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# APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY

Source: Adapted with permission from Building Conservation Associates Inc. 2009

## A

**A-frame building:** A building with a cross section resembling the letter 'A' in which steeply angled sides descending from the ridge function as both roof and wall enclosure.

**acoustical tile:** In residential applications, a relatively thin, sound-absorbing finish material in board form, which is applied to ceilings or walls with mastic or mounted in a suspended ceiling framework. The tiles are generally square or rectangular and are composed of mineral fiber, vegetable fiber, cork, or a similar sound-absorbing material or are perforated metal shells filled with such sound-absorbing material.

**asbestos cement:** A dense, rigid, fire- and water-resistant material consisting of asbestos fibers bound with Portland cement or another hydraulic cement, which was formed into relatively thin shingles, flat sheets, and corrugated sheets used for exterior cladding and roofing. Shingles were often embossed with patterns simulating wood or slate. These products were available beginning in the early 1920s. Transite® is a trade name for asbestos cement board and shingles.

**asphalt shingles:** Roofing and wall cladding units made from asphalt-saturated vegetable or mineral fiber felt surfaced with mineral or ceramic granules on the face exposed to the weather. Early units took the form of individual shingles; later units generally took the form of strips notched at the bottom edge to provide a covering resembling the configuration of wood, slate, or tile shingles. Sometimes the material was embossed with patterns simulating wood or slate. Individual asphalt shingles were invented in 1903, and the first multi-tab shingles were invented in 1906.

**awning:** A lightweight, roof-like covering—often made of canvas on a metal framework but also made of thin metal or plastic, with or without

a frame—projecting from a wall, often above a window or door, to provide shade and protection from rain. Some awnings are fixed, and some awnings can be folded upward against a building.

**awning window:** A window with one or more sashes—either top-hinged or pivoted near the tops of their stiles—that open outward at the bottom.

## B

**balcony:** A platform projecting from the wall of a building above the first story, cantilevered or supported from the wall below, and general bordered on its exposed sides by a railing, balustrade, or parapet.

**batten:** In relation to the exterior cladding, a relatively narrow wood strip applied to cover a joint between adjacent boards. Also used in panel and batten siding.

**board and batten siding:** Wood siding consisting of plywood panels with wood battens applied over the vertical joints between them.

**built-up roof:** A roof surface, usually used on flat or nearly flat roofs, that generally consists of multiple layers of bitumen-saturated felt adhered together with coatings of hot bitumen and surfaced with either a cap sheet—a saturated felt surfaced with mineral granules—or gravel installed in a heavy layer of bitumen. The bitumen can be either asphalt or coal tar. Sometimes cold bitumen or another adhesive is used.

**butterfly roof:** An inverted gable roof in which two sloping planes, each pitching downward from the eaves, meet in a valley.

## C

**canopy:** In relation to buildings, a fixed roof-like projection extending from a building, often of cloth on a lightweight frame and often with thin supports on the end opposite the building, that provides shelter from the weather. Canopies frequently shelter a path from a doorway to a street.

**cantilever:** A structural element supported only at one end or the portion of a structural element extending past the last support. In the case of a horizontal beam or slab, the unsupported portion of the element that projects past a supporting column, wall, or beam.

**carport:** A roofed shelter for an automobile open on one or more sides.

**casement window:** A window with one or more side-hinged sashes that open inward or outward.

**clerestory window:** A window in the upper portion of a wall of a tall space.

**concrete:** A building material consisting of sand or other fine aggregate and gravel or other large aggregate bound together by an adhesive paste of cement and water. Formable when installed, concrete sets into a dense, rock-like mass. Concrete may contain additional ingredients that modify its properties. Often, concrete is incorrectly called "cement," which is only one of its ingredients. See also reinforced concrete.

**concrete block:** A masonry unit, either solid or with vertical hollow cores, made of concrete. Concrete block, available widely from the earliest years of the 20th century, can have either a plain smooth surface or a three-dimensional decorative surface. The most common concrete block is nominally 16 inches long x 8 inches high x 8 inches deep.

**corrugated glass:** A sheet of glass molded with a cross section in the form of a sine wave that can support more load and diffuses light more widely than flat glass of the same thickness. A method of making corrugated glass was patented in the United States in 1898.

