

Facility #	Facility Name	Address	Alternate Address	Status	Use/Other	Notes
4568	Booker T. Washington High Facility	45 White House Dr SW		Active		
2568	Venetian Hills Elementary Facility	1910 Venetian Dr SW		Demo		
3050	Anderson Park Facility	2050 Tiger Flowers Dr NW		Demo		
1055	Carey Elementary Facility	1157 Sixth St NW	2588 Etheridge Ct	Surplus/Demo		
N/A	Pryor Street	200 Doane St SW		Demo		
4569	AD Williams Elementary Facility	1065 Wilkes Cir NW		Demo		
N/A	Brewer Elementary Facility	2352 Bagwell Dr SW		Demo	APS Admin	
	Lakewood Heights Elementary Facility	335 Sawtell Ave SE		Surplus		
	Rosalie Wright Elementary Facility	360 Autumn Ln SW		Surplus		
	Towns Elementary Facility	760 Bolton Rd NW				Potential Use
	Capitol View Elementary Facility	1442 Metropolitan Pkwy SW				
	Gilbert Elementary Facility	407 Ashwood Ave SW		Surplus		
	Sylvan Hills Elementary Facility	1757 Melrose Dr SW		Leased		
	Guice Elementary Facility	1485 Woodland Ave SE		Leased		
	Hubert Elementary Facility	982 Memorial Dr	0 Stovall Street SE			
	Marshall Middle Facility	1820 Mary Dell Dr SE				
	Chattahoochee Elementary Facility	2751 Peyton Rd NW		Leased		
	North Fulton High Facility	2890 N Fulton Dr NE		Leased		
	Little White House Facility/Bloodworth Kindergarten/Peachtree Heights Clubhouse	2548 Peachtree Battle Ave NW		Surplus		
	Minnie Howell Elementary Facility	399 Macedonia Rd SE		Leased		
	Harper Elementary Facility	180 Southside Industrial Pkwy SE		Surplus		
	West Atlanta Elementary Facility	1335 Kimberly Road SW		Vacant		
	Lena Jean Campbell School	21 Thirkeld Ave SW		Vacant		
	Carver High School	55 McDonough Blvd SE		Active		
	Morningside Elementary	1053 E Rock Springs Rd NE, Atlanta, GA 30306		Active		
	Inman Middle School	774 Virginia Ave NE, Atlanta, GA 30306		Active		
	F.L. Stanton Elementary	1625 M.L.K. Jr Dr NW, Atlanta, GA 30314		Active		
	Midtown High	929 Charles Allen Dr NE, Atlanta, GA 30309		Active		
	David T. Howard MS	551 John Wesley Dobbs Ave NE, Atlanta, GA 30312		Active		

	H.J. Russell West End Academy	765 Peoples St SW, Atlanta, GA 30310		Active		
	Whitefoord ES/ Whitefoord Early Learning	35 Whitefoord Ave SE, Atlanta, GA 30317		Leased		
	Mary Lin ES	586 Candler Park Dr NE, Atlanta, GA 30307		Active		
	East Lake ES	145 4th Ave SE		Active		
	Garden Hills Elementary	285 Sheridan Dr NW		Active		
	Humphries ES	3029 Humphries Dr SE		Active		
	Phoenix Academy/ Crim HS	256 Clifton St SE		Active/Special Use		
	Morris Brandon ES	2741 Howell Mill Rd NW		Active		
	E. Rivers ES	8 Peachtree Battle Ave NW		Active		
	KIPP Collegiate at Turner Middle	98 Anderson Ave NW		Leased		
	Sylvan Hills Elementary	1757 Melrose Dr SW		Active		
	Young Middle School	3116 Benjamin E Mays Dr SW		Active		
	Sutton Middle (7th-8th grade facility)	2875 Northside Dr NW		Active		
	Sarah Smith Elementary	370 Old Ivy Rd NE, Atlanta, GA 30342		Active		
	Slater Elementary	1320 Pryor Rd SW		Active		
	Brandon Primary	2845 Margaret Mitchell Dr		Active		
	Price Middle School	1670 Benjamin W Bickers Dr SW		Active		
	Archer High	2250 Perry Blvd NW		Active		
	West Manor Elementary	570 Lynhurst Dr SW		Active		
	Hutchinson Elementary	650 Cleveland Ave SW		Active		
	Slaton ES	688 Grant St SE		Active		
	Bunche Middle	1925 Niskey Lake Rd SW		Active		
	Benteen Elementary	200 Cassanova St SE		Active		
	Oglethorpe ES	601 Beckwith St SW		Active		
	Long Middle	3200 Latona Dr SW		Active		
	Kimberly ES	3090 McMurray Dr SW		Active		
