



754

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 Sand Hills Historic District
other names/site number Elizabethtown Historic District

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Monte Sano Avenue on the west, North View Avenue and Mount Auburn Street on the south, Johns Road on the east, and the Augusta County Club on the north.

city, town Augusta (n/a) vicinity of
county Richmond code GA 245
state Georgia code GA zip code

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	334	73
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	335	73

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

June 10 1997
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall

7.9.97

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCIAL/general store
EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCIAL/general store
EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH CENTURY AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH CENTURY AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Dutch Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH CENTURY AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH CENTURY AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman
OTHER/Folk Victorian
OTHER/Minimal Traditional
OTHER/Georgian Cottage
OTHER/Central Hall
OTHER/Shotgun
OTHER/Bungalow
OTHER/Gabled Ell Cottage
OTHER/Pyramid Cottage

Materials:

foundation brick, concrete
walls brick, wood, concrete
roof metal, asphalt
other stucco

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Sand Hills Historic District is an African-American residential neighborhood located in the western section of the city of Augusta north of the adjacent Summerville Historic District (listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 22, 1980). The neighborhood consists of a historic African-American cemetery and residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings.

The Sand Hills Historic District is a densely populated neighborhood laid out in an incomplete grid pattern with long narrow residential lots. The African-American cemetery is located in the northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

corner of the district. The cemetery consists of modest stone markers, some surrounded by low brick walls, and mature trees (see photo 19).

The residential housing stock in the neighborhood consists of small shotgun-type houses to large two-story Craftsman-style houses. The lots in the northeastern section of the neighborhood, north of Wheeler Road and west of Porter Street, are smaller and narrower than the other lots in the neighborhood and the houses reflect the types of urban residential buildings constructed from the 1880 to the 1920s, such as Shotgun, Georgian Cottage, and Central Hall. Further into the neighborhood, the setbacks of the houses generally are uniform and the houses are larger in massing.

The types reflected in the center of the district, from Porter Street east to Montgomery Street, include Georgian Cottage, Gabled-Ell Cottage, Pyramid Cottage, and Side Hallway. The styles include Craftsman, Folk Victorian, English Vernacular Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional. Some of the more distinctive houses in this area of the neighborhood include a two-story Side Hallway type house with Craftsman style detailing with a battered second-story exterior wall (see photo 5) and an one-and-a-half-story house with cross gambrel gables with Dutch Colonial Revival style detailing (see photo 8).

The lots in the eastern section of the neighborhood, Montgomery Street to Johns Road, are the widest within the neighborhood. The houses are uniformly situated near the front of the lots. The types of houses in this area are similar to those in the northeastern section of the neighborhood. The types include Shotgun, Gabled-Ell Cottage, and Bungalow. The styles include Folk Victorian and Craftsman. The distinctive feature of this area of the neighborhood is the presence of swept yards. The swept yard is associated with the setting of the shotgun houses along Johns Road and a Craftsman Bungalow on Fitten Street (see photos 14 and 9).

Along the southern section of the boundary, south of Mount Auburn Street, the lots are narrow and deep with the houses situated near the front of the lots. The types of houses located in this section include Bungalow, Shotgun, and Georgian Cottage. The styles include Folk Victorian, Minimal Traditional, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival (see photo 6). The design of Fleming Avenue with a median is historic; however, the existing plantings and streetlights are nonhistoric (see photo 7). Fleming Avenue originates within the Sand Hills neighborhood and continues south through the National Register-listed Summerville Historic District and ends at the gateway to Augusta College.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Historically, the neighborhood had some commercial stores, which were situated on the intersecting corners or at the junction of two streets. The stores were one- and two-story buildings constructed of either wood, concrete block, or brick. The historic stores remaining within the neighborhood are located on the corner of Fleming Street at Wheeler Street (see photo 16), Porter Street at Wheeler Street (see photo 18), and at the junction of Lawton Street with Weed Street (see photo 17).

