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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District

other names/site number Northeast Decatur; Mount Vernon Pines; North Glennwood; Old Decatur

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Forkner Dr., Sycamore Dr., Sycamore St., and the eastern boundary of Decatur Cemetery [ ] not for publication

city or town Decatur [ ] vicinity

state Georgia code GA county DeKalb code 089 zip code 30030

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** x **local**

William R. Hover 2016 Apr 27

Signature of certifying official/Title: for Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Joe Elson N. Beall 6.21.16

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District
Name of Property

DeKalb County, Georgia
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [x] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
346	154	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
346	154	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2 (Hampton, Cora Beck, Schoolhouse and House)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: American Small House, Ranch, Split-level

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE
walls: BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
other: BRICK (chimneys)

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District is a relatively large, architecturally diverse, residential area northeast of downtown Decatur. It was developed in stages based on expansion from the core of the city beginning in the 1870s, followed by a succession of various plats in the early decades of the 20th century. The plats were subdivisions of large tracts of farmland held by five or six owners. The general character of the district is single-family residential neighborhoods with mature trees, informal landscaping, and a mixture of rectilinear and curvilinear streets, some with stone retaining walls and concrete sidewalks. There are distinct differences in layout and lot size, depending on the subdivision. The oldest and largest houses are along the southern boundary on Sycamore Street, with a few good examples of late 19th-century styles, such as Queen Anne. Most development occurred after 1910, including good examples of Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. The English Vernacular Revival style is predominant in the Glennwood Estates section, where streets tend to curve around the hilly topography. There is a variety of house types throughout the district, with a concentration of American Small Houses in both the Decatur Heights and Glennwood Estates sections. After 1930, most houses tended to be one story in height, relatively modest in size, and situated on smaller lots. The most common building material in the district is brick, sometimes used with stone foundations and accents. Many residences are set to the side of their lot to provide room for a driveway leading to a carport or garage. A few small apartment buildings were constructed in the district, mostly along the East Ponce de Leon Avenue corridor.

Narrative Description

Note: *Much of the following section is taken from the Historic District Information Form written by Deborah E. Harvey, entitled "Northeast Decatur Residential Historic District," dated June 25, 2013, which includes a much longer discussion. It was shortened and edited by staff of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD). The original document is on file at HPD, Stockbridge, Georgia.*

The Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District generally developed eastward and northward from the original core of the city of Decatur, largely as single-family housing. From the late 1870s until around 1910, residential development was mostly confined to the south side of Sycamore Street. Before 1910, most of the area within the district boundaries consisted of large tracts of land held by five or six owners. Development on the north and south sides of East Ponce de Leon Avenue from Glennwood School (just outside the district to the west) to approximately Mountain View Street, north to the district limits, and south to the south side of Sycamore Street was delayed until after 1927 because the land belonged to the large estates of John T. Glenn and Vina Roberts. (From about 1910 onward, some residential platting began east of the Glenn and Roberts estates, but little development ensued until later.)

Developmentally, the district holds several sub-areas. The major sections are the eastern portion of the "Old Decatur" area (a local historic district) and two large, platted subdivisions---Decatur Heights and Glennwood Estates. There is also a smaller, unnamed, platted subdivision at the east end of Sycamore Street and East Ponce de Leon Avenue, part of the former farm of the Davis family. The "Old Decatur" residential area, located along Sycamore Street and southward to Commerce Drive, began developing upon the founding of the town and features individually developed parcels. Decatur Heights, located mainly along Sycamore Drive

and Ridgeland Avenue consists of a series of very small residential developments by a variety of builders. It was initially platted in 1910 and developed from then onward into the mid-20th century. The unnamed subdivision at the east end of Sycamore Street and East Ponce de Leon Avenue, the former property of the Davis family, was first partially platted in 1913 and re-platted in 1926 after Ponce de Leon Avenue was extended east through the Glenn property. Glennwood Estates, located between Forkner Drive and East Ponce de Leon Avenue, was first platted in 1927 from the estate of J. T. Glenn, who had owned the property as far south as Sycamore Street before 1879. The northern portion of Glennwood Estates, where Mt. Vernon Drive is located, was platted in 1939 and 1941 from the north part of the J.T. Glenn estate and the lands of Vina Roberts, widow of Frank P. Roberts, who was a member of the land development company that laid out and platted the original portion of Glennwood Estates. Distinctions between the residential developments within the district can be discerned by the house types and styles prevalent in each area as well as the patterns of land subdivision.

The terrain is fairly flat except for the Glennwood Estates section (at Glendale Avenue, Pinecrest Avenue and Glenn Circle), where small valleys and hills occur as creeks traverse the area. Glenn Creek exits Glennwood Estates to Glenlake Park (to the northwest outside the district) and a feeder creek enters from the east near Fairview Street. Another feeder creek crosses East Ponce de Leon from the south, resulting in a steeper terrain at this location as well. According to Neil Norton's "Informal History of Glennwood Estates," Pinecrest Avenue runs across the top of a natural feature known as Morse Hill, often referenced in old deeds of the area and shown (but not labeled) on the 1925 topographic maps of the John T. Glenn Estate. The only other significant natural feature is the Sandtown Trail ridge, a natural watershed ridge that runs from Stone Mountain to the center of Decatur, running along Sycamore Street, and then continuing to the center of Atlanta.

There are few remnants of older transportation routes in this district. Except for Sycamore Street, most of the streets were laid out as residential streets from their inception, and most of them have survived intact. There is no discernible trace of "the Electric," an electric street rail line that ran from Atlanta through Decatur, down East Ponce de Leon Avenue to the Glenn Estate property and then turned south on what is now Sycamore Place, at the time called Oak Street. The most recent transportation impact on Decatur was the opening of the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) rail line through downtown Decatur in 1979. The line runs underneath Sycamore Street, but appears above ground as its approaches the Avondale Station just outside the district on the southeast. MARTA construction cut off Sycamore Street to the east, and also resulted in the demolition of several houses on the south side of Sycamore Street where the tracks now run.