	Gideons ES	897 Welch St SW		Active		
	Tull Waters ES	660 McWilliams Rd SE		Active		
	Tuxedo Park Elementary/ Jackson Primary Center	4191 Northside Dr		Active		
	Beecher Hills ES	2257 Bollingbrook Dr SW		Active		

Barack and Michelle Obama Academy	970 Martin St SE		Active		
Peterson Elementary/ APS Adult Education Center	1757 Mary Dell Dr SE		Special Use		
Scott Elementary	1752 Hollywood Rd NW		Active		
Therrell High	3099 Panther Trl SW		Active		
Sutton 6th Grade Campus	4360 Powers Ferry Rd NW		Active		
Bethune Elementary	220 Northside Dr NW		Active		
Continental Colony Elementary	3181 Hogan Rd SW		Active		
Harper-Archer Elementary	3399 Collier Dr NW		Active		
White ES	1890 Detroit Avenue NW		Active		
Valerie Dial Thomas Facilities Center	1631 La France St NE		Admin		
Jackson Elementary	1325 Mount Paran Pkwy		Active		
Atlanta Virtual Academy/Grove Park ES	20 Evelyn Way NW		Active		
Maynard Jackson High	801 Glenwood Ave SE		Active/Special Use		
Toomer Elementary	65 Rogers St NE		Active		
Kindezi O4W at C.W. Hill ES	386 Pine St NE		Active		
Instructional Service Center @Rusk Elementary	433 Peeples St SW		Active/Special Use		
Douglass High	225 Hamilton E Holmes Dr NW		Active		
Peyton Forest Elementary	301 Peyton Rd SW		Active		
Former Coan Middle	1550 Hosea L. Williams Blvd NE		Active		
Usher-Collier Elementary	631 Harwell Rd NW		Active		
Dunbar Elementary	500 Whitehall Terrace SW		Active		
Hollis Academy	225 James P Brawley Dr NW		Active		
Kindezi West at Adamsville ES	286 Wilson Mill Rd SW		Leased		
Boyd Elementary	1891 Johnson Rd NW		Active		

Building/Facility	Address	Year Built	Square Footage	Age (1-10)	Cultural Significance (1-10)	Architectural Significance (1-10)	Overall (1-10)	% of SF (approx.)	Current Status	Comment
				40.00%	30.00%	30.00%				
Washington High School Facility	45 White House Dr SW	1924	261,269 (int.) 106,017 (ext.)						Active	
WHS Bldg 5010	""	1924	61,115	10	10	10	10	23%		
WHS Bldg 5020	""	1938	38,982	9.5	10	10	9.8	15%		
WHS Bldg 5030	""	1948	24,368	9	9	10	9.3	9%		
WHS Bldg 5040	""	1952	26,616	8	6	6	6.8	10%		
WHS Bldg 5050	""	1954	15,523	8	3	4	5.3	6%		
WHS Bldg 5041	""	1965	3,236	7	1	5	4.6	1%		
WHS Bldg 5060	""	1965	18,412	7	7.5	7	7.15	7%		
WHS Bldg 5070	""	1968	33,866	7	5	2	4.9	13%		
WHS Bldg 5061	""	2005	6,085	1	1	5	2.2	2%		
WHS Bldg 5080	""	2005	32,666	1	1	5	2.2	13%		
Total/Weighted Average		1954.12	260,869	7.53	6.81	7.18	7.21			
Venetian Hills Facility	1910 Venetian Dr SW	1954	60,924						Vacant	
VH Bldg 2010	""	1954	30,231	8	8	7	7.7	50%		
VH Bldg 2011	""	1993	1,015	2	1	7	3.2	2%		
VH Bldg 2020	""	1968	18,126	7	8	7	7.3	30%		
VH Bldg 2030	""	1998	11,482	2	1	6	2.9	19%		
Total/Weighted Average		1967.12	60,854	6.47	6.56	6.81	6.60			
AD Williams ES Facility	1065 Wilkes Cir NW	1967	89,168						Vacant	
Williams 2010	""	1967	72,033	7	5.5	3.5	5.5	81%		
Williams 2020	""	1993	8,130	2	1	2.5	1.85	9%		
Williams 2030	""	1993	9,005	2	1	2.5	1.85	10%		
Total/Weighted Average		1972.00	89,168	6.04	4.64	3.31	4.80	100%		
Anderson Park ES Facility	2050 Tiger Flowers Dr NW	1956	39,993						Vacant	
AP 2010	""	1956	28,844	8	6	6	6.8			
AP 2011	""	1958	11,149	8	6	6	6.8			
Total/Weighted Average		1956.56	39,993	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.80			
Carey ES Facility	1157 Sixth Street NW	1948-1969?	29,620						Vacant	
CE 2010	""	1948?	1	9	2	4	5.4			
CE 2011	""	?	1	8.5	2	4	5.2			
CE 2012	""	1969?	1	8	2	4	5			
Total/Weighted Average		0.00	3	8.50	2.00	4.00	5.20			