The community landmark buildings include churches and Weed School. The neighborhood historically had 4 churches: the Cumming Grove Baptist Church (1867, rebuilt 1915), Rock of Ages C.M.E. Church (1890), Greater Mount Canaan Missionary Baptist Church (1928), and Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God. The last church did not have a church building, services were held in a house on Porter Street. The Cumming Grove Baptist Church, with Gothic Revival and Romanesque stylistic elements (see photo 21), and the Rock of Ages C.M.E. Church, with Gothic Revival stylist elements (see photo 20), are the only historic churches that have retained integrity. The Greater Mount Canaan Missionary Baptist Church has lost its historical integrity due to the application of brick veneer over the exterior walls and replacement of historic windows, roof, and addition of new cupola (see photo 2). The Baptized Holiness Church of God was founded in 1939 but disbanded in 1959. A c.1960 church, the Eliam Baptist Church, was constructed within the neighborhood on Mount Auburn Street.

The Weed School was built in 1936 with Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA) Funds. The school is a brick one-story Colonial Revival-style building located near the center of the neighborhood and situated on a large corner lot (see photo 22). The school was constructed to service the African-Americans living in the neighborhood. Reverend Edwin G. Weed, for whom the school was named, was a white minister and the first Rector of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd in Summerville.

The landscaping of the neighborhood consists of the landscaped median of Fleming Road, historic brick retaining walls, low fences located near the edge of the road, and modern chain-link fences. The significant landscape designs of neighborhood consist of swept yards and New South type landscaping. The New South landscape is reflected in the tree-lined streets, uniformly set-back houses, and the blending of trees and shrubbery in the front yards (see photo 2). The New South landscape is found throughout the neighborhood and the swept yards are found in the northeastern and northwestern sections of the neighborhood.

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
ETHNIC HERITAGE: AFRICAN AMERICAN
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1874-1947

Significant Dates:

- 1874 The historic Summerville Colored Cemetery is shown on the 1874 map drawn by W.C. Jones. This is the oldest known historic resource in the district.
- 1913 Passage of the 1913 city ordinance that zoned neighborhoods into black blocks and white blocks.

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

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

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Sand Hills Historic District is a historic African-American neighborhood located in the western part of Augusta adjacent to the National Register-listed Summerville Historic District. The neighborhood is laid out in an incomplete grid pattern and consists of a historic African-American cemetery, residential buildings, commercial buildings, community landmark buildings, and landscaped yards and median of a road. The neighborhood's development is closely associated with the development of the Summerville neighborhood. The Sand Hills Historic District has statewide significance in the areas of Architecture, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Community Planning and Development, and Landscape Architecture.

The Sand Hills Historic District is significant in architecture for its collection of historic residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings. The collection of residential buildings is very diverse in type and style, which is characteristic of historic African-American neighborhoods and communities in Georgia. Most of the residential buildings, as identified in the Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings context, reflect the types of significant buildings constructed in Georgia's urban neighborhoods from the late 19th century into the early 20th century. Good intact examples of important types of residential buildings located within the neighborhood include Shotgun, Georgian Cottage, Side Hallway, Central Hall, Bungalow, Gabled Ell Cottage, and Pyramid Cottage. These types are interspersed along the streets, such as along Montgomery Street (see photo 12) and Fleming Avenue (see photo 7), or located side-by-side, such as the shotgun row along Gardner Street (see photo 13). The important styles include Folk Victorian, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional. These houses reflecting these styles are generally located in the central and southern sections of the neighborhood, such as along Mount Auburn Street (see photo 4-5), Weed Street (see photo 8), and North View Avenue (see photo 6). The diverse collection of styles and types is due to the passage of a 1913 city ordinance that imposed racial zoning. African Americans working as domestics for the white community of Summerville were living in the Sand Hills neighborhood prior to the 1913 city ordinance. The housing stock of Sand Hills at that time consisted of modest homes. However, following the passage of the ordinance, a greater number of African Americans moved into the Sand Hills neighborhood. These new arrivals included a large number

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

of middle-class African Americans, who built larger homes representing various popular styles.