**courtyard:** A roofless exterior space generally bordered on three or four sides by buildings or walls.

**curtain wall:** A non-load-bearing exterior cladding—designed to support only its own weight and wind and seismic loads—supported by the building structure, often at every floor or at every other floor. Although curtain walls are made of many materials, including masonry, in Modern architecture they were often constructed of metal frames with glass lights and glass or metal panels.

## D

**deck:** In relation to Modern houses, a platform, generally adjacent to a building, intended to provide outdoor living space.

**Dropped ceiling:** See **suspended ceiling**.

## E

**exposed aggregate finish:** A concrete finish in which the large aggregate—either typical washed gravel or more decorative crushed stone—is exposed by removal of the cement and fine aggregate from the surface of the concrete by brushing or pressure washing before the cement has set or by acid washing or light abrasive blasting after the concrete has cured.

**extended end walls:** Freestanding, full height walls that extend beyond the corner of a building into the landscape.

## F

**fixed sash:** A window sash that is not operable.

**flagstone:** A relatively thin stone unit, generally split from hard, stratified sedimentary rock, used as paving. Also called a flag.

**flat roof:** A roof either with no slope, called dead flat, or with only enough slope, generally one-quarter inch per foot, to cause water to run to drains, gutters, or scuppers

**flash range brick** Courses or patterns of multicolored brick veneer

**folding door or wall:** See **accordian door.**

## G

**glass block:** A generally translucent, non-load-bearing glass unit. Most glass block used in Modern houses are hollow, having a cavity with a partial vacuum; some glass block are solid glass. Although glass block were exhibited at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, they were most widely produced starting in the 1930s.

## H

**hopper window:** A window with one or more sashes---either bottom-hinged or horizontally pivoted near the bottom of their stiles—that open inward at the top.

**horizontal sliding window:** A window with side-by-side sashes set in adjacent parallel grooves or tracks in which one or more sashes open by sliding horizontally. Also known as a **sliding sash window**.

## J

**jalousie window:** A window sash or framed opening containing narrow, overlapping, pivoting glass slats that can be opened and closed in unison, often by use of a crank. The overlapping slats shed water when they are open. Jalousie slats sometimes substitute for the glazing in storm doors. A patent for a jalousie was issued in 1947, although as the application was made in 1941, the element may have been available earlier.

## L

**linoleum:** A resilient flooring material generally consisting of oxidized linseed oil, cork dust, wood flour, and whiting, available in sheets or as tile. Linoleum was first available in the United States in 1886.

**louver:** A framed element containing a series of sloping slats, overlapping in the vertical plane, either fixed or pivoted, that allow passage of light and/or air and restrict passage of precipitation.

## P

**pane:** A single piece of glass.

**patio:** A generally paved, unroofed area adjacent to a building, constructed at grade, and designed to provide outdoor living space.

**pergola:** An ornamental structure, generally consisting of parallel rows of columns supporting beams or trelliswork, designed to accommodate climbing plants.

**picture window:** A large window with a fixed sash or with glass glazed directly into the frame often placed to provide an attractive exterior view, usually without muntins or mullions.

**pivot window:** A window with a sash that opens by pivoting either vertically (on pivots near the center of its stiles) or horizontally (on pivots near the centers of its rails).

**plastic laminate:** A thin, rigid surfacing material formed by laminating sheets of resin-impregnated kraft paper together with a decorative top sheet under heat and pressure. Laminates of this kind were first produced in 1907, and the Formica® Company was formed in 1913. Micarta® is another common trade name.

**plate glass:** Clear glass, generally thicker than normal window glass, ground and polished on both sides to achieve optimum clarity and produced in large sheets for glazing curtain walls and window walls. Polished plate glass was available in the 1870s. Modern houses with floor-to-ceiling glass were glazed with polished plate glass, which is no longer manufactured. Damaged and missing plate glass is often replaced with float glass.

**plywood:** A rigid panel generally consisting of three or more sheets of wood veneer glued together with the grain of each sheet perpendicular to that of adjacent sheets. Some plywood has a core of thicker wood, called a lumber core, and the thickness and orientation of plies can vary. Plywood is available in much larger sheets than solid lumber. Softwood plywood was widely available after the first decade of the 20th century.

**pocket door:** A sliding door that is opened by sliding it into a slot in the edge of the wall opening.

**porcelain enamel panel:** A thin panel used for exterior cladding or interior finish consisting of a section of sheet metal, generally steel, surfaced with a vitreous coating, generally colored. These panels were first available in the 1920s.

**porch:** A roofed, generally open-sided, above-ground-level platform attached to a building, usually in front of a doorway.