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Pryor Street ES	200 Doane St SW	1968	40,867						Vacant	
PS 2010 ?	""	1968	40,867	8	7	4	6.5			
Total/Weighted Average		1968.00	40,867	8.00	7.00	4.00	6.50			
Brewer ES	2352 Bagwell Dr SW	1958	27,767						Special Use	
BE 2010	""	1958	27,767	8.5	1.5	6.5	5.8			
Total/Weighted Average		1958.0	27,767	8.50	1.50	6.50	5.80			
Lakewood Heights ES	335 Sawtell Ave SE	1932	44,607						Vacant	
LH 2010 ?	""	?	44,607	10	10	9	9.7			
Total/Weighted Average		0.00	44,607	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.70			
Bloodworth Kindergarten	2548 Peachtree Battle Ave NW	1912/1915	1						Vacant	
BK 2010	?	?	1	10	6	9	8.5			
Total/Weighted Average		0.00	1	10.00	6.00	9.00	8.50			

	Address	Year Built	Square Footage	Cultural Notes	Architectural Notes	Current Status	Misc. Notes	Further Reading	Potential Usage	Comment
Washington High School Facility	45 White House Dr SW	1924	261,289 (int) 106,017 (ext)	Washington was the first public high school for black students in Atlanta. It is listed on the National Register as an independent structure. Famous students include MLK, Lena Horne (briefly) and Dr. Louis A. Sullivan. It is incredibly important to the entire western side of Atlanta for its significance in representing that area's second heyday, the black resurgence which occurred in the mid to late 1920s, (roughly the same period as the Harlem Renaissance. It was created through the School Bond Program which created the City's High School/colored buildings and many other buildings. Marking the beginning of AFS coming into its own as a major educational system as well as an early example of white and black leaders in the city coming together and negotiating an agreement.	The architecture is highly varied and not always coherent between the 1924 building and the later additions (especially those constructed in the 1930s/40s). The main building is constructed in a medieval-eclectic style, while other buildings on campus are often mid-century modern or related, more modern styles. The 1948/1948 additions are designed by the original architect to expand upon his design, and so work harmoniously with the original structure. The original building and 1938/1948 additions were designed by Eugene C. Wachenfordoff from Atlanta, who is significant as an architect for his School/colored buildings and many other buildings. Marking the beginning of AFS coming into its own as a major educational system as well as an early example of white and black leaders in the city coming together and negotiating another possible Wachenfordoff design is Slaton Elementary, also owned by AFS.	Active	The layout of the track, softball, and baseball fields, and the frames of the bleachers adjacent to them, date to 1930. This could be considered as contributing to the property's historic value. The school grounds were purchased in 1922. NR nomination: https://nps.gov/CatAsses/98146816-6504-4513-8668-41543745937		Washington is a very strong candidate for continued use and for preservation in perpetuity if there comes a day where it is no longer needed as a school. Its significance to the community as a cultural touchpoint of their history and its architectural importance are enough reason to strongly consider preservation, and added onto this is the significance of the high school attended by MLK and many other Atlanta leaders and notables.	