The general character of the district is established residential, with fully paved streets, usually with concrete sidewalks, a mature tree canopy, and a variety of houses with types and styles spanning the decades between the 1880s and the early 1960s. Most streets have sidewalks on at least one side. Several streets have grass strips between the street and the sidewalk that are planted in trees and other vegetation and which support power and telephone poles. None of the streets are more than two lanes wide except for a section of East Ponce de Leon Avenue that runs east-west through the district (photograph 12). This street is somewhat wider than other residential streets because it once supported electric street car rails down the middle as far as what is now Sycamore Place. There are no sidewalks along Ridgeland, Fairview, or Hickory streets in Decatur Heights; Mount Vernon Drive, Glenn Circle, or Pinecrest Avenue in Glennwood Estates; or along Glenn Street in what is known as the "Old Decatur" section of the district. Poplar, Grove, and Forkner Streets in Decatur Heights, Glendale Avenue in Glennwood Estates, and the northern portions of Sycamore Place and Hillyer Place in the Old Decatur section have sidewalks on only one side. Mountain View, East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Sycamore Street, and Sycamore Drive have sidewalks on both sides of the street.

This district features three main landscape characteristics: a mature tree canopy; informal, New South landscape plantings; and the use of random-rubble or coursed-granite retaining walls, often with grapevine mortar. These three features are seen throughout the district regardless of the period in which that area

developed. The tree canopy is mainly hardwoods, often with an understory of dogwood or bougainvillea. New South landscaping consists of informal plantings of trees, including hardwoods, softwoods, and evergreens, shrubs such as azalea and boxwood left to develop naturally, perennials, and grasses such as liriope, often with a mulch carpet of wood chips or pine straw. Such plantings are grouped at corners and along the borders of yards, at the corners and along the foundations of buildings, and lining the ubiquitous driveways. Most yards are predominantly planted in grass.

There are 11 lots that do not have buildings and have been marked "vacant" on the district map. These are not counted as contributing or noncontributing. There are two parks just outside the district (Sycamore Park and Glenlake Park), but no formal parks exist in the district. However, some small vacant spaces within the various neighborhoods have been utilized (though not part of the development design) as informal park space. Some exist at the intersection of streets, as at Glendale Avenue and Glenn Circle in Glenwood Estates (a traffic "amoeba," photograph 14) and at Fairview Street and Ridgeland Avenue in Decatur Heights. These are planted with a few trees and shrubs, and it appears that neighbors have "donated" chairs for seating. Lots deemed unbuildable, usually due to the potential for flooding from a creek, have also been set aside as woodland areas. Examples of this are the paved walkway at 428 Glendale Avenue between Glendale Avenue and the city's Glenlake Park, and the wooded tract at 104 Fairview Street known as Glenn Creek Nature Preserve.

Though the vast majority of the district consists of single-family houses, a few historic, multi-family buildings are situated along East Ponce de Leon Avenue. A good example is the apartment building in photograph 10. There is one church in the district (photograph 9) and one former residence is used for a day-care center. There are no other commercial uses. The oldest area of the district is along Sycamore Street with houses dating from the late 1800s. Comparison of photographs of Sycamore Street of today with those of the 1930s shows that in some locations little has changed over the years. Decatur Heights on the northeast contains many of the most recent historic buildings (1940s-1960s), including the largest collection of American Small Houses in the district. Although there are many intact examples of American Small Houses, they also appear to be the house type most often subjected to inappropriate modifications. Overall the district retains good integrity, though recently an increasing number of historic residences have been demolished for new construction throughout the district.

This district exhibits two distinct street and lot layout schemes conforming to the theories of residential development popular when each of the areas was platted. The older developments, such as the "Old Decatur" residential area, Decatur Heights, and the Davis development, utilize the grid pattern of street layout with mostly rectangular lots. Except for the lots carved out of the Glenn farm property on the north side of Sycamore Street, the properties along Sycamore Street reflect the establishment of early farmsteads along the road which were later subdivided and sold in randomly sized parcels with no coherent plan of development other than that they faced onto existing early streets and roads. The uniformity of the lots in Decatur Heights and the Davis development is the result of a series of planned developments from 1910 to 1926. The last development, Glennwood Estates (platted from 1927 to 1941), exhibits curving streets generally conforming to the topography and the larger, more irregular lots that result from the lack of grid pattern in the streets. All areas of the district, whether in the grid or curvilinear layout, have sections where hills have been cut to provide less steep grades for the streets. Random-rubble granite retaining walls are found in many of these areas.

Setback from the street varies by section, but is generally uniform within each sub-area. Current city building codes requires a setback of 50 feet; few of the contributing buildings are closer to the street than this, except where there were later changes in the width of the street, such as on the east end of East Ponce de Leon Avenue, or where a street was relocated, such as at the east end of Sycamore Street. Of the three sub-areas, Glennwood Estates exhibits the most variation in setback. Side and back yards also vary, though most

residences are set toward the front of the yard. City code requires at least ten feet of side yard, and most contributing buildings in the district appear to respect this requirement.

Most of the houses are set somewhat to the side of their lot to afford space for the driveway even if there is no garage, because the majority of this district was constructed after the advent of the automobile (photograph 26). About half of the residences have associated garages or carports; most of the others have at least a driveway into the property. (Outbuildings such as detached garages or sheds are not included in the resource count for this nomination, as many are not visible from the street.) Garages constructed before 1960 are generally single-car garages. After 1960, multi-car garages predominate. Many of the houses have attached garages, and the age of such a house can often be discerned by the size of the garage. Detached garages are less reliable as an indicator since they may be later additions to the property. Newer, noncontributing buildings tend to have double-car or larger garages. Typical of the South, many houses in this district have carports rather than enclosed garages, with even a few detached carports. In smaller houses, especially the American Small House, original garages have sometimes been converted to living space. In other cases, detached garages have been converted to, or may have been constructed with, self-contained living spaces. And, occasionally, both have occurred, with the original single-car attached garage converted to living space, and a new larger garage constructed.

The contributing buildings are oriented with the front façade facing the street with few exceptions. An interesting feature of the houses on the northern end of Sycamore Drive is that the houses, while facing the street, are not oriented parallel to it as those in the rest of the district are. Beginning with 804 Sycamore Drive and northward, the lots on the east and west sides of the street were surveyed at cardinal east-west instead of perpendicular to Sycamore Drive, which runs north-northwest. The houses were constructed square on their lots, which makes them all face at a slight angle relative to the street almost as far north as Forkner Drive. Non-contributing buildings constructed after 1966 may or may not face the street and sometimes have no set-back from the sidewalk. Especially where the non-contributing resource is an apartment or condominium building, the front façades often face a common court containing parking instead of facing the street.