The commercial stores are one- and two-story buildings constructed of brick, concrete block, or wood. The earliest commercial building in the neighborhood was Martin's Grocery, built c.1888. For many years, Martin's Grocery was the only grocery store located in the neighborhood since the African-American workers employed in the white residences in Summerville would take food and other provisions home from their jobs and had less of a need for a well-established system of commercial stores. Martin's Grocery was demolished in 1993. Following the passage of the 1913 city ordinance, more stores opened in the neighborhood. In 1915, B.S. Gibbs opened a grocery store on Wheeler Road. He operated his grocery on the main floor and lived with his family on the second floor. Mr. Gibbs was one of a few white residents living within the predominately African-American neighborhood. A small cluster of African-American owned commercial buildings developed in 1929 at the junction of Fleming Avenue with Wheeler Road. The grouping of commercial buildings consists of detached buildings situated close together located near the edge of the road (see photo 16). A two-story commercial building with a restaurant on the main floor and a Masonic lodge for African Americans, known as Progressive Hall, on the second floor was located at 2455 Wheeler Road. The building is still standing but used as a residence.

The community landmark buildings are represented in the remaining historic churches and school. The historic churches are the Cumming Grove Baptist Church, built c.1867 and rebuilt in 1915 (see photo 21), and the Rock of Ages C.M.E. Church, built c.1890 (see photo 20). According to the Historic Black Resources context: "The church has been the most important of these [institutional buildings], not only serving the spiritual needs of its members but also fostering their social interaction. The church was also important in the development of other community institutions such as schools and mutual aid societies." The construction of these historic churches (including the Mt. Canaan Baptist Church built 1900, but now noncontributing due to alterations) during the initial stage of the development of this neighborhood illustrates the strong need for the early African-American residents to establish these institutions to provide support.

Weed School, built in 1936, was constructed with Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA) funds for the African-American residents living in the neighborhood (see photo 22). A previous school, named Weed Public School, for the African-American children in the neighborhood was located on the site of the existing Weed School.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

A new school building was built in 1936 to accommodate the increase in students attending the school.

These community landmark buildings are good examples of the types of landmark buildings that were constructed in historically urban African-American neighborhoods in Georgia, such as in National Registered-listed Laney-Walker neighborhood in Augusta.

The district is significant in Ethnic Heritage: African American since the neighborhood historically developed as a African-American neighborhood. The development of the Sand Hills neighborhood is closely related with the development of the adjacent Summerville neighborhood. The early African-American residents settled into the Sand Hills neighborhood soon after the end of the Civil War (1861-1865). The residents consisted of unskilled laborers and domestic servants working for the white homeowners living in adjacent Summerville, which developed as a summer retreat then as a permanent neighborhood for the white elite of Augusta. To provide for the needs of those living within the African-American neighborhood churches, commercial stores, and a school were constructed. The neighborhood has all the characteristic physical features of an historic African-American neighborhood in Georgia as identified through a statewide historic context, Historic Black Resources (Carole Merrit, 1984): a wide variety of house types, styles, and sizes, and a variety of commercial and institutional buildings, all in a relatively small and densely developed area.

The district is significant in community planning and development for the design of the gridiron plan and narrow land lots, the development of commercial stores at street crossroads and junctions, establishment of a community school, and construction of late 19th- and early 20th-century urban residences. This type of neighborhood is characteristic of the type of African-American neighborhood identified as significant in Darlene R. Roth's 1989 study, Georgia Community Development and Typology of Community Types. The area of Sand Hills neighborhood was originally owned by various white residents of Summerville, including the Cumming family, Fleming family, and Judge William Watts Montgomery, Jr. Those names are reflected in the street and place names within the neighborhood. Shortly after the Civil War the land was divided into narrow land lots and the area was settled by freed slaves moving into Augusta. The early development and planning of the Sand Hills neighborhood was tied to the adjacent neighborhood of Summerville since many of the freed slaves settled in the neighborhood and worked as domestics for the white families living in Summerville. Sand Hills continued to develop as a African-American neighborhood due

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

to the passage on the 1913 city ordinance requiring the designation of white blocks and black blocks in Augusta.

The district is significant in landscape architecture for the presence of swept yards and the New South type landscape. Both types of landscapes are identified in the Georgia's Living Places context as significant landscapes found in Georgia. The swept yard was a popular African-American type landscape used throughout Georgia during the 18th and 19th centuries and relatively few examples remain today. The swept yards in the Sand Hills neighborhood have a thick layer of sand covering the dirt ground with few foundation plants located near the foundation of the house or near the street. The New South landscape was popular during the later decades of the 19th century. The New South landscape in the Sand Hills neighborhood is characterized by the setback of the houses being uniform, use of shrubbery and trees to create an informal setting, use of low brick walls or retaining walls, and tree-lined streets.

