOULEVARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

FROM 1926 SANBORN MAPS
NOT TO SCALE

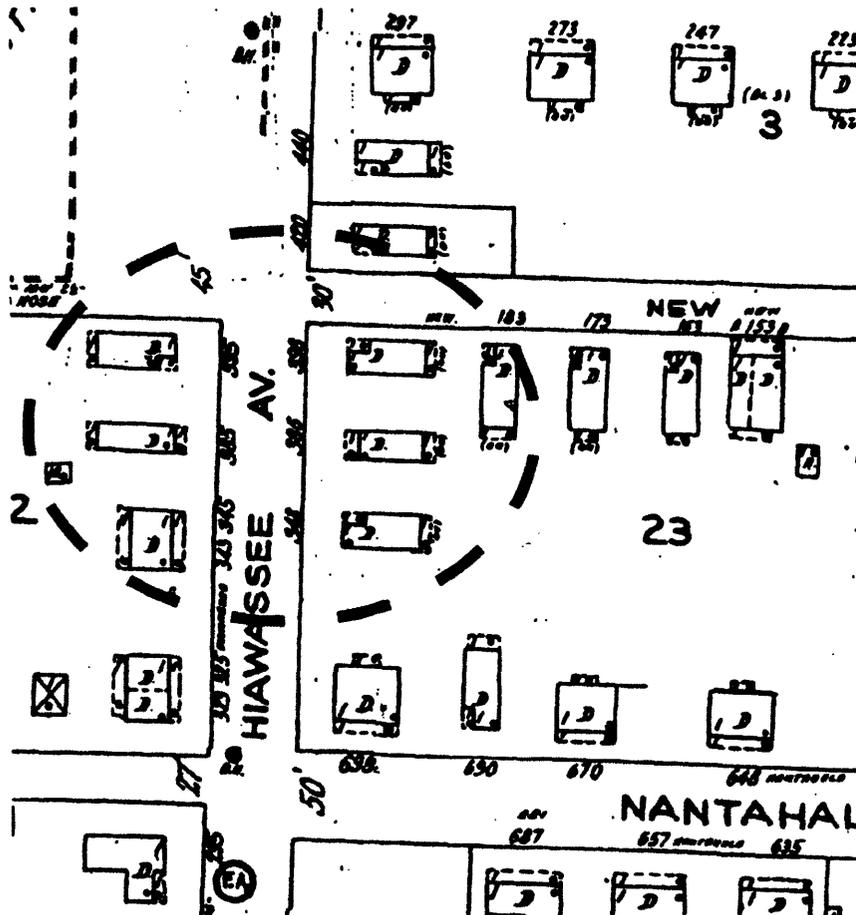
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RARE EXAMPLE OF SHOTGUNS
FACING EACH OTHER ON A COMMON STREET

LOCATED ON HIWASSEE AVE.

FROM THE 1926 SANBORN MAPS
NOT TO SCALE

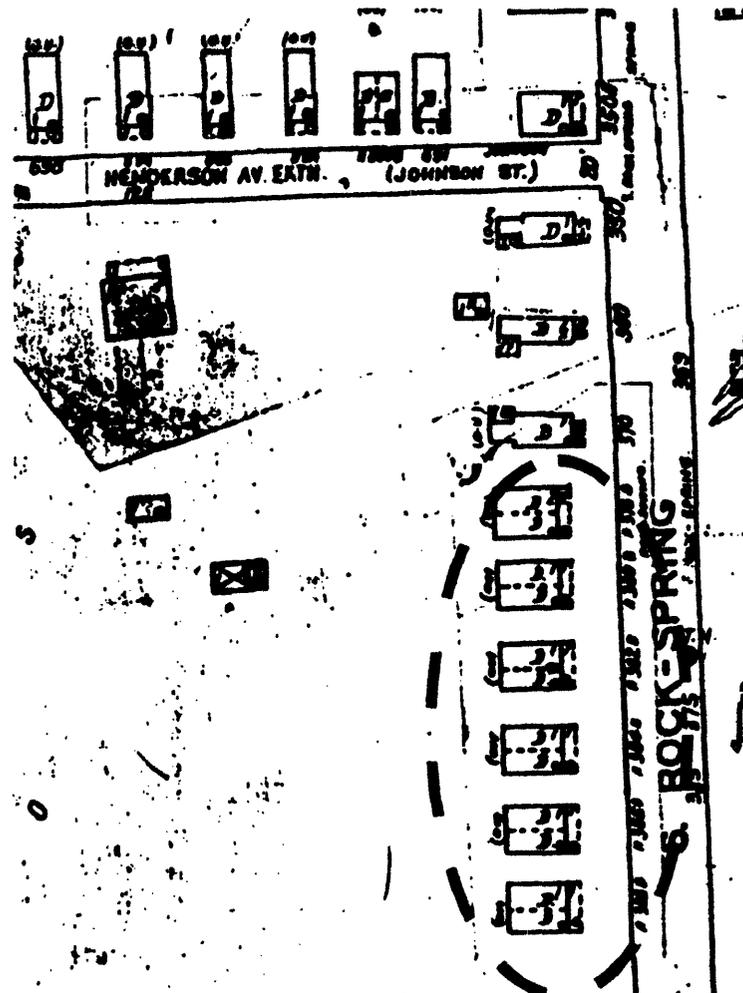
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RARE HISTORIC DOUBLE SHOTGUN ROW
DEMOLISHED

