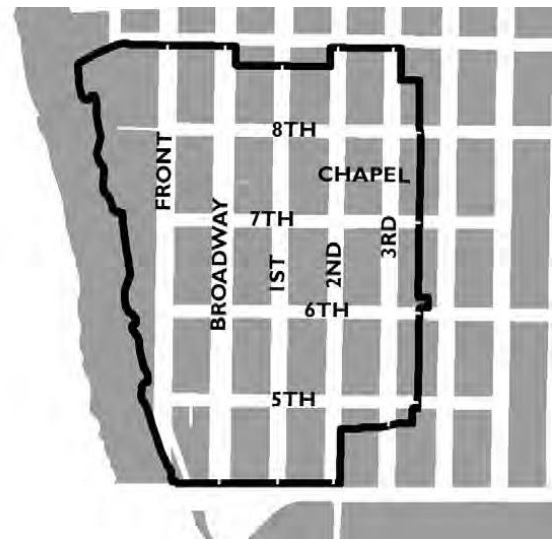


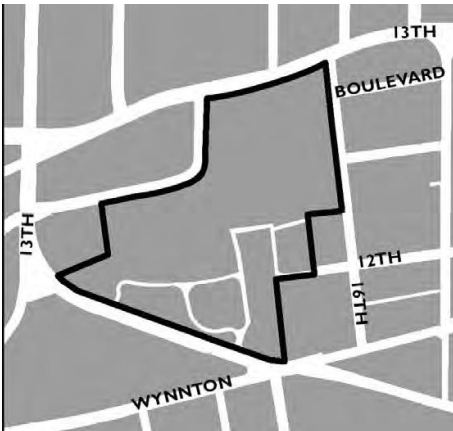
1. Columbus Historic District

The Columbus (Downtown) Historic District is primarily a residential area that also includes schools, churches, stores and industrial buildings. Containing approximately twenty blocks in the southwest section of the original grid plan of Columbus, it is situated on a level floodplain adjacent to the river with topography that lends particularly well to the grid plan imposed upon it. The boundaries are roughly the Chattahoochee River on the west, 9th Street on the north, the middle of the block between 3rd and 4th Streets on the east, and 4th Street on the south. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1969 and designated a local historic district in 1969. With the periods of significance spanning over 150 years, between 1800 and 1949, it is apparent that development tapered off but never completely ceased. Concentrated periods of development activity include the 1840s, 1850s, and again from 1880 to the 1910s. The economic diversity of the area is illustrated through the range in types, styles and varying sizes of the homes. Styles include Greek Revival, Georgian, Late Victorian, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals, as well as Mid 19th Century Revivals. The smaller, more indigenous examples such as the vernacular “shotgun” tend to be located in the eastern section of the district. The largest homes in the district are found along Broadway, the “main street” of Columbus.



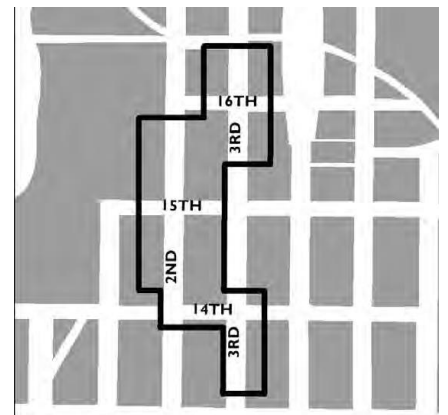
2. Dinglewood Historic District

The Dinglewood Historic District is comprised of 27 acres with primary dates of development from 1859 to 1951. It is located east of downtown Columbus and is bounded by 13th and 16th Avenues, 13th Street, and Wynnton Road. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and locally designated in 2001. The district is a good example of a small, early 20th century, residential neighborhood with curvilinear drives, landscaped lawns, and a central neighborhood park. The Dinglewood Historic District contains a number of two-story English Vernacular Revival and Colonial Revival style homes. Of note is the Italianate-style Dinglewood antebellum home, which was built in 1859. The 30-acre estate that it occupied remained intact until it was subdivided into single-family residential lots between 1917 and 1946. The remaining 19 acres of the Dinglewood estate was purchased by the City of Columbus in 1946 for a park.