**precast concrete units:** Masonry units made of concrete, sometimes reinforced, which are generally cast in molds and cured in shop, allowing greater quality control than is possible when pouring concrete on site.

**quarry tile:** A dense, unglazed, flat clay tile, generally 6 inches square or larger on the face and ½ to ¾ inch thick that is used for paving floors, walls, and roofs.

## R

**radiant floor heating:** Heating in which circulating hot water in pipes or tubes or electrical resistance cable is used to warm floors, which radiate the heat to the spaces above. Generally, the heating elements are concealed in the floor.

**rail:** In relation to doors, windows, and paneling, a horizontal wood framing member of a door, sash, or wall panel.

**recessed lighting fixture:** A lighting fixture inserted into a hole in the ceiling so that the lower edge of the fixture is flush with the ceiling plane.

**reinforced concrete:** A composite material made of concrete, which is able to resist compression forces, and steel—usually in the form of rods, bars, or mesh—or another material that is able to resist tension forces. Reinforced concrete is most often employed as a structural material, but it can also be used for cladding and for decoration. It has been used in the United States since the last years of the 19th century.

**reveal:** A continuous groove between adjoining planar surfaces. In Modern architecture, reveals were often used at edges of building elements, such as walls and cabinets, to create the illusion that the elements are planes or solid objects floating in space rather than attached to adjacent building elements. Also, the continuous recess between a door or window frame and the surface of the adjacent wall.

**ribbon window:** A horizontal band of fixed or operable sash separated by mullions. Also, a horizontal band of lights separated by mullions or butt-joint glazed.

**Roman brick:** A long, thin brick nominally 12 inches long by 4 inches deep by 2 inches high. Although actual brick dimensions vary, the brick are commonly 1-½ inches high. Masonry of Roman brick with thin joints emphasizes horizontally

## S

**sash:** A frame in a window that is separate from the window frame, generally constructed of stiles and rails into which glass is installed. Sash can be fixed or operable.

**screen door:** A secondary door, generally thinner and lighter than the primary door in the same doorway, that has one or more large openings covered with small mesh screen to exclude insects but allow air circulation.

**shed roof:** A roof with only one sloping plane.

**sidelight:** A glazed sash adjacent to a door, generally fixed.

**simulated stone masonry:** An exterior cladding material simulating masonry construction attached as veneer over existing masonry or framing. PermaStone® was patented in 1929 by a company of the same name. Other comparable forms of simulated stone cladding followed shortly

thereafter. Simulated stone was available in two forms: siding manufactured off site in molds and applied somewhat like real stone and cement-based materials applied in layers on site. The term "permastone" has come to be used generically to describe all varieties of synthetic materials designed to resemble stone. Other common trade names include Formstone® and Rostone®.

**skylight:** A glazed opening in a roof that provides light to the interior space below. Skylights in Modern structures are often low-rise plastic bubbles. Some skylights open to provide ventilation.

**sliding door:** A door, generally supported and guided by tracks or guides at the top and/or at the bottom, that is opened and closed by sliding it sideways.

**"speed" brick:** Colloquial name given to a brick type that is slightly larger than the standard 8" x 4" x 2 1/4" brick size. Bigger "speed" bricks lessen the amount of mortar and bricks used, which in turn reduces cost and typically shortens the construction process.

**stoop:** An elevated platform, sometimes accessed by a set of steps, at the entrance to a building.

**storm door:** A secondary exterior door—generally lighter and thinner than the primary door, generally glazed, and generally located to the outside of the primary door—that reduces air infiltration and protects the opening from weather.

**storm window:** A secondary sash installed within the window frame outside the primary sash or outside the window to reduce air infiltration and to provide additional protection from the weather.

**structural glass:** Glass panels, generally opaque, used as an exterior cladding material and installed on both vertical and horizontal surfaces in kitchens, bathrooms, and other interior locations where a sanitary surface was required. Carrara Glass® and Vitrolite® were the most common trade names for structural glass. Structural glass was first produced in 1900.

**stucco:** A water-resistant finish material, generally consisting of Portland cement, sand, and water that was often applied to the exterior walls of Modern buildings including houses. Stucco on buildings of earlier periods may not have contained Portland cement.

**suspended ceiling:** A ceiling, typically of plaster, gypsum board, or acoustical tile, suspended below and generally supported by the structural ceiling above. Also is commonly referred to as a **hung ceiling** or **dropped ceiling**.