ON ROCKSPRINGS
FROM 1926 SANBORN MAPS
NOT TO SCALE

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type Urban Shotgun Row District

II. Description

A SHOTGUN ROW DISTRICT is a grouping of three or more shotgun buildings. The buildings in this property type are located contiguous to each other facing a common street. Usually one finds shotguns on one side of the street with some other type of building on the other. It would be rare, and significant, to find a street in Athens with shotgun houses on both sides of the street because they, historically, did not often occur in that pattern.⁵ Of those instances documented in the Sanborn Maps, where shotgun houses lined both sides of the street, many buildings of this historical occurrence have been demolished. In fact, the 1926 Sanborn Maps indicated that this building type was, historically, more plentiful than it is today. (See Section E) Shotgun houses are defined by the Georgia Office of Historic Preservation as follows:

"SHOTGUN: One of Georgia's better-known house types, shotgun houses are predominantly an urban phenomenon, built mainly for low-income workers between the 1870s and the 1920s. Shotgun houses are one room wide and two or more rooms deep, usually three. There is no hallway, and all doors typically line up front to back. The roof is usually gabled, but hipped roofs were also used. The shotgun house was especially popular in larger cities but may be found in small and medium-sized towns as well.

DOUBLE SHOTGUN: A two-family dwelling, the double-shotgun consists of two shotgun houses side by side with no openings in the shared party wall. Usually a single hipped or gabled roof covers both sections. Like the shotgun type, the double shotgun was built mostly for low-income workers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The double shotgun was limited almost entirely to the state's eight to ten largest cities."⁶

The doorway on a shotgun house will be placed asymmetrically; on a double shotgun the doorways to the separate dwellings will be on either end of the facade. Full front porches with shed or hipped roofs are common as are partial porches contained under the main roof. According to the Athens-Clarke County survey, the clear majority of shotguns in the survey area are vernacular with little or no ornamentation to define a style. Common building materials were inexpensive and include wood siding and asphalt or metal roofing material. The Shotguns' structural systems were often a balloon frame with a brick pier foundation. Where there is ornamentation, the buildings usually have Victorian detailing on the front porch only. Common decorative elements include spindlework or flat jigsaw cut trim and decorative balustrades.

(X) See continuation sheet

(X) See continuation sheet for additional property types

⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1926.

⁶ "House Types in Georgia," Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991) p. I-27.

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Urban Shotgun Row District Architecture of Athens-Clarke County

The rectangular lots for shotgun houses are narrow along the Right of Way (fronting the street) and the rear property line and long on the side property lines, accommodating and reflecting the building footprint. This layout results in a row of buildings with a minimum building separation, and the rhythm of the building on the street is clearly established. (See Section E. p.9,10, 11) Urban Shotgun Row districts were commonly developed in this manner because it was relatively inexpensive and economical both for the minimal building costs and the dense development lowered the cost of land acquisition: more houses on less land.