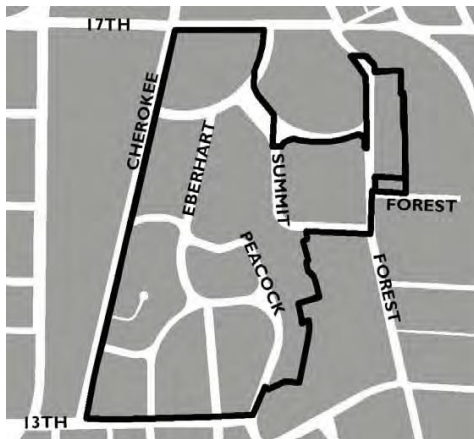
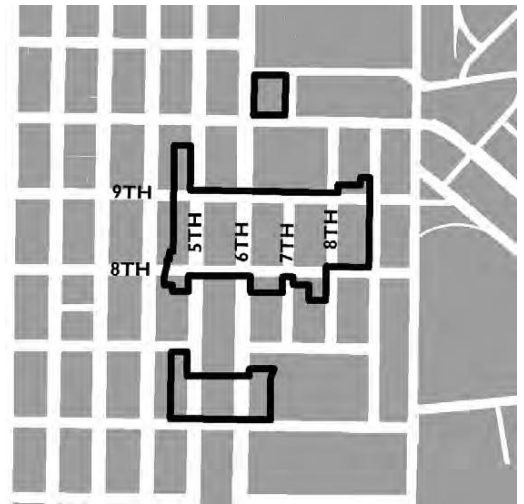
3. High Uptown Historic District

The High Uptown Historic District is comprised of 20 acres with primary dates of development from 1845 to 1940. It includes properties on 2nd and 3rd Avenues between Railroad Street to the north and 13th Street to the south. The district is within the original planned city boundaries of Columbus. With some individual properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the entire district was listed in the National Register in 2004 after being designated as a local historic district in 1969. Architectural styles represented include Georgian, Greek Revival, Georgian Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Jacobethan Revival and Craftsman. There are large residences with deep setbacks on spacious lots with large mature trees and formal plantings. There are also smaller vernacular homes on smaller lots with informally landscaped yards in this district.



4. Liberty Heritage Historic District

Originally settled in the 1830s and 1840s by freedmen, the Liberty Heritage Historic District contains indigenous architectural styles that have survived within the context of the community that created them. It is possible to document the architectural contributions of local African American builders and craftsmen in this district, which is bound by 3rd and 6th Avenues south of 8th Street and between 5th and 6th Avenues south of Eleventh Street. Following the Civil War many freed slaves located to the district, making up the majority of the population during the 1870s. The area remained approximately 95 percent black into World War II. Various businesses, new construction and the arts thrived in this from the turn of the 20th century to the beginning of World War II. The Liberty Theatre, c. 1924, was a venue for movies, social gatherings and a stop for African American musicians, singers, performers and lecturers. Other significant sites in the district include the home of Gertrude “Ma” Rainey” Pridgett, a nationally known gospel and blues performer in the 1920s who was called “The Mother of the Blues” and church buildings such as First African Baptist. These three specific buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The district was designated as a local historic district in 1969.