One unifying architectural characteristic of this district is the use of masonry. There are a large number of brick houses. Stone foundations and accents around doors or on exterior planters are also common, and stone retaining walls are found throughout the district. Random-rubble granite foundations and retaining walls are especially prevalent in Glennwood Estates. Some older walls are coursed granite. In many cases, the granite is from former quarries at Stone Mountain, located a few miles to the east/northeast. In some cases, such as in Decatur Heights, the streets were originally lined with Stone Mountain granite curbing, and this feature is still evident in many places. Sandstone is also used as an accent stone.

The predominant architectural types and styles vary according to the time of development of the sub-areas of the district. As documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a house "type" refers to the overall form (the outline or "envelope") of the main or original part of the house and the general layout of the interior rooms. This includes the floor plan and the height. In contrast, a "style" relates primarily to the external ornament or decoration of a house and also to the aesthetic qualities of its overall form. Houses belonging to the same type may exhibit different styles, and the same architectural style may appear on different house types. Many houses in Georgia have little or no architectural style and are characterized only by their type.

The district includes numerous representative examples of house types and styles that were popular in Georgia from the late 19th through the mid-20th centuries. Overall, the most common house types within the historic district are American Small Houses, followed by English cottages and bungalows. Others that are represented include Georgian cottages, Georgian houses, Queen Anne houses, ranch houses, and one split-level house (photograph 21). Styles include Queen Anne, English Vernacular Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. There are singular examples of French Vernacular Revival (photograph 5,

left) and Dutch Colonial Revival styles. There are also buildings with elements of mixed styles as owners and builders blended the characteristics of two or more architectural styles to suit their needs and tastes. In Decatur Heights, most of the buildings are American Small Houses with little discernible architectural style. In Glenwood Estates, the houses are predominantly English cottages in the English Vernacular Revival style, but there are also a large number of American Small Houses. In the Old Decatur part of the district and along the western portion of East Ponce de Leon Avenue, various Colonial Revival styles predominate, and Sycamore Street has the largest number of late-19th-century styles and all of the Queen Anne types and styles in the district. The eastern part of East Ponce de Leon Avenue and the southernmost portion of Decatur Heights have a collection of Craftsman bungalows.

The Georgian cottage was one of the most popular and long-lived house types between 1850 and 1890 and also well into the 20th century. The plan of this type of cottage is rectangular with a central hallway with two rooms on either side. The roof can be gabled or hipped, with chimneys located on the exterior or interior between each pair of rooms. A good example of this house type is located at 503 Sycamore Street.

Generally less numerous than the one-story Georgian cottage, the two-story Georgian house was nevertheless a popular house type in Georgia. It was typically built in more affluent neighborhoods. There are examples at 431 Sycamore Street, 690 Sycamore Street (photograph 1), 621 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, and 702 East Ponce de Leon Avenue (photograph 7).

Queen Anne cottages (one-story) and Queen Anne houses (two-story) have asymmetrical plans with projecting gables on the front and sometimes the side. They were most popular as middle-class housing in both urban and rural areas in the 1880s and 1890s. Examples of both in the district are found in the older section on Sycamore Street. The house at 428 Sycamore Street (photograph 3) is a good example of a Queen Anne house. The house at 813 Sycamore Street (photograph 27) is a Queen Anne cottage with eclectic details and two-story rear addition.

The gabled wing cottage (or gabled ell) was popular in both rural and urban areas of Georgia and is found within both modest and more affluent neighborhoods. Its greatest popularity was from 1875 to 1915. It has an "L" or "T" shape with cross gables. One example in the district is at 206 Sycamore Place.

The English cottage generally has a gabled roof and an irregular massed plan. Most of these are found in Glennwood Estates in the English Vernacular Revival style (photograph 15).

The bungalow was popular in rural areas, towns, and cities in Georgia during the early 20th century. It is divided into four subtypes based on roof form and orientation (front gable, side gable, hipped or cross gable). The forms are long and low with irregular floor plans. Bungalows often feature elements of the Craftsman style, including brackets, exposed rafter tails, and pier-based porch supports. Examples can be seen in photographs 2 (left), 11, and 28.

The American Small House was built from the 1930s through the mid-1950s in larger cities, small towns, and rural areas in Georgia. It is a simple, compact, economical house with a basic rectangular form. Usually this house type features a moderately pitched side-gabled roof. It is predominant building type in the district. In the 2009 *Historic Resource Survey* of Decatur, used to tally the types and styles of the buildings in the district, more than one-third of the buildings were identified as American Small Houses. The majority of these are found in Decatur Heights and Glennwood Estates, the two largest sub-areas of the district. Although most of the American Small Houses in Decatur Heights have no particular architectural style, those in Glennwood Estates tend to have Colonial Revival stylistic elements, typically in the porch roof supports and door and window surrounds (photograph 23). While those in Decatur Heights were predominantly constructed over crawl spaces, the terrain in Glennwood Estates facilitated the construction of such houses with single-car,

drive-under garages and at least partial basements. (See the garage example in photograph 19, though the house has been expanded.)

The ranch houses in the district were mostly built in the 1950s and are predominantly brick. Ranch houses are long, low, single-story houses with low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs and zoned interiors. There are approximately 30 examples throughout the district, including those at 506 Sycamore Street, 161 Ridgeland Avenue, and a duplex ranch at 608 Sycamore Drive.

Residential architectural styles are documented in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context. The Queen Anne style was Georgia's most popular late 19th-century style. It features complex roof and wall shapes, an asymmetrical façade, and a variety of textures, materials, and detailing. One of the best examples in the district is at 428 Sycamore Street (photograph 3).

There are a couple of good examples of the Neoclassical Revival style, which was popular in affluent communities in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1930s. The most common feature is a dominant full-height front portico with classical columns. An example is found at 615 Sycamore Street.

The Colonial Revival style was popular in Georgia for a very long period from roughly the 1890s through the 1950s. Common features of the style include a symmetrical façade, entry portico supported by classical columns, and double-hung sash windows. This style is found throughout the district on varying house types. Examples of Colonial Revival features can be seen in photographs 13, 17, 20, and 24.