III. Significance

An Urban Shotgun Row District has architectural significance (Criterion C) as an example of a grouping of a rare building type in an urban setting. Historically, the shotgun was much more common, and many examples of this building type are nonextant. Today, these building types are relatively uncommon in Athens-Clarke County; of the 1,600 properties surveyed to date, only fifty five buildings were identified as shotgun or double shotguns. Considering these numbers, it is unlikely that there are many shotgun districts still in existence. The rural areas of Athens-Clarke County have not been surveyed. After completion of additional survey, another type of shotgun district, perhaps one less uniform in layout due to development history, may be identified. The Shotgun Row District may be individually listed under Criteria A, B, or D if it has significance in those areas.

The Urban Shotgun Row District may also be contributing buildings within a larger historic district. For instance, a row of shotgun houses on Lenoir Street are both eligible as a Shotgun Row District and contributing buildings within the Boulevard Historic District. (see photos 1 and 2 as well as Section E. Page 9) The Boulevard Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 18, 1985.

IV. Registration Requirements

An Urban Shotgun Row Historic District should consist of three or more shotgun buildings. In an urban setting these buildings should be grouped on contiguous lots facing a common street. The shotguns may have low to medium integrity and still be eligible for listing. As stated in the "Georgia's Living Places" historic context report, "With regard to physical integrity, a general rule of thumb is that older or rarer examples of historic architectural styles or vernacular house types can qualify for National Register listing with a lower level of integrity than examples of more common styles or types. The shotgun as vernacular building type is common for the working class and maintenance of the buildings may have been neglected. A definite rhythm needs to be established by the shotgun buildings; a rhythm laid down by the narrow lots and consistent front yard setback. The district integrity may be maintained with a few shotgun houses in the row missing as long as this rhythm has been maintained.

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Urban Shotgun District Architecture of Athens-Clarke County

Also, additions to the rear of the buildings will be common, particularly shed additions. Shotguns are relatively small buildings and additions to the rear are part of the historic development of the building. Commonly, these districts will have local significance. In order for State significance to be recommended, the district would need to be eligible under other National Register Criteria, such as for historic significance, or be composed of sub-types of the shotgun rarely found in Georgia, such as the camel back or side gallery shotgun. Further study to determine which shotgun sub-types are rare and which are common is suggested before recommending state significance. In order to be Nationally significant, the district would need to be significant within a National context for other National Register Criteria.

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Urban Single Shotgun Architecture of Athens-Clarke County

I. Name of Property Type Urban Single Shotgun

II. Description

The Urban Single Shotgun is a shotgun house occurring outside of a shotgun district that meets the following definitions:

"SHOTGUN: One of Georgia's better-known house types, shotgun houses are predominantly an urban phenomenon, built mainly for low-income workers between the 1870s and the 1920s. Shotgun houses are one room wide and two or more rooms deep, usually three. There is no hallway, and all doors typically line up front to back. The roof is usually gabled, but hipped roofs were also used. The shotgun house was especially popular in larger cities but may be found in small and medium-sized towns as well.

DOUBLE SHOTGUN: A two-family dwelling, the double-shotgun consists of two shotgun houses side by side with no openings in the shared party wall. Usually a single hipped or gabled roof covers both sections. Like the shotgun type, the double shotgun was built mostly for low-income workers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The double shotgun was limited almost entirely to the state's eight to ten largest cities."⁷

The doorway on a shotgun house will be placed asymmetrically; on a double shotgun the doorways to the separate dwellings will be on either end of the facade. Full front porches with shed or hipped roofs are common. Common building materials were inexpensive and include wood siding and asphalt or metal roofing material. The Shotguns' structural systems were often a balloon frame with a brick pier foundation. According to the Athens-Clarke County survey, the clear majority of shotguns in the survey area are vernacular with little or no ornamentation to define a style. Where there is ornamentation, the buildings usually have Victorian detailing on the front porch only. Common decorative elements include spindlework or flat jigsaw cut trim and decorative balustrades.

The Single Shotgun may also be a contributing building within a larger historic district. For instance, the shotgun house at 549 Nantahala is a contributing building within the Boulevard Historic District. (see photo number 3) The Boulevard Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 18, 1985.

⁷ "House Types in Georgia," Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991) p. I-27.