**terrace:** A paved area, sometimes raised, adjoining a building or a paved roof area used for sitting and light activity.

**terrazzo:** Traditionally, a hard, smooth, polished flooring made of marble or other stone chips embedded

in a cement binder with a ground and polished surface. Terrazzo can also be cast in molds for stair treads, baseboards, and other elements. It was widely used beginning in the early 20th century, at first installed from wall to wall in broad expanses and later installed in smaller panels separated by thin metal strips to control cracking. In the third quarter of the 20th century, a similar but more resilient material bound with epoxy resin rather than with cement became available.

**textured glass:** Glass that has a three-dimensional pattern on one surface. The glass can be clear or have varying degrees of translucency.

**transom light:** A window above a doorway with either fixed or operable sash or a light.

## V

**v-channel vertical wood siding:** Wood siding consisting of vertical boards with chamfered edges installed adjacent to each other, forming V-shaped joints.

**vinyl asbestos tile (VAT):** A resilient floor tile composed of a vinyl resin binder reinforced with asbestos fibers, ground limestone and pigment, which was available from the 1950s to 1980.

**vinyl tile:** A resilient floor tile composed of a vinyl resin binder with fillers, pigment, and stabilizers, which was first widely available in the 1950s.

## W

**waffle slab:** A two-way floor or roof system consisting of a reinforced concrete slab poured with integral joists or ribs in two directions beneath it. The system has a waffle-like pattern when viewed from below.

**window wall:** A nonbearing wall composed primarily of windows.

**wing wall:** A building wall that extends beyond the building itself. Also, a wall extending from another wall for which it serves as a support and which also, in some cases, serves as a retaining wall. If the wall is a freestanding extension of a wall in the same place, it is called an extended wing wall.

**wire glass:** Sheet glass reinforced with embedded wire mesh, generally in a hexagonal, square, or diamond pattern, to prevent shattering. The glass can be clear, frosted, or patterned. Patents for making wire glass were issued beginning in the early 1890s.

# APPENDIX B. GEORGIA'S MID-CENTURY ARCHITECTS, DESIGNERS, AND BUILDERS

This is a preliminary listing of known architects and builders that were responsible for some of Georgia's mid-century architecture that will be updated over time.

## ANDERSON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY (1905-1980)

**Education:** B.S. Georgia Technical Institute, College of Architecture, 1927.
B.F.A. Yale School of Architecture, 1928.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

1928 Joined the firm of Abreu & Robeson in Brunswick, Georgia circa 1940s Abreu & Robeson opened an Atlanta office

1946 Designed an Atlanta Ranch House that was featured in the Better Homes and Gardens Book of Homes

1949 Joined the American Institute of Architects (AIA)

(Source: American Architects Directory, 1956)

## BARNES, MILLER (19?? - 1980)

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

1948 Left Stevens & Wilkinson to form a partnership with James "Bill" Finch and Caraker Paschal

1951-54 Worked with James Finch and builders Thomas Northcutt and Raymond Sanders to design the sixteen original houses in the Golf View Subdivision.

1958 Finch, Barnes & Paschal joined with Cecil Alexander, Jr. and Bernard Rothschild to form the 'FABRAP' modern design firm

**Notes:** With FABRAP, Finch had a hand in designing the Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium (now demolished), the Five Points MARTA station, and the Coca-Cola headquarters building.

(Source: the New Georgia Encyclopedia, www.newgeorgiaencyclopedia.com)

## BERGEN, WILLIAM PETTY (1922 - 1972)

**Education:** B.S. Georgia Institute of Technology, 1943. B. A., Georgia Institute of Technology, College of Architecture, 1947.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

1948 Became a member the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and partnered with his older brother, Cletus William Bergen, as part of the firm of Bergen and Bergen, Architects in Savannah.

**Notes:** Along with his brother, William Bergen primarily worked on commercial and intuitional building commissions in and around the Savannah area. In addition, he also designed many of the Contemporary style Ranch House model homes for the Windsor Forest subdivision in Savannah in 1957.

(Source: *American Architects Directory*, 1962 and House and Home, June 1957)

## BERRY, GERALDINE

Savannah area residential builder. Also was one of the few female contractors in Georgia during this time period.

## BERTOTTO, JUAN CARLOS (19XX-1991)

**Education:** Georgia Technical Institute, College of Architecture, 1959

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

1950-57 Residences in the Fairway Oakes subdivision, Savannah

1960s Benedictine Military School, Savannah

**Notes:** A native of Argentina, Bertotto is well known for his mid-century Modern commercial and institutional buildings in Savannah, including the Fairway Oaks subdivision.