The English Vernacular Revival style was also common in Georgia in the early 20th century, and there are many in the district. It is usually characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, masonry walls, a variety of materials, tall narrow windows, and applied half-timbering. Examples can be seen in photographs 4, 6, 16, and 18. They are especially prevalent in the Glennwood Estates section.

The most popular style in Georgia in the early 20th century was the Craftsman style. Houses of this style were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Features of the Craftsman style include the use of a variety of materials, low-pitched roofs that can be gabled or hipped, wide eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and porches with short square columns on heavy masonry piers. Craftsman-style elements are most often found on bungalow house types. Many excellent examples of the style are located in the district, including the house in photograph 28 and the house at 1002 East Ponce de Leon Avenue.

There is one church in the district at 515 East Ponce de Leon Avenue. It consists of a series of buildings that are now all physically connected to one another, and therefore are treated as one contributing building for purposes of this nomination. The congregation of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church purchased its present site in 1928, but the oldest extant sanctuary (now a parish house) dates to 1951 (photograph 8). Francis Daves, a local architect and member of the parish, who also lived in the Glennwood Estates neighborhood, designed the neo-Gothic church building for the congregation. It was originally designed with plate-glass windows, but the congregation added painted and stained art-glass windows over time, given "as memorials or in thanksgiving." In 1957 an educational wing (photograph 9) and a small chapel were constructed on East Ponce de Leon Avenue, east of the 1951 building. The architect for this addition was Preston McIntosh. In 1967 an electrical fire destroyed the original 1928 parish house on the east side of the property, and seriously damaged the east end of the 1951 building. The church constructed a new worship center and converted the 1951 chapel into a parish hall called Tisdale Hall. The new building, situated on the site of the 1928 parish house, was completed in 1970. The steeple of the 1951 building was removed when it was decommissioned, and the art glass windows were relocated to the new main sanctuary. The window openings in 1951 Tisdale Hall reverted to their original plate glass. The back end of Tisdale Hall, badly damaged by the fire, was rebuilt but was connected to the new construction by opening up the rear wall to a new entry foyer accessed from the

street by a new set of stairs and entry doors. These changes to the original chapel building did not seriously damage its historic integrity: because of its neo-Gothic design, it still reads as a church, despite the removal of the steeple. Only the new back entry is a significant change; the original front entry remains unaltered. Inside, the exposed trusses and hanging light fixtures, which were installed in 1958, are still intact. Currently, the 1951 building is used for gatherings such as wedding receptions, other church-sponsored social functions, and meetings. The educational wing was remodeled in 2001 with interior changes and the addition of a gabled roof.

In general, noncontributing properties within the district fall into two categories: houses constructed after 1966, and therefore outside the period of significance, and houses modified beyond reasonable recognition of their original appearance so that they have lost historic integrity. Many of the new buildings attempt to mimic styles common to the district, such as Craftsman bungalows and Colonial Revival houses. The feature that most reveals that these are new houses is their much larger mass and scale. Examples of new construction can be seen in photograph 13 (left), photograph 22 (left), and photograph 25 (right). However, the vast majority of properties are contributing to the district, because they are within the period of significance and retain the required integrity.

Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District
Name of Property

DeKalb County, Georgia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance
c.1874-1966

Significant Dates
c.1874 – oldest extant house built on Sycamore St.
1910 – first plat of Decatur Heights
1927 – first major plat of Glennwood Estates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Daves, Frances Marion (architect)
McIntosh, Preston (architect)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the oldest extant house in the district, and ends with the date when the last houses were built during the historic period (1966). By that date, almost every lot was built out, and no major construction occurred for several more years.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C for its importance to the city of Decatur as one of its early residential areas that transitioned from streetcar suburbs to automobile-oriented neighborhoods. The district began developing to the east of downtown Decatur with individual lots along Sycamore Street in the last decades of the 1800s. Moving northward, Decatur Heights was initially platted on a grid in 1910 and developed from then forward. Glennwood Estates was first platted in 1927 with curvilinear streets on irregular lots to be carved from the large, rolling estate of J.T. Glenn. The last platted area was the northern portion of Glennwood Estates, which was platted in 1939 and 1941 from part of Glenn's estate, along with the lands of widow Vina Roberts, whose husband had been a member of the land development company. In the area of community planning and development, the district is significant for its collection of planned developments, which illustrate the different theories of residential planning prevalent when each subdivision was platted. It also represents the transition from the reliance on streetcars, which had traversed East Ponce de Leon Avenue, to the use of automobiles on streets designed to evoke the ambience of the countryside within the city. The district is significant in the area of architecture for its good intact collection of house types and styles found in middle-class neighborhoods in Georgia from the 1870s through the mid-1960s, as identified in the statewide context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. These buildings represent a wide range of sizes and designs, with the large ornate houses of the late 19th century giving way to the more compact and affordable dwellings of the early to mid-20th century.

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

The city of Decatur, located about six miles east of Atlanta, was officially incorporated in 1823 as the seat of the new county of DeKalb. (This was 14 years before Terminus, which would become Atlanta, was founded.) The arrival of the railroad in the 1840s increased trade and commerce in Decatur, and would later provide a focal point for postbellum growth. The railroad also provided access to and from Atlanta for work and shopping. Between 1870 and 1900, Decatur's population grew from 401 to 1,418. In 1891, street railway service was started from downtown Atlanta to Decatur's railroad depot. A few years later, an electric streetcar ran from Atlanta to the Decatur courthouse square. Residential development between 1880 and 1900 was mainly to the east and south of the square. To the west was mostly farmland, timberland, and dairies. By 1913 another streetcar line connected Atlanta to Stone Mountain to the east by way of Decatur along East Ponce de Leon Avenue (through what is now the Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District). In 1914 East Ponce de Leon Avenue was paved through Decatur. All streetcar tracks were removed by 1949.

The growth of Decatur away from the square reflects the development of the community as influenced by the changing economic and social factors. While the oldest residential areas are located near the central business district, later housing moved to the periphery as the city limits expanded. As its population increased, the availability of the automobile to middle-class residents changed the residential and demographic patterns of Decatur. Annexation maps show the years from the 1920s to the 1960s as times of

rapid development outward from the city center. Decatur's population grew from 6,150 in 1920 to 21,635 in 1950.

The Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District is locally significant in the area of community planning and development as a series of planned subdivisions that reflect Decatur's gradual residential growth toward the city's outskirts. These neighborhoods were initially built for middle-class white families in response to a need for well-built affordable housing within an easy commute to downtown Decatur and beyond to Atlanta. The transportation mode that made this expansion possible was first the streetcar and then the automobile. Decatur was growing first to the south and east beginning in the late 1800s, and later in all directions. Modern garden suburbs were new to most Georgia towns in the early 1900s. As in other cities, the first residential areas roughly followed the grid plan of downtown. However, the pre-existing antebellum roads and railroads that extended from the Decatur square on irregular paths also played a role in forming the framework of communities that followed. As large tracts of farmland, such as the John T. Glenn estate to the northeast of downtown, were gradually converted for residential use, they exhibited various features of human intervention on the landscape.

The district is significant in the area of community planning for its variety of planned residential developments, which illustrate the different theories of residential planning prevalent when each development evolved. The western portion of Sycamore Street on the south side of the district first developed as individual residential lots in the late 1800s, when the street was the main eastbound artery from Decatur to neighboring towns. However, after the turn of the 20th century, planned residential development directed the growth of the area away from downtown. Decatur Heights (1910), the first platted development around Sycamore Drive, tended to adhere to the old grid pattern of streets and lots, with only minor reference to the topography. Subsequent residential construction took place on a portion of the former J.T. Glenn property on Sycamore Street (600-700 block) in 1919, and then in 1924 along East Ponce de Leon Avenue (500-600 block). Likewise, the small development platted by the Davis family around Mountain View Street (c.1913-1926) did not deviate from this older, familiar, grid pattern that followed a traditional layout of a streetcar suburb.

Glennwood Estates (including sub-areas of Mount Vernon Pines and North Glennwood), on the western and northwestern portion of the district, was the last planned development in the district to be platted (from south to north in 1927, 1939, and 1941). This larger area adopted some of the planning theories of Frederick Law Olmsted, with curving streets and irregularly sized and oddly shaped lots that take advantage of the rolling topography to evoke the ambience of the countryside within the borders of the city. This is particularly evident on Glendale Avenue, Glenn Circle, and Pinecrest Avenue (the highest point in the district). Mature vegetation and naturalistic landscaping complement the setting. These areas were designed for the automobile with spacious lots that accommodate driveways. Together, the various subdivisions tell the story of the development of planned residential suburbs, with Decatur following many national trends.

The district is also locally significant in the area of architecture for its good intact collection of historic residential types and styles, as identified in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context. Included are a range of architectural styles popular in similar neighborhoods dating from the mid-1870s to the mid-1960s, as well as few examples of less pervasive styles. The Georgian cottage, Georgian house, side-gabled cottage, English cottage, bungalow, American Small House, and ranch house are the predominant types. The major stylistic influences include Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, along with a relatively large collection of English Vernacular Revival (Tudor Revival) houses. There are also a couple of French Vernacular Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses. Designs include both high-style and vernacular examples. While architects have not been identified, some of the houses clearly exhibit unique designs that would not have originated from plan books or builders.

In Georgia, as well as in other parts of the nation, Colonial Revival-style details were very popular in the first half of the 20th century. These are represented throughout the district on various house types, including the side-gabled cottage from the 1920s and 1930s and the American Small House from the 1930s and 1940s. A couple of two-story Georgian plan houses also exhibit Colonial Revival details. Good examples of Craftsman details are seen on many of the early 20th-century bungalows in the district. Tudor Revival (English Vernacular Revival) designs were common in the 1920s and 1930s and even into the 1940s, usually on one-story brick cottages. As the neighborhood developed, there was not a wholesale rejection of historicism. Post-World War II houses, such as the ranch, tended to be of moderate size and proportion, with many traditional elements. Sections of Decatur Heights contain pre-fabricated American Small Houses. The inexpensive houses could be assembled on site and sold on a speculative basis. These houses are significant as part of the post-World-War-II expansion of middle-class housing for returning veterans and their young families. The architecture reflects more modest, easily assembled forms with only small variations of design and materials.

Brick, wood, and granite are all used as exterior materials in the district, along with some stucco and also synthetic siding. House sizes range from modest to relatively large. One-story wood-frame construction was typical of the district, but there are also several two-story examples, mostly on older houses from around the turn of the 20th century. The houses in the district illustrate how popular styles and types of the period were used for a variety of houses. While the district's early roots ranged from middle-class to relatively affluent, the effects of the Great Depression slowed development and ultimately affected the size and design of the housing that appeared later, either in new sections or as infill on older streets.

Multi-family housing includes duplexes and a few individual apartment buildings, with several good examples of styles ranging from the 1920s through the early 1960s. One unusual example is a large brick apartment building with Dutch Colonial Revival parapets. There are only a couple of examples of nonresidential architecture in the district, including the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church with its mid-20th-century version of Gothic Revival. The other is the Cora Beck Hampton Schoolhouse and House, listed in the National Register in 1992 as two buildings. These date from c.1892-1902, as excellent examples of a vernacular schoolhouse and teacher's cottage with some late Victorian elements.

The district exhibits its architectural and historical significance through the numerous intact historic buildings that remain, reflecting the housing diversity of approximately nine decades. While there has been some recent demolition and new construction, the majority of buildings retain enough integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey the significance of the overall ensemble.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Note: *The following section is taken from the Historic District Information Form written by Deborah E. Harvey, entitled "Northeast Decatur Residential Historic District," dated June 25, 2013. It was edited by staff of the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD). The original document, which is on file at HPD, Stockbridge, Georgia, contains approximately 22 additional pages of historical background.*

Most of the current historic district consists of land that once belonged to three early families in the area: John T. Glenn; Robert F. Davis, Jr. and his brother, Moses, who appear in the 1880 United States census of Decatur and in earlier censuses of Georgia; and Thomas L. Cooper, who owned land in the district in the early 1880s but lived near the Decatur city square. Vina Roberts, T.J. Ripley, and F.W. Howald also owned small portions of the district before it began to be developed in the early 1900s.

Along the southern boundary, land south of Sycamore Street developed randomly; it was not the result of any organized land development scheme but grew gradually as the town of Decatur grew and expanded outward after the Civil War. This is especially true along Sycamore Street, which was the main road eastbound out of town until the early 20th century. North of Sycamore Street and east of what is now Commerce Drive, the large estates of early landowners fell into the hands of residential developers after 1900. These were either corporations formed for the purpose of land development or individuals attempting to wrest income from inherited properties or former farmlands.

