

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

STATE OF GEORGIA

INTERDEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE

FILE P.I. #s 0000247, 0000784, 0001758,
0003041, 0003534, 712806, 713230,
713260, 713600, and 714000 **OFFICE** Environmental Services
DATE December 20, 2010

FROM Madeline L. White

TO Files

SUBJECT GDOT Projects NHS00-0000-00(247), NHS00-0000-00(784), NHS-0001-00(758),
MSL00-0003-00(041), MSL00-0003-00(534), IM000-0075-03(212), IM000-0285-
01(351), IM000-0075-03(213), NHIM0-0075-03(230), and IMNH0-0285-01(388);
Cobb, Fulton and DeKalb Counties; P.I. #s 0000247, 0000784, 0001758, 0003041,
0003534, 712806, 713230, 713260, 713600, and 714000; and HP #090723-001:
Revised Combined Property Information Form for Resources 32, 33, and 34

Attached is the revised Combined Property Information Form for Resources 32, 33, and 34,
prepared by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. of Smyrna, Georgia for the subject projects.
These resources were reevaluated based upon comments received from the Georgia SHPO in a
letter dated October 13, 2010. A site plan sketch with photo key and a proposed boundary are
included with the revised Combined Property Information Form.

MLW/

cc: Rodney N. Barry, P.E., FHWA, w/attachment (Attn: Jennifer Giersch)
David Crass, Deputy SHPO, w/attachment
Atlanta Regional Commission, w/attachment
Willard Steele, Seminole Tribe of Florida, w/attachment
Cobb County Historic Preservation Commission, w/attachment
Melissa Forgey, DeKalb History Center, w/attachment

CONCUR: _____ **DATE:** _____
David Crass, Deputy SHPO

cc: Mike Murdoch, GDOT NEPA
Laurie Cotton-Smith, Edwards Pitman Environmental, Inc.

PROPERTY INFORMATION FORM

Property Identification: Resources 32, 33 and 34 are identified as the Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District in the field notes and on the project location map. None of the individual properties within the resource were identified in the 1976 Georgia DNR DeKalb County Survey.

Location: The resource is comprised of three residential subdivisions that were platted in 1945, 1953 and 1954. Two of the subdivisions, Happy Valley and Parsons Village, are contiguous. The southern portion of the Carver Hills Subdivision is sited adjacent to the Happy Valley Subdivision, but has a separate entrance. These three sections of the proposed Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District are located south of the I-285/ Peachtree Industrial Boulevard interchange. Due to the construction of I-285 during the late 1950's and the subsequent reconstruction of the interchange at Peachtree Industrial Boulevard, a large portion of the Carver Hills Subdivision was destroyed, and the northernmost portion of the subdivision was isolated from the remaining portion to the south. As a result, a small section of the proposed Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District is sited north of the I-285/Peachtree Industrial Boulevard interchange (see Figure 2H).

Date(s) of Development: The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District is comprised of the residences and churches that were constructed as part of three separate but contiguous subdivisions that were platted in 1945, 1953 and 1954 (refer to attached plats).

The first subdivision to be platted was the Carver Hills Subdivision. It contained 66 lots, each measuring approximately 0.90 acre in size. The residences in this subdivision were generally constructed in 1950. Based on restrictions governing the development of the Carver Hills Subdivision, lots were specifically designated for the construction of a school and two churches. The school and one of the churches are no longer extant; however, the 1959 Greater Mt. Carmel AME Church is sited along Carver Drive on the south side of I-285 (refer to Figure 2H).

According to The History of Doraville, Georgia by Laura and Ken Barre, the Carver Hills Subdivision was named for George Washington Carver. The subdivision was established by General Motors Corporation and was restricted to African-Americans. Much of the land General Motors purchased on which to construct their Doraville assembly plant was acquired from African-American landowners. To mitigate their displacement, General Motors acquired 150 acres in Doraville for the creation of the Carver Hills Subdivision and other neighborhoods to which these displaced landowners could be relocated. While General Motors did develop this subdivision, no documentation could be found to indicate that the company retained any relationship with the neighborhood once it was constructed. The neighborhood seems to have been developed for the express purpose of mitigating the displacement of an existing community, not for use as company housing.