National Register Criteria

The Sand Hills Historic District is eligible under Criteria A and C for its significance in the commercial, developmental, and African-American history of the Sand Hills neighborhood and for its variety of architectural styles and types from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Sand Hills Historic District begins with the platting of the African-American cemetery in the neighborhood in 1874 and ends in 1947, which marks the fifty-year period of historical significance.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing resources were built before 1947 and retain their historic integrity. The noncontributing resources were either built after 1947 or have undergone extensive remodeling or renovations resulting in a loss of historic integrity.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

The area was originally owned by various white residents of adjacent Summerville, including the Cumming Family, the Fleming Family, and Judge William Watts Montgomery, Jr. The history of the neighborhood as an African-American community begins before the end of the Civil War, when some residences were established there, although none of these very early houses survive.

The end of the Civil War brought with it an influx of freed slaves into the city of Augusta. With the plantation economy destroyed, African Americans were lured to the cities with hopes of prosperity. The majority of these people were unskilled laborers or domestic servants. The neighborhood was originally a part of the village of Summerville. Since Summerville was an independent municipality, it was not included on most early maps of Augusta. The earliest map to show the streets within the Sand Hills neighborhood is the Street map of Augusta, Ga. Survey 1904-1905. Several of the street names on this map have changed over the years. The changes are as follows; Pine Street to Fitten Street, St. Claire Street to Gardner Street, Taylor Street to Weed Street, and Hall Street to Fleming Avenue.

The Summerville area was not included on the Sanborn Insurance Maps of Augusta until 1923. This Sanborn Map includes part of Sand Hills and depicts the structures which were in existence at that time. The north side of Mount Auburn Street was developed along with all of Fitten Street, Gardner Street, Wheeler Road, Porter Street, Fleming Street, and the east side of Weed Street. It should be mentioned at this point, that North View Avenue was originally developed as an all-white street on its south side, which would have been associated with the Summerville neighborhood. On the 1923 Sanborn Map there were only five houses located on North View Avenue. The avenue continued to grow and remained exclusively white until the 1950s.

One church of interest is the Cumming Grove Baptist Church. For a number of years before his death in 1866, Henry Cumming had allowed an African-American Baptist congregation in Summerville to use an old barn on the Cumming property for church meetings. The year after his death, his widow, Julia Anne Bryan Cumming, gave the congregation land on Gardner Street, and the barn was moved to that location. Although the Cumming Grove Baptist Church has had several additions since that time, the barn remains the central structure of the building.

In order to show how the Sand Hills neighborhood was a support community of the more affluent Summerville neighborhood, one only needs to look at the residents and their occupations. For this

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

purpose Montgomery Street was chosen and the 1939 Augusta City Directory was used to supply the information:

Montgomery Street- South from County Club south to Mt. Auburn, blocks west of Johns Road.

- (c) - Designates colored
- (o) - Designates owner

500 Bullock, Wm. (c) wife Alice
501 Homes, Chas. (c) wife Emily
502 Parks, Marion (c) wife Beatrice carpenter
503 Vacant
504 Allen, Amos (c) wife Anne M.
505 Parks, John (c) wife Maude gardener
507 Taylor, Warren (c) wife Fannie gardener
508 Banks, Robt. (c)
509 Glover, Frank (c) bellman
510 Ellis, Ulyssess (c) wife Beele gardener
512 Williams, Leroy (c) wife Rena helper
514 Avery, Hurley (c) wife Alice

(Fitten Street Intersects)

603 Crooke, Wm. H. (c)(o) grocer
605 Smalley, Elpha M. (c)(o), Smalley, Wm. (c) Hill Shoe Shop
607 Staples, Janie (c)(o) seamstress
608 Vacant
617 Hall, Fannie (c) domestic
618 Louder, Moses (c)(o) wife Julia butler
620 Walker, Lola (c) domestic
621 Hill, Jacob (c) wife Rosa caretaker
622 Freeman, Namon (c) wife Elease Attdt. U.S. Vets Admn.
627 Henry, Geo. (c) wife Hettie butler