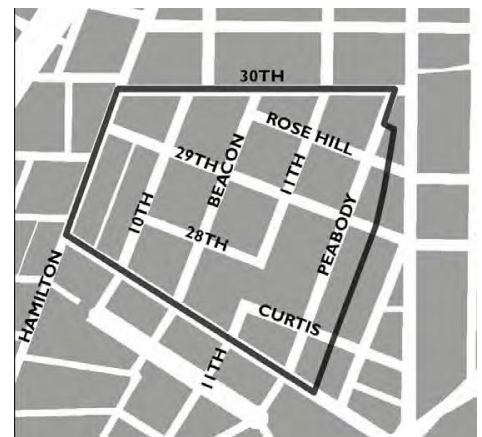


5. Peacock Woods-Dimon Circle Historic District

Designated as a local historic district in 2001 and listed in the National Register in 2003, Peacock Woods-Dimon Circle Historic District is comprised of 69 acres that is bounded by Cherokee and Forest Avenues and 13th and 17th Streets. The district is a residential area composed primarily of four subdivisions that were platted from 1922 to 1928, and it is characterized by curvilinear streets, informal landscaping and uniform setbacks in a park-like setting. The district includes an array of early- to mid- 20th century house types and styles built from 1922 to 1954, with a majority of the houses constructed before 1939. Common house types include English cottage, English house, Georgian cottage, Georgia house, bungalow and ranch. Architectural styles represented in the district include Colonial Revival, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival. A few historic apartment buildings are located in the southwest corner of the district.

6. Waverly Terrace Historic District

Waverly Terrace is located on 45 acres on what was considered the “outskirts” of Columbus in the early 1900’s. It is bounded by Hamilton Road on the west and 30th Street on the north, the rear property lines of lots on the east side of Peabody Avenue on the east, and 27th Street on the south. As a result of land use controls, the district is predominantly residential, with one historic church and two schools, but no commercial structures. The dominant style of architecture is Craftsman, but the district also includes Mission and Spanish Revival styles. Prominent industrialist and landowner G. Gunby Jordan formed the Jordan Company in 1904 and submitted a plat for the first planned subdivision in Columbus on October 16, 1906. Formerly known as “Waverly Farm,” “Waverly Terrace” developed over the following 25 years as a typical American streetcar suburb, providing homes to many middle-class Columbus citizens. Typical of Georgia’s early 20th century residential neighborhoods, it is laid out in a grid with a park and utilities installed at the time of development, with provisions for design and land use controls included. One of the first industrial schools was included in the initial planning of the neighborhood on land donated by Jordan, who had an interest in vocational education. The Waverly Terrace Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1983 and locally designated in 1983.



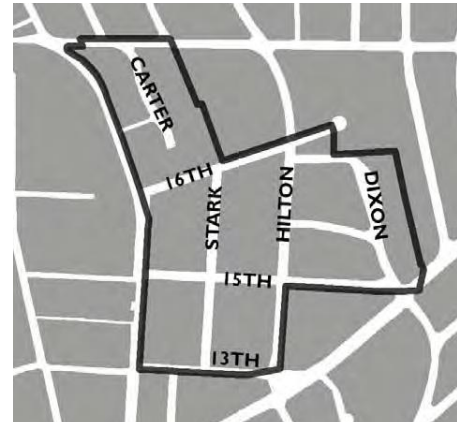


7. Weracoba-St. Elmo Historic District

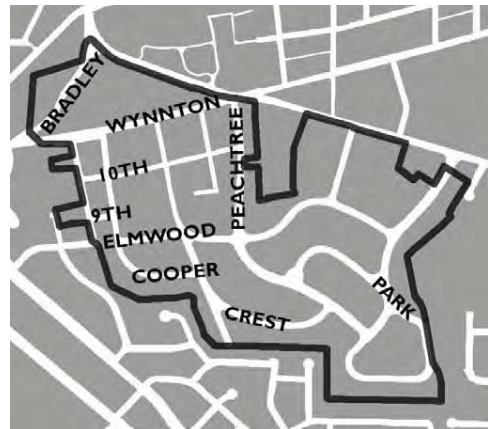
The Weracoba-St. Elmo district features the largest and most intact concentration of 1920's and 1930's middle-class housing in Columbus, including Craftsman bungalows, English Vernacular Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival homes, and American Small House (some with English Vernacular Revival stylistic details) built after 1941 and into the 1950s. Developed by a loose consortium of independent developers into eight subdivisions on the west side of historic Weracoba Park, the general boundaries of the historic district are Cherokee Avenue on the east, the northern boundary of the St. Elmo neighborhood on the north, 16th and 17th Avenues (as well as both sides of 16th Street) on the west, and the southern edge of the park (Weracoba Parkway) on the south. Most of the streets within the subdivisions are arranged in a grid pattern, which generally aligns with the streets in the original city. However, the mature canopy of trees throughout the district gives an impression of linear, tree-lined boulevards rather than a strict grid design. The district also includes St. Elmo School, a 1930 Collegiate Gothic style building that served as an elementary school until 1989, and the 1939 St. Elmo Shopping Center that is described as the first true shopping center in Columbus. Wildwood Park, now called Weracoba Park, is not only a historic landscape feature within the district, but it is also a hub of recreational activity.