The Greater Mt. Carmel AME Church is the only extant institutional building located in the Carver Hills Subdivision. According to The History of Doraville, Georgia by Laura and Ken Barre, the church was originally established in the late 1870's, and is the oldest African-American congregation in Doraville. It was founded by the Reverend George Washington

Gholston, who was also a local landowner and farmer. Church meetings were originally held in Reverend Gholston's home until the congregation grew too large to be accommodated. For several years, the congregation rented space in other local commercial or institutional buildings. In 1888, the congregation purchased land on New Peachtree Road on which to build their own building. The congregation also established a cemetery and the first school for African-American children in the community of Doraville.

The original church building was completed in 1912, and burned c. 1940. After relocating a few times in temporary quarters, the congregation constructed the existing building in 1959. The current pastor, Reverend Hardaway, has only been at the church a few months; however, he indicated that the rear portion of the building, which contains church offices and classrooms, is a later addition. An aerial photograph dated 1966 that was produced by the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, shows the presence of the rear addition. Other non-historic alterations that were observed during the survey include the application of vinyl siding and other synthetic material on the steeple and the replacement of the front doors.

The Parsons Village Subdivision was platted in 1953. It was named Parsons Village, as it was developed on land owned by the Parsons family. Parsons Village consisted of 19 lots located along Parsons Drive that varied in size from approximately 0.30 acre to 0.50 acre. All of the residences in this subdivision were constructed in 1953.

The Happy Valley Subdivision was platted in 1954. The lots in this subdivision were sited directly north of the northernmost lots in Parsons Village, and continued along Parsons Drive to the north. Lots in this subdivision also were platted along Deacon Lane, which split off of Parsons Drive to the northwest. The Happy Valley Subdivision contained 37 lots that were generally 0.25 acre in size. All of the residences in this subdivision were constructed in 1955.

In addition to the 1959 Greater Mt. Carmel AME Church, the proposed district includes one other historic church: the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church. Constructed in 1957, the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church is sited on Deacon Lane directly north of the northernmost lots in the Happy Valley Subdivision. Although this church was not constructed as part of any of the three subdivisions that comprise the proposed historic district, it has been included in the boundary of the proposed district because of its age and proximity to the residential area. The church also has always served the African-American community.

Although the Carver Hills Subdivision was explicitly developed as an exclusively African-American community, no documentation could be found to support the contention that the original residents of the Happy Valley and the Parsons Village Subdivisions also were African-American. No covenants or restrictions regarding race were included on the plats of these two subdivisions, whereas the plat for the Carver Hills Subdivision stated "No lot shall be leased or occupied by any person not a member of the African race". City directories from the 1950's also discontinued the practice of including the race of Atlanta's residents along with other identifying information. However, during the survey of Happy Valley and Parsons Village Subdivisions, it was noted that the majority of the current residents are African-American. Based on this observation and the fact that the extant churches in the neighborhoods serve the African-American community, as well as the physical proximity of the three subdivisions, it is likely that all three subdivisions were historically African-

American neighborhoods. Interestingly, however, a more diverse ethnic population was observed during the survey of the extant portion of the Carver Hills Subdivision located north of I-285.

The three subdivisions have been combined into one proposed district because they historically bordered and connected with each other. All three subdivisions were developed within five years of each other, and they each contain similarly sized and designed houses. All of the lots in the three subdivisions were subject to restrictions which governed the size and setback of the residences. Only one single family residence per lot was allowed, and in the Happy Valley Subdivision, each residence was required to contain a minimum of 852 square feet. Homes in the Carver Hills Subdivision were restricted to a minimum of 900 square feet. The owner of the Happy Valley Subdivision also guaranteed connections to the DeKalb County water system, asphalt pavement on the streets and granite curbing.

While most of the original residences constructed as part of the Parsons Village and Happy Valley Subdivisions are extant, only approximately 25 of the residences that were constructed as part of the Carver Hills Subdivision remain, with 18 of them located on the north side of I-285. Although these 18 residences are equally dispersed along N. Carver Drive and Carver Circle, many are also separated from each other by vacant lots. The seven other extant original residences are located on the south side of I-285 on Carver Drive, and have no direct access to the properties on the north side of the interstate.

The majority of the extant residences in all of the subdivisions have undergone alterations. Among the alterations commonly noted include the application of vinyl siding, the replacement of original windows and doors, the enclosure of former porches and the construction of side and rear additions. Some of the residences are examples of the American Small House; however, many do not conform to any recognizable type or style of architecture.