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Urban Single Shotgun Architecture of Athens-Clarke County

III. Significance

An Urban Single Shotgun house would have architectural significance (Criterion C) as an example of a rare building type in an urban setting if it has a high level of integrity and is a good example of the building type. These building types are relatively uncommon today in Athens-Clarke County; of the 1,600 properties surveyed to date, only sixty-one buildings were identified as shotgun or double shotgun. Historically, the shotgun building type was much more common, and many examples of this building type are nonextant. Urban Single Shotgun houses are either the surviving members of a historic Urban Shotgun Row or were built as Single Shotguns. In the second case, these buildings were often found on 'leftover' lots not large enough for other building types or in the rear of 'main buildings' such as larger residences or commercial properties. They often functioned as secondary residences associated with a larger, more prominent house.

In order for an Urban Single Shotgun to be individually listed under criterion C, for architectural significance, the property must be significant as an example of an architectural style or building type, for craftsmanship or high artistic values. The Urban Single Shotgun may be individually listed under Criteria A, B, or D if it has significance in those areas.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

In those cases where an Urban Single Shotgun functioned as a secondary residence or building, and the primary building (main residence, commercial building, for example) is extant, the grouping of buildings may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a district, with the shotgun as a contributing building or, if it meets the registration requirements, an individual resource. If the primary building is no longer extant or has lost architectural integrity, then the remaining shotgun must meet the criteria established for the Urban Single Shotgun property type. In addition, Urban Single Shotgun resources are often contributing buildings within larger National Register Historic Districts composed of various building types. If the district is composed completely of shotguns, see criteria established for Shotgun Row Districts.

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Urban Single Shotgun Architecture of Athens-Clarke County
IV. Registration Requirements

The Urban Single Shotgun may have a low to medium level of integrity and still be eligible for listing on the National Register. As stated in the "Georgia's Living Places" Multiple Property Listing, "With regard to physical integrity, a general rule of thumb is that older or rarer examples of historic architectural styles or vernacular house types can qualify for National Register listing with a lower level of integrity than examples of more common styles or types. This vernacular building type was commonly built for the working class and regular or expensive maintenance on the buildings often was neglected. Additions to the rear of the buildings will be common, particularly shed additions, and should not affect the eligibility of the resource unless they are incompatible to the Shotgun.

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Urban Single Shotgun Architecture of Athens-Clarke County

Shotguns are relatively small buildings and additions to the rear are part of the historic development of the building. These resources have local significance. In order to have State significance, the Single Shotgun would need to be eligible under National Register Criteria A, B or D or be one of the sub-types of the shotgun rarely found in Georgia, such as the camel back or side gallery shotgun. Further study to determine which shotgun sub-types are rare and which are common is suggested before recommending state significance. In order to be Nationally significant, the district would need to be significant within a National context for National Register Criteria A, B, or D.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

Research from secondary sources, such as Vlach, was initiated. After a general history of the Shotgun building type had been assembled, other sources specifically related to historic preservation, such as the New Orleans Design Guidelines and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office were consulted to investigate methods of interpretation for this building type. The survey data from previous Athens-Clarke County Historic Surveys was queried to produce a list of all the resources identified as shotgun or double shotgun. The resources were resurveyed to insure that they meet the definitions and to formulate the property types. Because the existing survey covered only urban portions of Athens-Clarke County, further survey in the rural areas may identify individual shotgun types or shotgun district types not currently evaluated. If this is the case, this context should be amended. Also, state-wide study and comparison is necessary in order to establish criteria for recommending significance on the state level.

() See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

Design Guidelines. New Orleans Historic Districts and Landmarks Commission.

"Georgia's Living Places" Multiple Property Nomination Form.

"House Types in Georgia." Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Merritt, Carole. Historic Black Resources: A Handbook for the Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic African-American Properties in Georgia. edited by Carolyn S. Brooks. Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1986. pp.17-25.

Reap, James K. Athens: A Pictorial History. Norfolk, Virginia: The Donning Company/Publishers, 1985.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1926.

(X) See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| () State historic preservation office | () Local government |
| () Other State agency | () University |
| () Federal agency | () Other |

Specify repository: _____

I. Form Prepared By

Name/Title <u>Julie D. Morgan, Historic Preservation Planner</u>	Date <u>May 27, 1992</u>
Organization <u>Athens Historic Preservation Com.</u>	Telephone <u>(706) 613-3515</u>
Street & Number <u>155 E. Washington Street</u>	State <u>GA</u> Zip Code <u>30603</u>
City or Town <u>Athens</u>	

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Thomas, Frances Taliaferro. A Portrait of Historic Athens and Clarke County.
Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1992.

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