8. Wildwood Circle-Hillcrest Historic District

The Wildwood Circle-Hillcrest Historic District is comprised of 63 acres roughly centered on the intersection of 15th Street and Hilton Avenue, and is an example of an early 20th century streetcar suburb. Although the dates of development span a 150 year period from 1825 – 1974, the primary development occurred from 1918 – 1925. The neighborhood was platted in 1911 by John Flournoy, who actively sold and rented properties in the district through the early 1950's. Dominant architectural styles include Colonial Revival, English Vernacular Revival and Craftsman. The district was designated by Columbus as a local historic district in 2001 and a year later was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



9. Wynn's Hill-Overlook Historic District

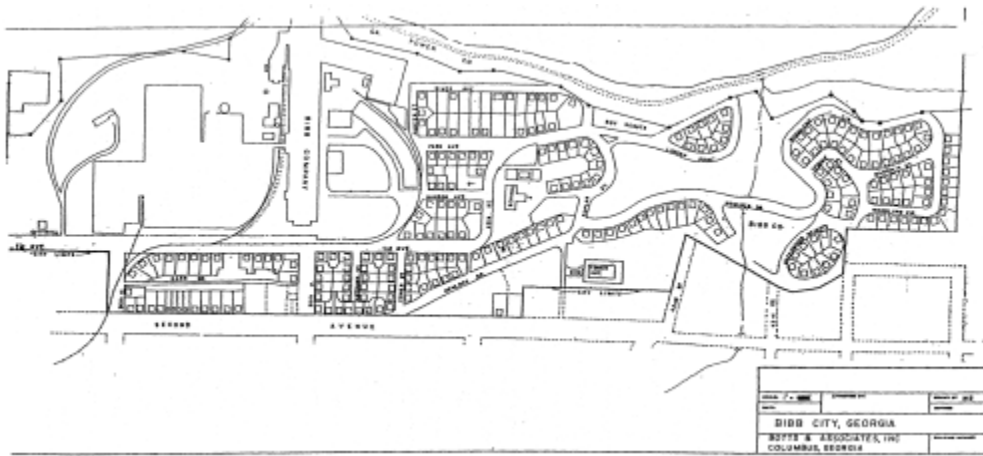
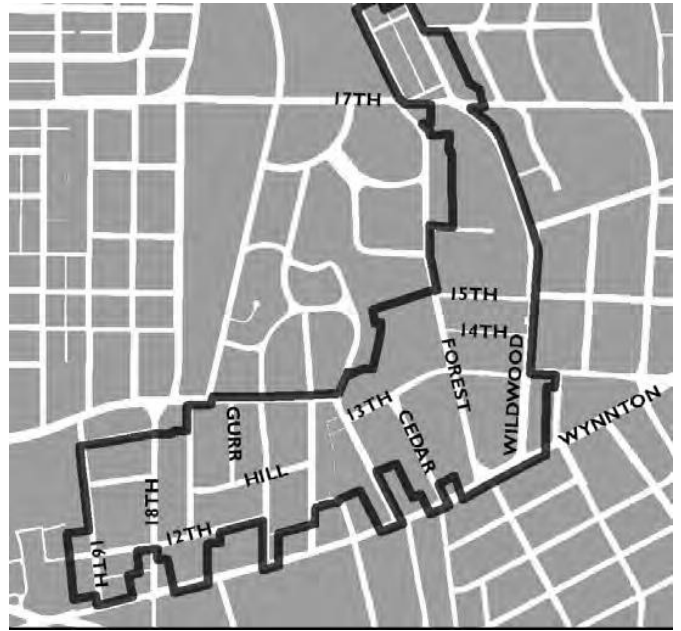