Whereas the Happy Valley and Parson Village Subdivisions also retain much of their original landscape and streetscape designs and features, the construction of I-285 through the center of the Carver Hills Subdivision obliterated the original circular design and intersection of the streets in that neighborhood. As noted above, the Carver Hills Subdivision was bisected by the construction of I-285 in the late 1950's. As a result, more than half of the original residences were demolished, and the remaining portions of the neighborhood have no direct access between the two sides. Subsequent reconstruction of the interchange at Peachtree Industrial Boulevard further isolated what remained of the neighborhood as it was no longer possible to directly access the residences on the north side of I-285 from Peachtree Industrial Boulevard.

Description: The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District includes the residences and churches that were constructed as part of the Carver Hills, Happy Valley and Parsons Village Subdivisions. Also included in the proposed district is the 1957 Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, which was not constructed as part of any of the subdivisions, but is sited directly north of the Happy Valley Subdivision. The three subdivisions have been combined into one proposed district because they historically bordered and connected with each other. All three subdivisions were developed within five years of each other, and they each contain similarly sized and designed houses (see attached Photographs #1 - #16).

According to DeKalb County tax assessor's records, the Carver Hills Subdivision was platted in 1945. The original plan of the subdivision contained 66 contiguous lots, each measuring approximately 0.90 acre in size. The main roadway in the subdivision was Carver Drive, which was generally a linear roadway that curved slightly with the natural topography of the area. The other roadway, Carver Circle, had a circular design that intersected Carver Drive in two locations, adding to the flow and connectivity of the neighborhood. As previously noted, the original design of the subdivision has been obliterated by the construction of I-285, Peachtree Industrial Boulevard and the interchange.

The residences in this subdivision were generally built in 1950, and are of frame construction. Although only 25 of the original residences remain, most of these properties appear to have been constructed as American Small House types. A couple of Bungalow house types were also noted during the survey (refer to attached Photographs #1 - #4). Most of the extant residences have undergone alterations. They currently feature a variety of siding materials including asbestos shingle, clapboard, cedar and vinyl. Fenestration varies as well, and includes six-over-six, horizontal two-over-two, or replacement one-over-one double-hung sash type windows. Other common features include screened porches, enclosed porches, and both side and rear additions.

According to DeKalb County tax assessor's records, the Parsons Village Subdivision and the Happy Valley Subdivision were platted in 1953 and 1954, respectively. The residences in the Parsons Village Subdivision were constructed in 1953, whereas, the residences in the Happy Valley Subdivision were constructed in 1955. The residences in both of these subdivisions are very similar in size, design and materials. Some of the residences in these subdivisions appear to have been constructed as American Small House types; although there are also many that do not conform to any recognizable type or style of architecture. While several of the American Small Houses appear to retain their original designs and materials, the vast majority of the residences in both subdivisions have undergone alterations. All of the residences are frame structures. They feature a variety of siding materials including asbestos shingle, clapboard and vinyl. Fenestration consists of six-over-six or replacement one-over-one double-hung sash type windows. Some of the properties feature former porches that have been enclosed. Others feature porch additions. Many residences also have both side and rear additions (refer to attached Photographs #8 - #13).

As noted previously, the proposed district also contains two extant churches. The 1959 Greater Mt. Carmel AME Church was originally constructed as part of the Carver Hills Subdivision and is located on the west side of Carver Drive south of I-285. It is a Central Tower type church that features a brick veneer exterior, arched stained-glass windows on both side elevations and over the front entrance, replacement panel and glass double doors at the entrance, a front-gabled portico with fluted columns and a central tower. The tower features a brick-faced base and an octagonal spire with both vinyl and another type of synthetic siding (refer to attached Photograph #7). As noted previously, there is a large addition at the rear that was added during the early-to-mid 1960's. It features a brick veneer exterior and flat-headed eight-over-eight double-hung sash type windows set in wood frames. The interior of the original portion of the church appeared to retain its original design.

The Mt. Calvary Baptist Church is located on the east side of Deacon Lane directly north of the northernmost lots in the Happy Valley Subdivision. Although not constructed as part of the Happy Valley Subdivision, this 1957 church post-dated the residences in the Happy

Valley Subdivision by only two years. The church is a front-gabled, frame and concrete block structure that features a front-gabled vestibule, and replacement windows and doors. Fenestration includes replacement stained glass on the main level and replacement one-over-one double-hung sash type windows on the basement level. The double doors at the front entrance also have been replaced. A former window opening in the vestibule has been enclosed (refer to attached Photograph #16).