## COUSINS PROPERTIES, INC.

Thomas G. "Tom" Cousins, a former sales representative for the Knox Homes Corporation and his father, I.W. Cousins, founded the Atlanta-based Cousins Properties, Inc., in 1958. Two years later in 1960, the company was listed as the largest homebuilder in Georgia. A notable residential development included the Crescendo Valley subdivision in the African-American Collier Heights neighborhood, which was built in cooperation with William L. Moore in 1961. By 1965, Cousins began to turn his focus solely toward office construction, which would become the hallmark of the firm. Over the next few decades, Cousins helped to transform Atlanta's skyline building the Omni Coliseum and Omni International Hotel, the Bank of America building and One Ninety One Peachtree building.

## CUTTINO, DAVID SMITH, JR. (1905 - 1973)

**Education:** B.S. Architecture Clemson University, 1928. E'cole des Hautes E'tudes Artistique en France, Fontainebleau Certificate, 1928.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1930 | Began practicing in Atlanta with Charles Hopson and later W.W. Simmons |
| 1939 | Established partnership of Cuttino, Howard & Hartley in Atlanta. |
| 1941 | Designed and built the Ranch House at 1790 Lenox Road |
| 1944 | Returned to Atlanta after a two-year stint in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Opened an office in the Peters Building on Peachtree Street |
| 1945 | Designed and built the Ranch House at 1775 Lenox Road |
| 1946 | Became a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) |
| 1947 | Briar Hills Apartments, Atlanta |
| 1948 | Oakland Court Apartments, Atlanta |

**Notes:** Cuttino was a born in Newnan, Georgia and died in Atlanta. Other practices included Cuttino, Howard & Ellis and Cuttino & Associates. Cuttino may be considered Georgia's first true Ranch House architect. In addition to his residential work, he also designed the Coastal Life Insurance Co. Building (Atlanta, 1952), Habersham General Hospital (Demorest, 1952), the Golfers Pavilion at the Druid Hills Golf Course (Atlanta, 1954) and Bremen General Hospital (1954).

(Sources: *American Architects Directory*, 1956 and *The Georgia Catalogue, Historic American Building Survey: A Guide to Architecture of the State*)

## FINCH, JAMES H. "BILL" (1913 – 2003)

**Education:** B.S. Georgia Technical Institute, College of Architecture, 1936. Princton University School of Architecture, 1937-1938.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1938 | Apprenticed under noted Atlanta neo-classical architect Philip Schutze |
| 1945 | After World War II, joined the firm of Burge & Stevens (later known as Stevens & Wilkinson). Became an associate professor of architecture at Georgia Tech |

1947 Joined the American Institute of Architects (AIA)

1948 Left Stevens & Wilkinson to form a partnership with Miller Barnes and Caraker Paschal

1951-54 Worked with Miller Barnes and builders Thomas Northcutt and Raymond Sanders to design the sixteen original houses in the Golf View Subdivision.

1954 Designed the Contemporary Style Ranch House in Columbus, Georgia with landscaping design provided by San Francisco landscape architect Thomas D. Church.

1958 Finch, Barnes & Paschal joined with Cecil Alexander, Jr. and Bernard Rothschild to form the 'FABRAP' modern design firm

1963 Awarded AIA Fellowship

**Notes:** With FABRAP, Finch had a hand in designing the Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium (now demolished), the Five Points MARTA station, and the Coca-Cola headquarters building.

Finch served in the United States Marine Corps during World War II and Korea. At Iwo Jima, Finch's company raised the flag on Mount Suribachi. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his service and attained the rank of Colonel.

(Sources: *American Architects Directory*, 1962 and the *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, www.newgeorgiaencyclopedia.com)

## FORD, CLEMENT J. (1907 - 1992)

**Education:** B.S. Georgia Technical Institute, College of Architecture, 1928.
B.S. Columbia University School of Architecture, 1929.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

circa 1930 Returned to Atlanta and worked for the firm of Burge & Stevens

1935 Established his own practice

1935 Designed his Dutch Colonial personal residence in the Lenox Park neighborhood of Atlanta

circa 1940s Designed a mix of single family homes in a variety of traditional and revival styles, including the "Williamsburg"-revival house in Carrollton, Georgia.