(Gardner Street Ends)

702 Crook, J. Archite (c) carpenter
703 Brunson, John (c) wife Minne
705 Gardner, Iona (c) domestic
706 Abner, Julia (c)(o) laundress
709 Sibert, Lula (c)(o) domestic
710 Allen, Minnie (c)(o) domestic
712 O'Bryant, Etta (c)(o) domestic
713 Wiley, Mamie (c) domestic

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

The neighborhood has remained mostly African American since its early development. Although most of the residents of the Sand Hills neighborhood were either laborers, gardeners, or domestics, there was a growing African-American middle-class developing in the neighborhood in the 1890s. A large portion of African Americans listed in the 1892 City Directory were construction workers and the fact that 26 residents held jobs other than that of laborer or domestic indicates the development of a African-American middle class. Over the past few decades, more middle-class African American moved into the neighborhood bringing continued growth to the neighborhood.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Pollaty, Griff. "Sand Hills Historic District," Historic District Information Form, June 1993. On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Merritt, Carole. Historic Black Resources: A Handbook For the Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic African-American Properties in Georgia, 1984. On file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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

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

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 231 acres.

UTM References

- A) Zone 17 Easting 405700 Northing 3705300
- B) Zone 17 Easting 405900 Northing 3705300
- C) Zone 17 Easting 405290 Northing 3704800
- D) Zone 17 Easting 404940 Northing 3704840
- E) Zone 17 Easting 405580 Northing 3704920
- F) Zone 17 Easting 404620 Northing 3705500

Verbal Boundary Description

The Sand Hills Historic District boundary is indicated on the attached tax maps with a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The Sand Hills Historic District encompasses the contiguous historic resources within the African-American neighborhood of Sand Hills. The area outside the Sand Hills Historic District consists of the Augusta County Club to the north, a 1950s residential development to the west, National Register-listed Summerville Historic District to the south, and a small 1950s residential development to the east.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Griff Pollaty
organization Historic Augusta, Inc.
street & number 111 Tenth Street, Post Office Box 37
city or town Augusta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30903-0037
telephone (706) 724-0436 **date** June 1993

name/title Amy Pallante/National Register Specialist
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forysth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 651-6033 **date** May 1997

(HPS form version 10-29-91)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Sand Hills Historic District
City or Vicinity: Augusta
County: Richmond
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April 1996

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 22 View of streetscape of Second Avenue; photographer facing north.
- 2 of 22 View of Georgian Cottages with New South landscaping (Mt. Canaan Baptist Church is distance); photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 22 View of Gabled-Ell Cottage with foundation plantings; photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 22 View of Spanish Colonial Revival House; photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 22 View of two-story houses along Mount Auburn Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 22 View of Craftsman style house and English Vernacular style house; photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 22 View of landscaped median along Fleming Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 22 View of Dutch Colonial Revival house on Weed Street; photographer facing southeast.
- 9 of 22 View of Craftsman Bungalow with swept yard on Fitten Street; photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 22 View of Shotgun type houses on Montgomery Lane; photographer facing north.
- 11 of 22 View of Georgian Cottage on Fitten Street; photographer facing northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 12 of 22 View of streetscape of Montgomery Street; photographer facing north.
- 13 of 22 View of a row of Shotgun type houses along Gardner Street; photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 22 View of streetscape of John's Road; photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 22 View of the intersection of Mount Auburn with Katherine Street; photographer facing south.
- 16 of 22 View of commercial buildings located on the corner of the junction of Fleming Avenue with Wheeler Road; photographer facing west.
- 17 of 22 View of commercial store located on Weed Street near its junction with Lawton Street; photographer facing south.
- 18 of 22 View of two-story commercial store location at the intersection of Porter Street with Wheeler Road; photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 22 View of Summerville Cemetery (historically African American); photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 22 View of Rock of Ages C.M.E. Church; photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 22 View of Cumming Grove Baptist Church; photographer facing north.
- 22 of 22 View of the Old Weed School; photographer facing northeast.