Another important character defining feature of post World War II architecture is the suburban landscape. Although the majority of the residences in the Parsons Village and Happy Valley Subdivisions have undergone alterations, the original landscape appears intact. All of the individual residences within the two subdivisions are sited on lots measuring approximately 0.25 to 0.50-acre in size, and possess a uniform setback that incorporates the natural topography of the area. The lots all feature grassed front lawns with foundation plantings, paved driveways, and groupings of trees and other plantings. The back yards tend to be larger, although also more wooded. The layout of the streets also typified the mid-twentieth century suburban experience through the use of the open, tree-lined curvilinear design (refer to attached Photographs #14 - #15).

Although the original lots in the Carver Hills Subdivision were much larger than those in the Parsons Village and Happy Valley Subdivisions, averaging approximately 0.90-acre in size, the uniformity of setback and the use of grassed front lawns with foundation plantings, paved driveways, and groupings of trees and other plantings, also appear to be common features of this post World War II subdivision. However, the original curvilinear design and intersection of the streets noted in the 1945 plat of the Carver Hills Subdivision no longer exists, due to the construction of I-285. Furthermore, because seven of the original residences are currently located on the south side of I-285 on Carver Drive, and have no direct access to the 18 extant residences on the north side of the interstate, there is no longer a natural flow within this neighborhood (refer to attached Photographs #5 - #6).

The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District is sited in the City of Doraville, Georgia, directly north of the Atlanta city limits. The area surrounding the portion of the proposed district south of I-285 is densely developed with primarily late-20th century commercial and light industrial development. The area surrounding the portion of the proposed district on the north side of I-285 consists primarily of a mixture of late-20th century commercial and multi-family residential development.

National Register Recommendation: The resource is considered **Eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Criteria and Level of Significance: The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District was evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR Part 60.4. There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this proposed district. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of background research on the project area and deed research on the contributing properties, in any response to the Department's early consultation correspondence received from consulting parties or in interviews with the current occupants of the contributing properties. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the proposed district under Criterion B. Also, there are no indications that the proposed

district is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. This district does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the proposed district under Criterion D.

The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District was evaluated under Criteria A and C in the areas of community development and urban planning, African-American history, architecture, and landscape architecture. The resource does not appear to possess significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Although some of the individual properties retain their original designs, materials and features, most of the properties have been altered. Among the alterations commonly noted include the application of vinyl siding, the replacement of original windows and doors, the enclosure of former porches and the construction of side and rear additions. Given the extent of the alterations, the district as a whole does not retain integrity and cannot convey significance in the area of architecture.

The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District does appear to possess a local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture. Many of the character defining features of the post World War II suburban landscape are noted in all three of the subdivisions that comprise the proposed district. In addition to grassed front lawns with foundation plantings, paved driveways, and groupings of trees and other plantings, each subdivision possesses a uniformity of lot sizes and setback, and shares an incorporation of the natural topography of the area. Although the original layout and design of the Carver Hills Subdivision was destroyed by the construction of I-285, the open, tree-lined curvilinear design of the streets, which typified the mid-20th century suburban experience, is intact in the Happy Valley and Parsons Village Subdivisions. Therefore, the proposed district as a whole is considered significant for its relationship to the development of the suburban landscape.

The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District also appears to possess a local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of community development and urban planning for its role in the history and development of Doraville, Georgia and suburban DeKalb County. Although there have been many alterations to individual properties in this district, the district as a whole is clearly able to convey a sense of its history and association to the Post World War II suburbanization of DeKalb County.

The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District also appears to be locally significant under Criterion A for its ability to illustrate the diversity of socio-economic classes and race that participated in the suburbanization movement, as well as the impact of this movement on the local African-American community. The small sizes of the residences in all three of the subdivisions clearly demonstrate that these neighborhoods were developed for families of more modest means. The Carver Hills Subdivision was explicitly developed as an exclusively African-American community. Although no documentation could be found to support the contention that the original residents of the Happy Valley and the Parsons Village Subdivisions were African-American, the likelihood that these two other subdivisions were also historically African-American is based on the proximity of the subdivisions to the Carver Hills Subdivision and the presence of churches within these subdivisions that historically served the African-American community. Finally, the Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District is significant as an illustration of the

cumulative effects of Atlanta's mid-20th century suburban growth and development on the local African-American community. Because the Carver Hills Subdivision was created to mitigate the displacement of Doraville's African-American community resulting from the construction of the General Motors Plant, and was bisected and partially destroyed shortly thereafter to accommodate the construction of an interstate highway, the fact that what remains is only a remnant of a once vibrant post World-War II African-American subdivision, is clearly illustrative of the effects the growth of suburban Atlanta had on the area's African-American population during this period.