1952 Ford's classic red brick Ranch House design is highlighted in the Better Homes and Gardens book of "Five-Star Plan" houses.

**Notes:** After completing schooling at Columbia, Ford got his start in architecture by designing estate homes in New York's Hudson River Valley. Ford is the earliest known architect directly associated with the design of the red brick Ranch House in Georgia.

(Sources: *American Architects Directory*, 1962 and the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, June 2, 1992)

## GREEN, ROBERT MILLER (1935 – 2003)

**Education:** Georgia Technical Institute, College of Architecture, 1955-1958. Fellowship with Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin West, 1958-1959.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1962 | "Arrowhead House," Sagamore Hills subdivision, Atlanta |
| 1965 | Organized personal practice |
| 1968 | John Gould residence, Atlanta |
| 1969 | Hank Schlacter, John Gunter, Dwight Howard, and Dr. Herb Stone residences, Atlanta. |
| 1969 | Joined the American Institute of Architects (AIA) |

**Notes:** Green was born in Savannah. After studying at Georgia Tech, he pursued advanced study under the apprenticeship of Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesan West. Following Wright's death in 1959, Green returned to Georgia and where he designed a number of residential and commercial buildings in the style and manner of Wright's design principles.

(Source: *American Architects Directory*, 1970)

## HEERY, GEORGE (1927 - )

**Education:** Georgia Technical Institute, College of Architecture, 1951

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1950 | Designed a Contemporary Style residence in the Golfview subdivision for builder Thomas Northcutt, Atlanta |
| 1951-52 | Designed and built his Modern personal residence adjacent to the Golf View Subdivision |
| 1952 | Established the architectural firm, Heery and Heery with his father C. Wilmer Heery (later became Heery International, Inc.) |
| 1960s | Heery began focusing on large office building and sports facility projects and became know for developing project-management procedures designed to reduce cost and construction times |

(Source: *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, www. newgeorgiaencyclopedia.org)

## KNOX HOMES

Peter S. Knox established the Knox Lumber Company in 1923 in Thomson, Georgia. He expanded his business to include a retail lumberyard and became the Knox-Hatcher Lumber Company in 1928.

Recognizing the potential for growth in the prefabricated homes industry, the Knox Corporation began to successfully produce and sell prefab home kits after World War II. The Knox Brothers Lumber Company moniker changed to the Knox Corporation in 1946 and a factory complex for manufacturing prefab homes was built in Thomson.

Housing components, complete with fixtures, were constructed at the Knox Homes factory and then sent to house sites for construction. In the 1950s, the company also produced "Knox boxes" to ship pre-fab home kits all over the world. With such international demand, Knox Corporation became a major industrial employer in McDuffie County in the 1950s and 1960s. The Knox Corporation sales office was located in Atlanta, and the company's colorful catalog of homes contained the latest modern Knox Homes from which to choose (see page 34). Knox also presented to potential customers a portfolio containing illustrated interior decorating ideas and small samples of furnishings for each room. Throughout the southeast, Knox Homes prefab homes often constitute entire neighborhoods and subdivisions, such as Hickory Hill in Thomson, Richmond Apartments in Augusta, and Summerfields subdivision in North Augusta. The Knox Corporation became a subsidiary of National Homes in 1958.

(Source: Meader 2003)

## MASTEN, ERNEST O.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

1953-60 Partnered with John Summer to form Mastin & Summer.

1953-58 Worked with fellow architect John Summer to design Contemporary Style Ranch Houses for builder Walter Talley's 250-acre Northwoods subdivision in Doraville, Georgia.

## NEWTON, JEAN LEAGUE (1919 – 2000)

**Education:** B.A. Radcliffe College, 1941. Harvard University School of Architecture, 1945

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

1944 She began work as a draftsman and designer in her mother, Ellamae Ellis League's architectural firm League, Warren & Rile. Jean League Newton pushed the firm to adopt a more Modern design aesthetic.

1948 Joined the American Institute of Architects (AIA)

1950 Designed a Contemporary Style Ranch House in Macon, Georgia for her brother, Joseph's family. The residence was photographed and featured in the July 1953 issue

of Progressive Architecture. League-Newton designed subsequent additions and remodels of the house in the 1960s and 1970s.

**Notes:** Jean League Newton was drawn to Modern architecture while studying under Bauhaus architect Walter Gropius at Harvard University. Her mother, Ellamae Ellis League was one of Georgia's first female architects.