Decatur Heights, which was east and west of Sycamore Drive, was platted in 1910 by the Georgia Land & Investment Company from land formerly owned by Thomas L. Cooper, who purchased the southern half of his property from Robert F. Davis, Jr. (Plat Book 1, pp. 5 and 9). After the original platting, Decatur Heights was not developed as a single development by one developer but was sold in small parcels of two to seven lots on which different developers constructed houses for sale, either speculatively or for an existing buyer (Plat Book 7, p. 98; Plat Book 8, pp. 58 and 147; and Plat Book 9, p. 49, for examples).

In August and September 1912, a survey was made of Vina R. Roberts' property north of the J.T. Glenn estate and Decatur Heights (Plat Book 2, p. 7). Twenty-five years later, the property was sold to Decatur Homebuilders, Inc., and became what is now the northern portion of Glennwood Estates and Decatur Heights, originally platted as Mount Vernon Pines and North Glenwood subdivisions (Plat Book 12, p. 8 and Plat Book 13, p. 25). Also in 1912, the heirs of the Glenn estate subdivided a portion of the property fronting on Broad Street, later East Ponce de Leon Avenue, for a new elementary school building, which was constructed in 1913. (Glennwood School at 440 East Ponce de Leon Avenue is outside the district, because it has been extensively altered and would be noncontributing.) The presence of this school and the electric streetcar, which came in from the west on Broad Street and then turned south on Oak Street (now Sycamore Place) in front of the new school property, likely spurred further development in the area.

The presence of the undivided Glenn estate, which extended as far south as Sycamore Street, caused most of the earliest residential development to occur several blocks further east. In March 1913, Robert F. Davis, III, and his uncle, Moses E. Davis, registered a plat of part of the Davis property located between the Glenn estate and Decatur Heights. This was along the east side of Mountain View between Sycamore and Western Avenue, now Oak Lane, and along the south side of Western Avenue (Plat Book 2, p. 62). This plat also shows the location of the two Davis houses on Sycamore Street: the house at 836 Sycamore Street was the home of Robert F. Davis, Jr.'s family, and the house at 820 Sycamore Street (now 114 Glenn Street) was the residence of Moses E. Davis, his sisters, and his niece and nephew. The vacant land between Western Avenue, Broad Street, Mountain View Street, and Glenn Street was most likely all that remained of the farm owned and run by the Davis family since at least the 1870s. By 1920, it had been reduced to a truck farm. The 1915 DeKalb County plat map of Land Lots 7 and 8 in the 18th District and 246 and 247 in the 15th District illustrate the land ownership situation after Decatur Heights and the Davis property were platted.

In March 1919, the southernmost part of the J.T. Glenn estate was platted into lots along Sycamore Street between Oak Street (now Sycamore Place) and Glenn Street (Plat Book 5, p. 87). The three lots on the west end of this plat were no longer part of the Glenn estate. They belonged to Thomas Gash in 1901, but his heirs had since subdivided the land, and the three houses shown on the plat had been constructed and sold. The 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of the area show that East Ponce de Leon Avenue had been extended by that time. Although houses had been constructed along Sycamore Street, the land north of it, (along the extension of Ponce de Leon Avenue) had not been subdivided or sold. The old Glenn house and barn still sat on the undivided land north of the new road extension. Shortly after this, however, the heirs of

the Glenn estate registered a new plat for the area on the north side of Sycamore Street and on both sides of East Ponce de Leon Avenue. The new plat did not include the land to the north or any access road to it (Plat Book 6, p. 70). After East Ponce de Leon was extended, the Davises also registered a new plat for their property in March 1926, which extended their subdivision as far east as Glenn Street, including their own dwellings, and subdividing their former farm land. They changed the name of Western Avenue to Ethel Street in honor of Robert F. Davis, III's sister, who apparently owned his home and lands by 1926 (Plat Book 8, p. 133). The plat also shows which lots previously platted had already been sold and had houses constructed on them.

The bulk of Glennwood Estates was platted in 1927 from the former estate of John T. Glenn, which had passed to his children in 1909 (Plat Book 9, p. 39). The Glennwood Estates Corporation, formed by Charles E. Patillo, C.G. McCay, F.O. Watkins, and F.H. Roberts purchased the entire property from the Glenn heirs. Like Decatur Heights, Glennwood Estates was not developed by a single developer or builder but was sold in small groups of lots to be developed by many builders and developers or in single lots to individuals. The 1930 census shows that the southern portion of this subdivision developed first, along Glendale Avenue and Glenn Circle. Pinecrest Avenue was not yet inhabited in 1930. North of Glenn Creek, the property owned by Vina Roberts, widow of F. H. Roberts, was originally intended to remain woodland as far as Forkner Drive. However, by the end of the 1930s, development pressures mounted and that area also succumbed to building campaigns. Nevertheless, many of the large trees along the creek remained. Mount Vernon Pines, north of Glenn Creek, was platted by Gordon Nalley in January 1938, but the plat was not recorded until June 10, 1939. The north half of the western portion of the former estate of Vina Roberts was platted as North Glenwood by Decatur Home Builders, Inc., owners, and recorded on May 10, 1941. All three of these areas are now known as Glennwood Estates.

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Thomas, Kenneth H., Jr. "Hampton, Cora Beck, Schoolhouse and House." *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form,* 1992. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.

Maps and Plats

DeKalb County, Georgia. Map of Land Lots in DeKalb County, Georgia, 1915. On file at the DeKalb History Center, Decatur, Georgia.

Paul Glenn Realty Co. Plat map of City of Decatur, 1901. On file at the DeKalb History Center, Decatur, Georgia.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company of New York. *Atlanta, Georgia – Volumes 7 and 8.* New York: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1924.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company of New York. *Atlanta, Georgia – Volume 7.* New York: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1924 updated to 1932, 1941, 1948, and 1950.