Integrity: The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District has been determined to possess integrity in the area of location as each of the individual extant buildings are sited in their original locations and have not been moved. The district as a whole also has been determined to possess integrity in the areas of setting, design, feeling and association. Although most of the residences in the Carver Hills Subdivision are no longer extant and the original layout and design of the streets has been disrupted by the construction of I-285, many of the original landscape features that typify mid-20th century suburban yards are intact throughout the district. These include grassed front lawns with foundation plantings, paved driveways, and groupings of trees and other plantings, as well as a uniform setback within each neighborhood that incorporates the natural topography of the area. The Happy Valley and Parsons Village Subdivisions also retain the open, tree-lined curvilinear design of the streets. The district further possesses integrity of feeling and association, as it is clearly able to convey its relationship to the history and development of Doraville, Georgia and the surrounding area, as well as to national trends in residential development during the mid-twentieth century. The Carver Hills, Happy Valley and Parsons Village Subdivisions were among several mid-20th century suburban neighborhoods that helped shape the unprecedented growth of Doraville and north DeKalb County during the 1950s and 1960s. This district is also illustrative of the diversity of races and socio-economic classes that participated in the suburbanization movement. The Carver Hills Subdivision further illustrates the cumulative effects of the suburbanization movement on the local African-American community. However, the Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District has been determined not to possess integrity in the areas or materials and workmanship. While a few of the individual properties in the district retain their original designs, materials and features representative of the American Small House, most have undergone alterations that have compromised their integrity. Among the alterations commonly noted include the replacement of original windows, doors and siding, the enclosure of former porches and the construction of additions.

Proposed Boundary (Justification and Description): The proposed National Register boundary of the Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District is a visual boundary that contains approximately 40.0 acres. Included within the proposed boundary are the extant mid-20th century residential properties, the 1959 Greater Mt. Carmel AME Church, the 1957 Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, and the open, tree-lined curvilinear streets in the Happy Valley and Parsons Village Subdivisions. The proposed boundary contains all National Register qualifying characteristics and features of the district.

The dimensions of the proposed boundary follow the original plans of the Happy Valley Subdivision and the Parson Village Subdivision as platted in 1954 and 1953, respectively. On the south side of I-285, the proposed boundary also includes the remaining portion of Block A of the Carver Hills Subdivision, as platted in 1945, as well as Parcels #18-335-09-

002 and #18-335-09-003 in DeKalb County (formerly Lots 3 and 4 of Block D in the Carver Hills Subdivision). Also located on the south side of I-285 and included in the proposed boundary is the approximately 0.25-acre parcel on which the 1957 Mt. Calvary Baptist Church is sited (Parcel #18-334-01-015 in DeKalb County). In addition, the proposed boundary contains an area on the north side of I-285 that includes the remaining portions of Blocks B, C and D of the Carver Hills Subdivision, as platted in 1954. The Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District is roughly bounded by Peachtree Industrial Boulevard to the south and east, Tilly Mill Road to the north, and N. Peachtree Road to the west (see attached boundary graphic).

UTM Coordinates: 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map
Chamblee Quadrangle, Zone 16
Easting 750776/Northing 3756406 (north)
Easting 750815/Northing 3756220 (east)
Easting 750243/Northing 3755950 (west)
Easting 750545/Northing 3755536 (south)

Prepared: Completed pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(c) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for GDOT Projects NHS-0001-00(758) & MSL-0003-00(534), Fulton, Cobb, & DeKalb Counties by:

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Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)



Photograph 1 – Representative view of residence in Carver Hills Subdivision looking west from Carver Circle (North side of I-285).



Photograph 2 – Representative view of residence in Carver Hills Subdivision looking northwest from Carver Drive (South side of I-285).

Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)



Photograph 3 – Representative view of residence in Carver Hills Subdivision looking southeast from Carver Circle (North side of I-285).



Photograph 4 – Representative view of residence in Carver Hills Subdivision looking west from Carver Drive (South side of I-285).

Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)

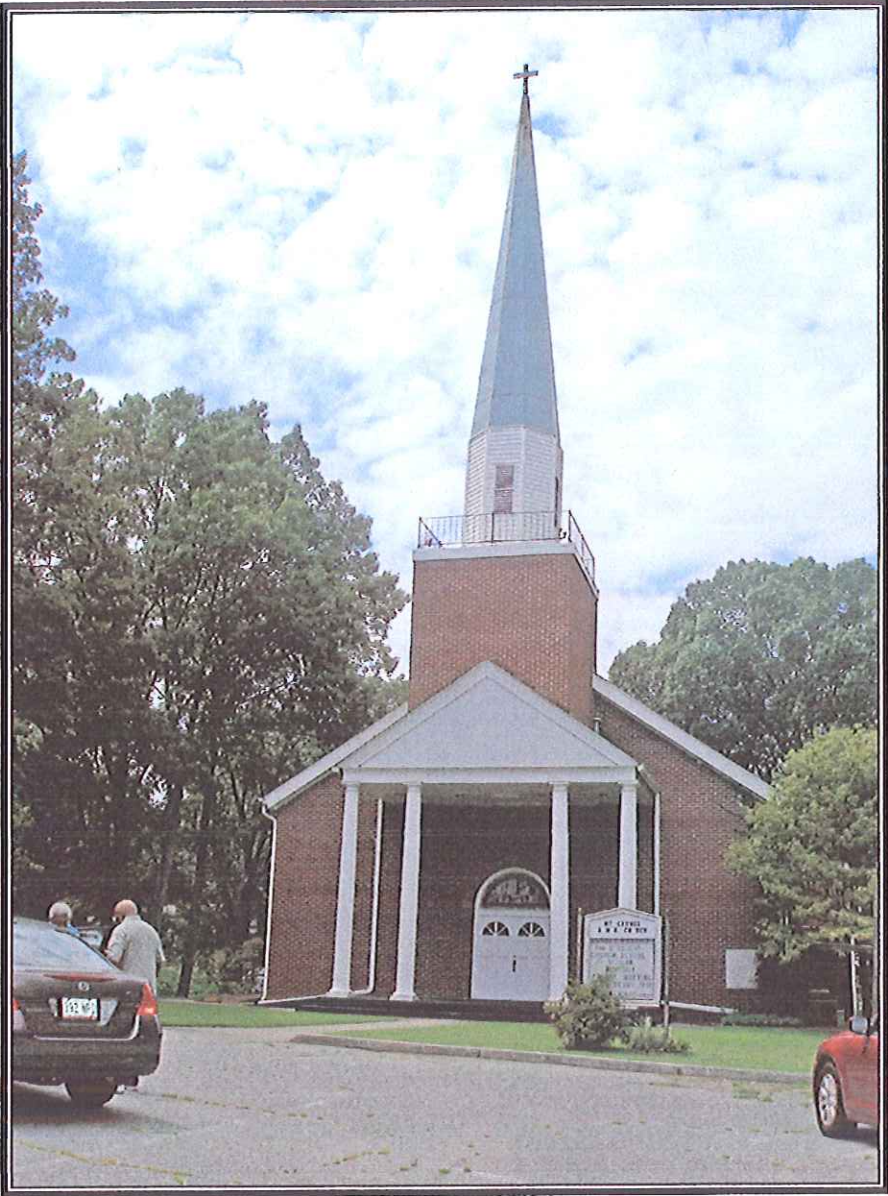


Photograph 5 – Representative streetscape view in Carver Hills Subdivision looking southwest along N. Carver Drive (North side of I-285)



Photograph 6 – Representative streetscape view in Carver Hills Subdivision looking north along Carver Drive (South side of I-285)

Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)



Photograph 7 – Front elevation of the Greater Mt. Carmel AME Church in Carver Hills Subdivision looking west.
(South side of I-285)

Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)



Photograph 8 – Representative view of residence in Parsons Village Subdivision looking northwest from Parsons Drive.



Photograph 9 – Representative view of residence in Parsons Village Subdivision looking northeast from Parsons Drive.

Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)



Photograph 10 – Representative view of residences in Happy Valley Subdivision looking northeast along Parsons Drive.



Photograph 11 – Representative view of residence in Happy Valley Subdivision looking east from Deacon Lane.

Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)



Photograph 12 – Representative view of residence in Happy Valley Subdivision looking south from Deacon Lane.



Photograph 13 – Representative view of residences in Happy Valley Subdivision looking southwest from Deacon Lane.

Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)



Photograph 14 – Representative streetscape view in Happy Valley Subdivision looking north along Parsons Drive.