(Source: *Progressive Architecture*, July 1953 and the Joseph and Mary Jane League House National Register Nomination Summary)

## NORTHCUTT, THOMAS

Along with partner Raymond Sanders, Northcutt was the builder of the Golf View subdivision in Atlanta, Georgia. The development featured sixteen Contemporary style Ranch Houses designed by architects James "Bill" Finch and Miller Barnes in 1951. Northcutt later commissioned George Heery to build his personal residence in the subdivision.

(Source: *House and Home*, April 1953)

## POWELL HOMES, INC.

Clayton H. Powell got his start as a contract builder in Savannah in 1951. Working with architect Ralph Thomas, Powell turned to building Contemporary style, post-and-beam Ranch Houses with slab foundations in 1954 as a means of reducing costs and speeding up construction schedules. He established Powell Homes, Inc. in 1957.

(Source: *House and Home*, August 1956)

## ROBINSON, JOSEPH W. (1927-2008)

**Education:** Hampton Institute (University), 1949

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1950s | Established a private residential practice and designed over 200 homes for African-American clients between 1950 and 1970. |
| 1953-68 | Taught at Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta. |
| 1954 | Designed his personal residence and office in the Mozley Park neighborhood of Atlanta |
| 1956 | Designed the "round house" at 2851 Baker Ridge Drive in the Collier Heights neighborhood of Atlanta |
| 1970 | Obtained an architect's license and established the firm, J.W. Robinson and Associates |
| 1955 | Became the first African-American architect from Georgia |

inducted into the American Institute of Architects, College of Fellowship (FAIA)

**Notes:** A native of South Carolina, Mr. Robinson was a charter member of the National Organization of Minority Architects (NOMA). After obtaining his professional architect license in 1970, Mr. Robinson's firm went on to design a number of public projects, institutional, and commercial buildings throughout Atlanta and Georgia. He was also a chief proponent in preserving the Martin Luther King, Jr. birth home and Auburn Avenue Historic District, as well as directing historic building rehabilitation efforts for the Odd Fellows Building, Friendship Baptist Church, and Big Bethel A.M.E. Church.

(Source: The *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, www.newgeorgiaencyclopedia.com)

## SANDERS, RAYMOND

Along with partner Thomas Northcutt, Sanders was the builder of the Golf View subdivision in Atlanta, Georgia. The development featured sixteen Contemporary style Ranch Houses designed by architects James "Bill" Finch and Miller Barnes in 1951.

(Source: *House and Home*, April 1953)

## SUMMER, JOHN HENRY "JACK" (1921 – 2009)

**Education:** B.S. Georgia Technical Institute, 1948. B.A. Georgia Technical Institute, College of Architecture, 1949.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1952 | Established his personal practice |
| 1953-58 | Worked with fellow architect Eugene Mastin to design Contemporary Style Ranch Houses for builder Walter Talley's 250-acre Northwoods subdivision in Doraville, Georgia. |
| 1953-60 | Partnered with Eugene O. Mastin to form Mastin & Summer. |
| 1956 | Joined the American Institute of Architects (AIA) |
| 1961 | Established John H. Summer & Associates, which later became Summer/Wise and Associates. |

**Notes:** A native of Newberry, South Carolina, John H. "Jack" Summer was a member of the 82nd Airborne Division and one of the first paratroopers to jump into Normandy on "D-Day" June 6, 1944. Some his non-residential commissions built in Atlanta and the southeast included the Executive Park Motor Hotel (Atlanta, 1967), the Piedmont Medical Building (Atlanta, 1968), and the Honeywell Building (Atlanta, 1969).

(Sources: *American Architects Directory*, 1970 and the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, April 30, 2009)

## TALLEY, WALTER L.

Walter Talley was an independent builder and developer of the Northwoods planned tract community near Doraville, Georgia. Built between 1953 and 1958, Northwoods included Contemporary style residential architecture, as well as a school, church, and commercial shopping center. It is the only California-style tract planned community known in Georgia.