Williamson, Hiram J. Hand-drawn map of Decatur (with South at the top of the map), 1897.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- _X_ State Historic Preservation Office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Name of repository: _____

(*Hampton, Cora Beck, Schoolhouse and House, DeKalb County, GA)

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 203 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

1. **Latitude: 33.786113** **Longitude: -84.289411**
2. **Latitude: 33.787462** **Longitude: -84.284304**
3. **Latitude: 33.787545** **Longitude: -84.283893**
4. **Latitude: 33.776494** **Longitude: -84.280506**
5. **Latitude: 33.774282** **Longitude: -84.286085**
6. **Latitude: 33.774116** **Longitude: -84.290579**
7. **Latitude: 33.774579** **Longitude: -84.291602**
8. **Latitude: 33.775506** **Longitude: -84.291350**

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

The National Register boundary is indicated with a heavy black line on the attached National Register map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the intact historic residential neighborhoods located roughly between Sycamore Street, the Decatur Cemetery, Forkner Drive, and Sycamore Drive in northeast Decatur. These subdivisions, while platted at different times, are linked by their association with each other and by their contiguous historic resources. The platted areas tend to flow seamlessly into one another, as they represent the gradual expansion of Decatur's residential areas on the northeast side. The district boundary excludes some streets that were platted in 1910 as part of the Decatur Heights subdivision (such as Springdale Street), but which do not include a concentration of historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Denise P. Messick, historian

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date April 2016

street & number 2610 GA Highway 155, SW telephone (770) 389-7844

city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281

e-mail denise.messick@dnr.ga.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Decatur Heights-Glennwood Estates-Sycamore Street Historic District

City or Vicinity: Decatur

County: DeKalb State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: November 14, 2013

Description of photograph(s) and number:

1 of 28. 690 Sycamore Street. Photographer facing north.

2 of 28. 636 and 640 Sycamore Street. Photographer facing northeast.

3 of 28. 428 Sycamore Street. Photographer facing north/northeast.

4 of 28. 124 Glendale Avenue. Photographer facing northwest.

5 of 28. 616 and 622 East Ponce de Leon Avenue. Photographer facing north/northeast.

6 of 28. 804-812 East Ponce de Leon Avenue. Photographer facing north/northwest.

7 of 28. 702 East Ponce de Leon Avenue. Photographer facing north/northwest.

8 of 28. 515 Sycamore Place (Holy Trinity Church). Photographer facing east.

9 of 28. 515 Sycamore Place, rear addition. Photographer facing northeast.

10 of 28. 105 Glendale Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.

11 of 28. 1002 East Ponce de Leon Avenue. Photographer facing north.

12 of 28. East Ponce de Leon Avenue at Poplar Street. Photographer facing northwest.

13 of 28. 239-247 Mountain View Street. Photographer facing northeast.

14 of 28. Glenn Circle at Glenndale Avenue. Photographer facing west.

15 of 28. 111 Pinecrest Avenue. Photographer facing northwest.

16 of 28. 387 Glenn Circle. Photographer facing north.

17 of 28. 155 Pinecrest Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.

18 of 28. 221 Glendale Avenue. Photographer facing northeast.

19 of 28. 423 Glendale Avenue. Photographer facing east.

20 of 28. 112-116 Mt. Vernon Drive. Photographer facing northeast.

21 of 28. 163 Mt. Vernon Drive. Photographer facing southeast.

22 of 28. 241 Mt. Vernon Drive. Photographer facing northwest.

23 of 28. 235 Forkner Drive. Photographer facing south/southeast.

24 of 28. 857 Sycamore Drive. Photographer facing northeast.

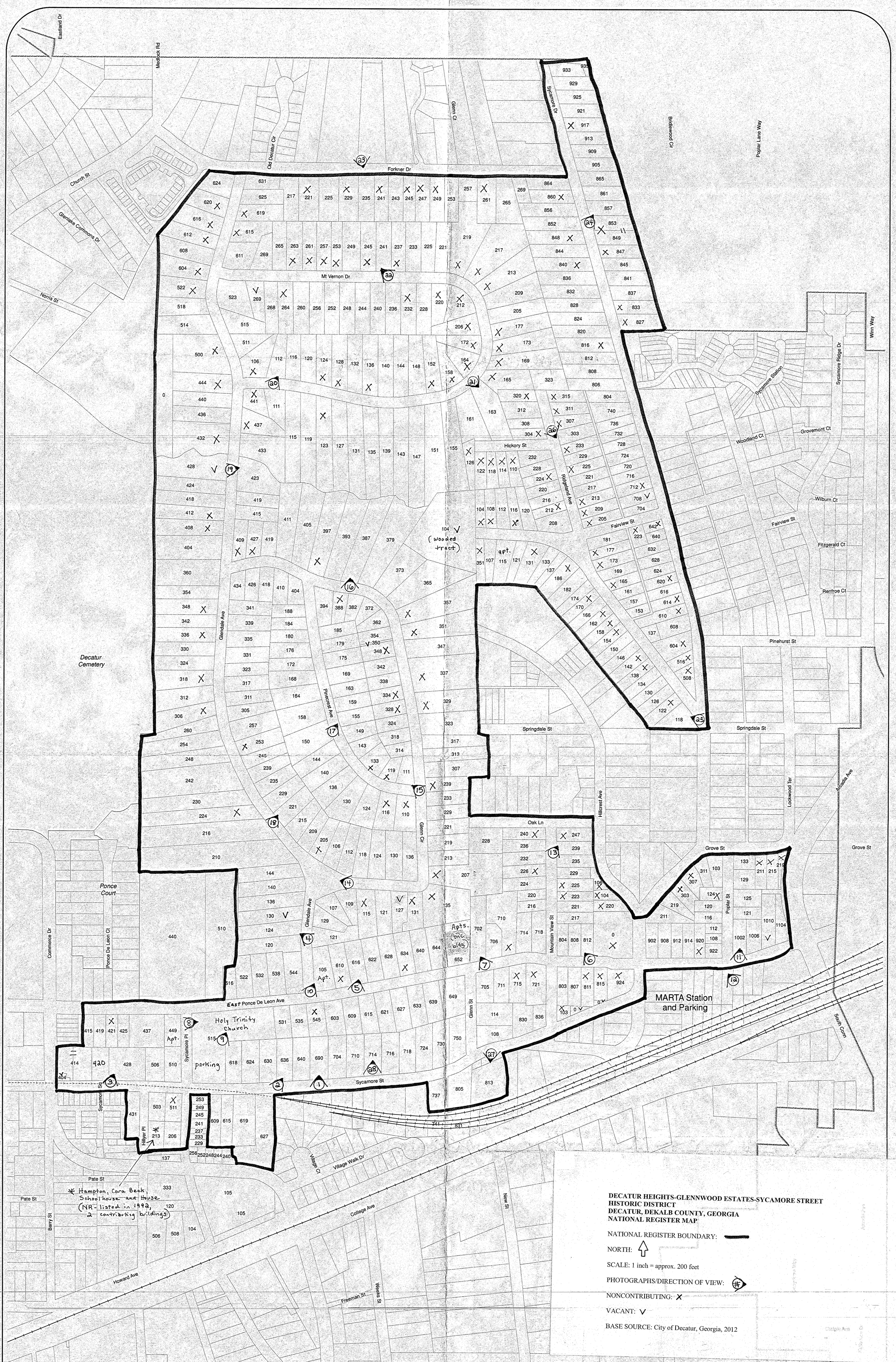
25 of 28. 118-122 Ridgeland Avenue. Photographer facing west/northwest.