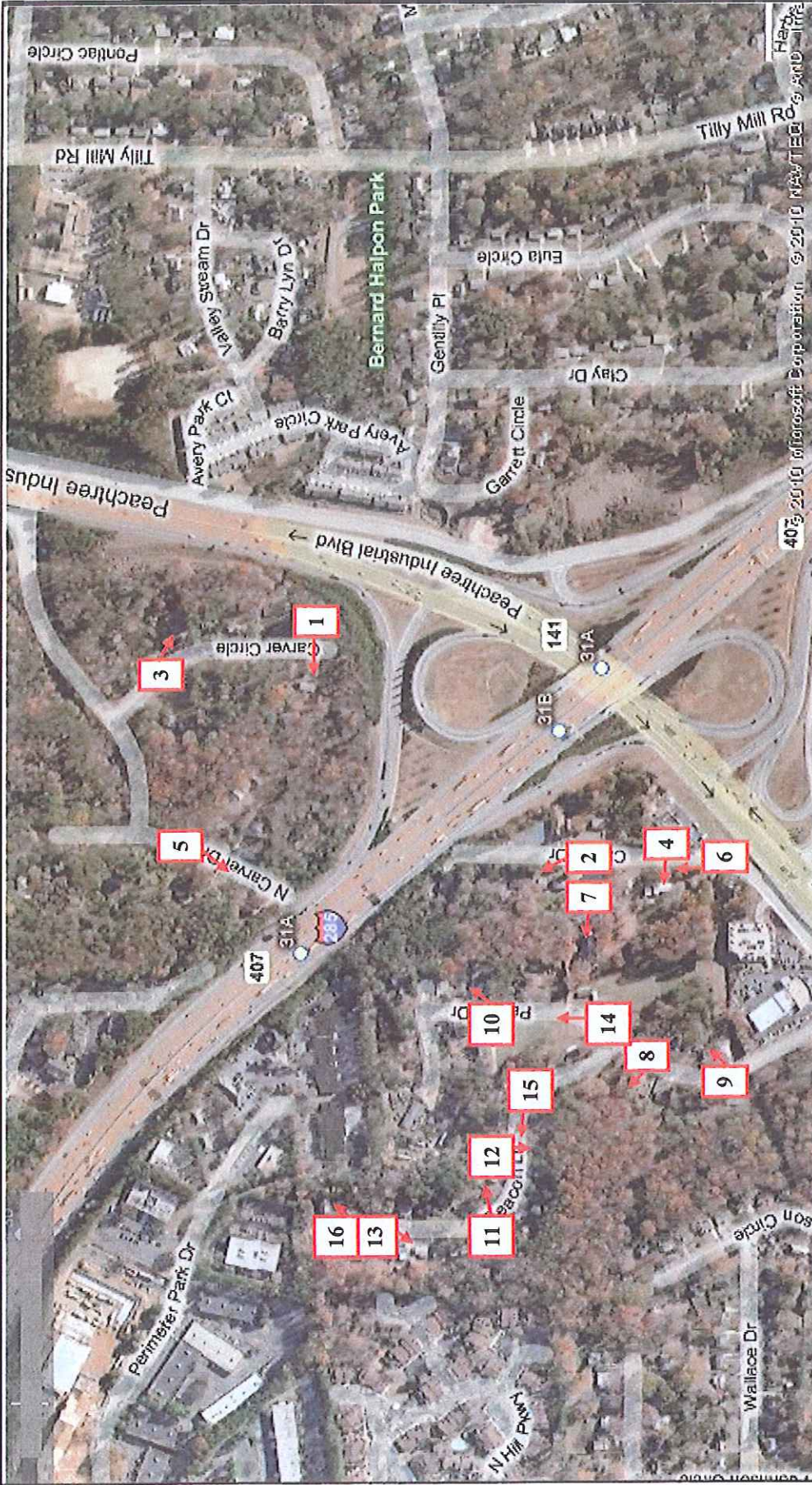


Photograph 15 – Representative streetscape view in Happy Valley Subdivision looking west along Deacon Lane.

Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District (Resources 32-34)



Photograph 16 – Front and south side elevations of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church located directly north of the Happy Valley Subdivision looking northeast from Deacon Lane.