The Wynn's Hill-Overlook Historic District is located east of downtown Columbus and includes approximately 24 acres roughly bounded by Bradley Road, Buena Vista Road, Overlook Avenue, Crest Drive and Oakview Avenue. The district is an example of an early- to mid- 20th century residential neighborhood that was developed from earlier mid-19th century estates. Homes were built primarily between 1920 and 1950. Common house types include Georgian house, Georgian cottage, bungalow and ranch. Many of the resources in the district represent popular styles of the period in Georgia, including Colonial Revival, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and modern ranch houses. As a planned residential neighborhood, Wynn's Hill-Overlook Historic District has curvilinear streets, sidewalks, and uniform setbacks in a park-like setting that includes gardens in the northern end of the district that were designed by the Olmsted Brothers firm. The district also includes the Columbus Museum. Wynn's Hill-Overlook District was locally designated in 2001 and listed in the National Register in 2005.

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10. Wynnton Village Historic District

The Wynnton Village Historic District is bounded by the Dinglewood, Peacock Woods-Dimon Circle, and Wildwood Circle-Hillcrest Historic Districts on the north side of Wynnton Road. Located on approximately 135 acres, the district is an early- to mid- 20th century streetcar suburb composed of a series of subdivisions of antebellum estates along the streetcar line. Antebellum resources within the district include The Cedars, a c.1836 Greek Revival-style home, the c. 1850 Greek Revival-style John W. Woolfolk House, and the 1843 Wynnton Academy (now the Wynnton School Library), all of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houses in the district were primarily built between 1920 and 1950, and common types include Georgian house, Georgian cottage, English cottage, English house, gabled ell cottage, bungalow and ranch. Architectural styles represented in the district include Colonial Revival, Craftsman and English Vernacular Revival. In addition to single-family homes, the district includes a number of historic apartment buildings, most of which are two-story brick buildings with Colonial Revival details, in addition to two historic gas stations along Wynnton Road. Community landmark buildings include the former Wynnton Academy and the 1957 Temple Israel. As an early 20th-century residential neighborhood, the district's character defining features include mature trees, informal landscaping and uniform setbacks. The Wynnton Village Historic District was locally designated in 2001 and was listed in the National Register in 2005.



11. Bibb City Historic District

Bibb City is a former company town of the Bibb Manufacturing Company roughly bounded by the Chattahoochee River, north of the original city of Columbus, a series of hills climax in a high bluff know as Lover's Leap. The entire city area, consisting of historic Columbus Mill area and the associated mill village owned by the Bibb Manufacturing

Company, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as Bibb City Historic District. Bibb City was incorporated in 1909 as a city surrounding—and managed by—the Bibb Manufacturing Company, which operated a textile mill there. After the mill closed in 1998, the city dissolved its charter on December 7, 2000, lacking funding to continue city operations. Bibb City was annexed by the city of Columbus, of which it is now a neighborhood. This history of Bibb City was fairly typical for villages built by large-scale southern textile mills. Its unique landscape with curvilinear streets lined with Craftsman bungalows overlooking the river made this village distinctive from its peers. Bibb City is significant today because its unique history has allowed the village to endure. The plan, the streetscapes, and most of the built environment have survived. The surviving fabric tells the history of this company and community, while it reflects the general history of southern textiles. The landscape of Bibb City has been shaped by three factors: the natural dramatic, hilly riverside terrain; the curvilinear roads, terraces, sidewalks, and building lots designed by Earle Draper; and the continuing maintenance that was provided by the company and residents of Bibb City, especially prior to 1964. In September 2006, Bibb City was nominated as an historic district for the National Register of Historic Places by Georgia's State Historic Preservation Officer. On Feb. 14, 2010, the national designation was approved for The Bibb City Historic District and it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.