## THOMAS, RALPH (1912 - ??)

**Education:** B.S. Georgia Tech School of Architecture, 1936.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

1948 Joined the American Institute of Architects (AIA)

**Notes:** Worked as the in-house architect for Savannah Ranch House builder Clayton H. Powell.

(Sources: *House and Home*, August 1956 and the *American Architects Directory*, 1970)

## W.D. FARMER HOME PLANS

After serving in the U.S. Marines, W.D. Farmer began working for Home Builders Plan Service as an apprentice draftsman under the GI Bill. Having studied architecture and drafting at the International Correspondence School, he remained at the Plan Service for thirteen years, and eventually became a chief designer of the company's published plan books division. Farmer left in 1961 to begin W.D. Farmer Residence Designer, Inc., where he also served as the new firm's designer, a position he would hold until the early 1980s. Originally based in downtown Atlanta, the company relocated to Montreal Road in the DeKalb County suburbs during the early 1970s. W.D. Farmer published plans as special editions for Better Homes and Gardens and other magazines and created "feature home articles" for regional newspapers that anchored their real estate sections. Their plan books were sold at newspaper stands and to builders/developers. The firm remains in business today (see www.wdfarmerplans.com).

The first plan book published by W. D. Farmer Residence Designer Inc. contained 32 house plans that included Ranch House designs. The houses typically were 1,400 to 1,500 square feet with three bedrooms and a family room. Farmer House Plans generally were sold to small builders who were developing between five to 20 houses. Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee were the firm's primary markets although plans were sold nationwide and in some foreign countries. Many Farmer homes were constructed in Fulton, DeKalb, Gwinnett, and Cobb counties. The Ranch House was a major component of Farmer's early design portfolio. Many styles were often applied to the Ranch

House type, such as the Colonial Revival style, which featured columns and a porch, or an Oriental style Ranch House with a pagoda roof. One plan offered seven potential "fronts" depending on the desired style. Farmer noted that fewer Ranch Houses were constructed over time due to costs involved in their construction. Savings could be had in foundation materials, roofing, and exterior cladding by building a two-story home rather than a long ranch. Also two-story house types were better suited to smaller lot sizes, which he saw as a growing trend in the late twentieth century

(Source: Personal communication W.D. Farmer February 3, 2010)

## WHATLEY, WARREN, SR. (1916 – 2008)

Warren Whatley learned carpentry and other aspects of the construction trades from his father, using money he made working on construction jobs to pay his way through Fort Valley State College and Morehouse College. He formed Whatley Bros. Construction with his two brothers and the company worked on a number of defense related projects, including the Tuskeegee Army Airfield, during World War II. Whatley Bros. Construction had a very active role in the suburban expansion by African-American residents on the Westside of Atlanta during the post-war period. The company built over 250 houses in the city, including many in the Washington Heights, Mozley Park, and Collier Heights neighborhoods.

(Source: Collier Heights Historic District National Register Nomination)

## WILBURN, LEILA ROSS (1885 - 1967)

**Education:** Agnes Scott Institute, 1904 (Agnes Scott College)

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1904 | Apprenticed with Bernard Padgett and Son, an Atlanta firm that focused on residential design |
| 1909 | Established her own practice |
| 1914 | Published her first plan book Southern Homes and Bungalows |
| circa 1960 | Published Ranch House plan designs in Ranch and Colonial Homes |

**Notes:** Born in Macon, Georgia, and raised in Atlanta, Leila Ross Wilburn was one of the first women to practice architecture in the state. Wilburn primarily concentrated on developing Craftsman bungalow and Colonial Revival style residential plan books for builders and contracts as well as custom-designed houses for individual clients. Examples of her designs are found throughout Georgia and the Southeast.

(Source: *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, www. newgeorgiaencyclopedia.com)

## WILKINSON, JAMES (1907 – 1980)

**Education:** Georgia Technical Institute, College of Architecture.

**Significant Dates and Principal Works:**

1936 Joined the architectural practice of Burge & Stevens and became the proponent of what was to become the firm's signature Modern design.

1946 Following the death of Flippen David Burge, he became a full partner in firm, which was renamed Stevens & Wilkinson

1942 Joined American Institute of Architects (AIA)

1947 Designed his personal Contemporary Style Ranch House (razed).

1969 Inducted into the American Institute of Architects, College of Fellows (FAIA)

**Notes:** After joining Burge & Stevens, Wilkinson became the leading proponent of what would become the firm's signature Modern design for larger commercial and institutional commissions during the latter half of the twentieth century.

(Sources: *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, www. newgeorgiaencyclopedia. com and the *American Architects Directory*, 1970)

# APPENDIX C. NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Source: National Register Bulletin 1998

## CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

**A.** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

**B.** That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

**C.** That embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

**D.** That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

**a.** A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

**b.** A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

**c.** A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.

**d.** A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

**e.** A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

**f.** A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

**g.** A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.