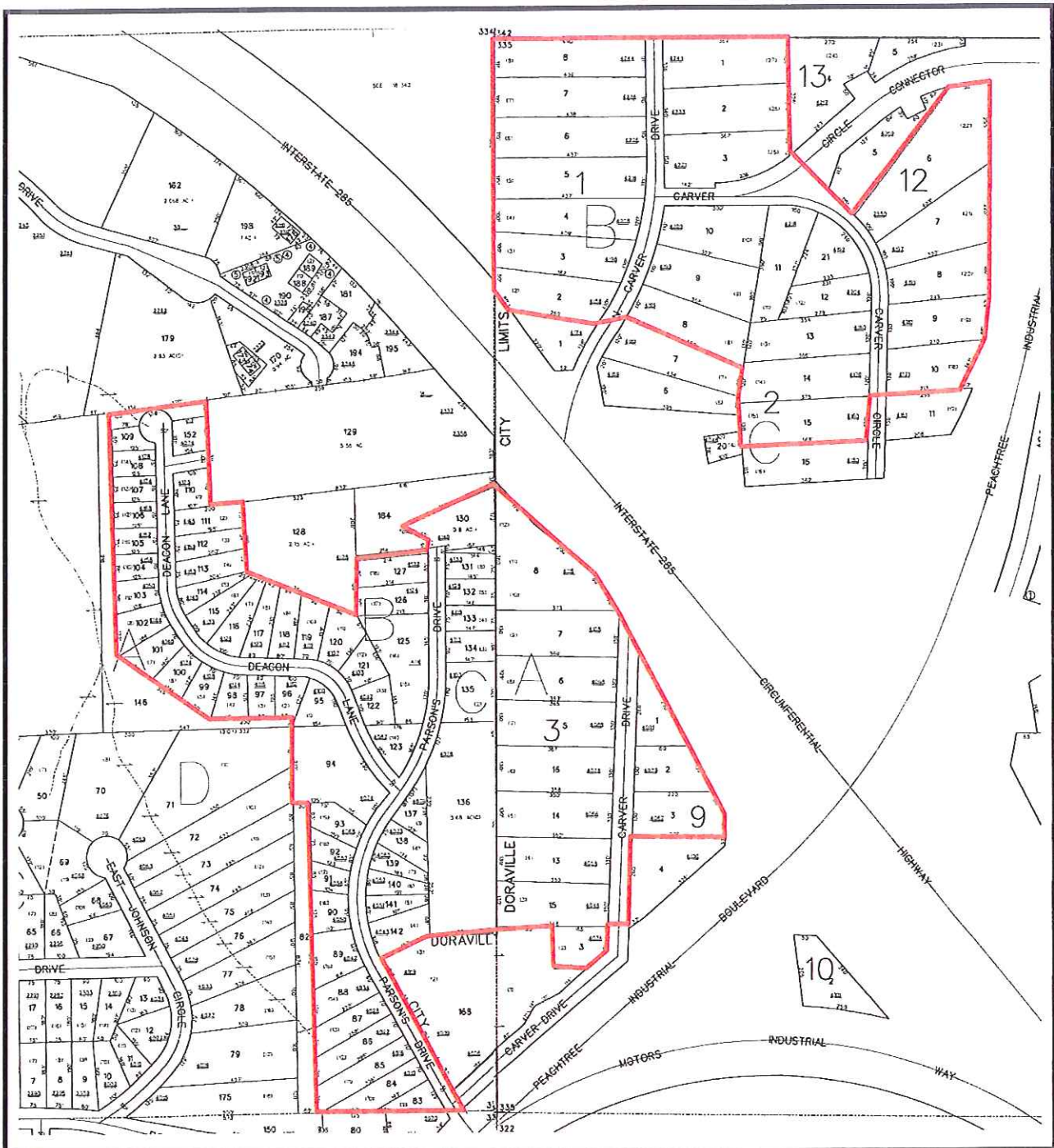


SITE GRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPH KEY
CARVER HILLS/HAPPY VALLEY/PARSONS VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 (RESOURCES 32, 33 & 34)

GDOT Projects NHS-0001-00(758) & MSL-0003-00(534),
 Fulton, Cobb, & DeKalb Counties
 P.I. Nos. 0001758 & 0003534/HP No. 090723-001

Not to Scale





Proposed National Register Boundary
Resources 32, 33, & 34
Carver Hills/Happy Valley/Parsons Village Historic District
Approximately 40.0 Acres

GDOT PROJECTS NHS-0001-00(758) & MSL-0003-00(534),
COBB, FULTON, & DEKALB COUNTIES



Source: DeKalb County Tax Assessor's
Office, Property Appraisal Department



NOT TO SCALE