26 of 28. 303-233 Ridgeland Avenue. Photographer facing southeast.

27 of 28. 813 Sycamore Street. Photographer facing south.

28 of 28. 714 Sycamore Street. Photographer facing north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



DECATUR HEIGHTS-GLENNWOOD ESTATES-SYCAMORE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
DECATUR, DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:

NORTH:

SCALE: 1 inch = approx. 200 feet

PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW:

NONCONTRIBUTING: X

VACANT: V

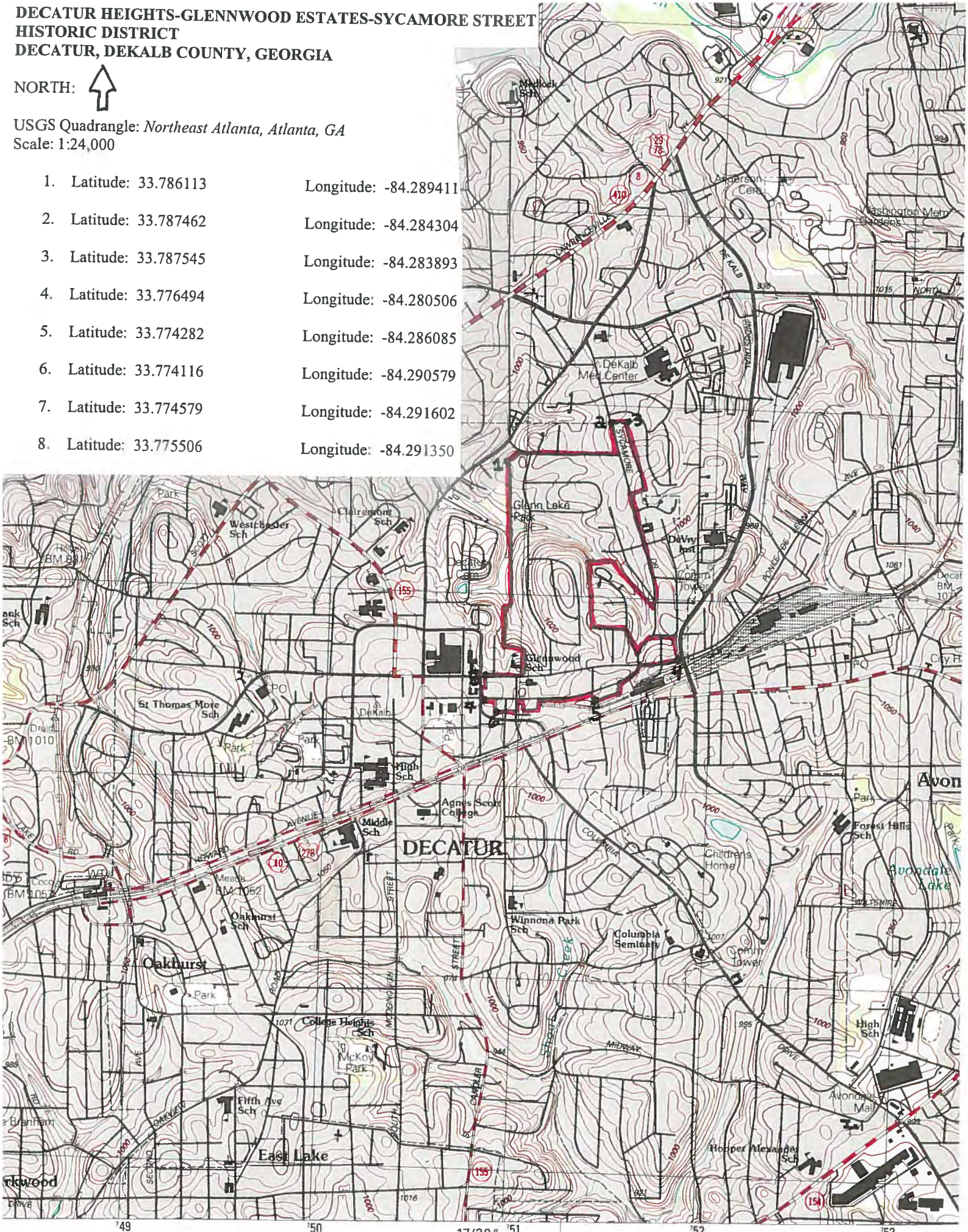
BASE SOURCE: City of Decatur, Georgia, 2012

DECATUR HEIGHTS-GLENNWOOD ESTATES-SYCAMORE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
DECATUR, DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

NORTH:

USGS Quadrangle: *Northeast Atlanta, Atlanta, GA*
Scale: 1:24,000

1.	Latitude: 33.786113	Longitude: -84.289411
2.	Latitude: 33.787462	Longitude: -84.284304
3.	Latitude: 33.787545	Longitude: -84.283893
4.	Latitude: 33.776494	Longitude: -84.280506
5.	Latitude: 33.774282	Longitude: -84.286085
6.	Latitude: 33.774116	Longitude: -84.290579
7.	Latitude: 33.774579	Longitude: -84.291602
8.	Latitude: 33.775506	Longitude: -84.291350



SCALE 1:24 000

INTERIOR

HOLY TRINITY
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SUNDAY 7AM-3:30 PM
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THE REV. GREG TALLANT, RECTOR

Church Entrance
Office Entrance
Corner Center
DEAN

1002

STOP

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