WHS Bldg 5010	--	1924	61,115	MLK graduated from BTW in 1944. Therefore this building and the connected 1938 addition on the northern section would have been the only buildings he ever entered on the current campus.	The 1938 and 1948 additions were also designed by Wachenfordoff to fit the main contributing structure (the 1930s and 40s additions being part of the same structure). It also holds a plurality of the school's total square footage.	Active	From the outside, 5010, 5020, and 5030 appear to be the same building, and the structure as a whole takes up 47% of the square footage of the school.			
WHS Bldg 5020	--	1938	38,982	--	The 1938 and 1948 additions were also designed by Wachenfordoff to fit the original plans before they were reduced due to budget restraints. In this sense it is not only architecturally significant but actually contributes to the significance of the 1924 structure.	Active	--			
WHS Bldg 5030	--	1948	24,368	Although MLK had graduated by the time this portion of the school was constructed, it still shaped many generations of Atlanta's black leaders. By 1948, Atlanta had Carver High School, the second black high school in the city, but those two stood alone.	--	Active	--			
WHS Bldg 5040	--	1952	26,616	The gym at BTW is from the era when many schools, even white schools, did not have gyms and were instead using local YMCAs or similar locations, which does mark it as a culturally significant and well-funded school in the area. Considering this was the era of the "equalization school," that may be the historic context for the gym as well. The gym is named in honor of L.C. Baker, a coach that led the Washington teams for football and basketball, where they held impressive records. The BTW football team won 4 state titles under his leadership.	While the gym is a fairly good example of midcentury school construction styles, it does not fit particularly well with the main building adjacent to it. It is also a different style from the building directly adjacent to it, which fits neither building, making it glaringly obvious that these were additions that were not particularly made with the rest of the campus in mind.	Active	--			
WHS Bldg 5050	--	1954	15,623	Based off the floorplans and the way the building was constructed, it seems likely that this addition was simply a stopgap way to quickly get some additional office and classroom space into the overcrowded Washington. In a sense this could be considered a legacy of segregation, as this was partially due to the dearth of black high schools in the city (although also driven by Washington's elite status).	The addition is of a different style from the buildings directly abutting it on either side, while it would be particularly glaringly obvious if it were not for its inconspicuousness it seem much worse than it actually is.	Active	--			
WHS Bldg 5041	--	1965	3,236	Nothing in particular. A weight room and offices might have been important to the coaches at BTW, but they're not to the wider community. It is the first building constructed post-desegregation at BTW, but it does not seem to have any particular connection to that event.	The addition is simply a flat block of brick jutting out from the back of the gym building. The gym already had various constructions jutting out of its original design at the back which makes this addition just seem like it was built at the same time. Neither contributes nor detracts architecturally.	Active	--			
WHS Bldg 5060	--	1965	18,412	As the school's stage and auditorium, this is where some notable speakers, such as Jesse Jackson in 2018 and Barack Obama in 2011, spoke to the students at various times since 1965. It is also likely significant to the people who went to or had their children go to this school, as this is where graduation ceremonies, plays, etc. were/are held.	Although this building is constructed in a different architectural style than the main building, it is clearly removed from it (abset connected by an extended brick hallway). This allows it to stand on its own as an architectural sense, and it has a pleasant appearance reminiscent of 1910s train stations and other public buildings. While it would certainly be better if it were on some of the white schools from BTW's era and they likely used an architect which had done work for those schools), the building is fine where it is.	Active	--			
WHS Bldg 5070	--	1968	33,866	This building is primarily special classrooms (home ec, ROTC, health, etc.) that could not be easily fit into the standard-sized classrooms. The 1960s was an era where these things began to be constructed in schools all across America, and to an extent this could be considered an indication of the broader trend, but it is not unique. The tile range and armory could be considered somewhat unusual for the city of Atlanta, however, especially within a predominantly black high school. It is worth noting as well that these things were built in the middle of the Vietnam War.	5070 is notable for being the only building on campus that isn't made of red brick. The building is also painted white, which makes it stand out significantly. That said, it is far to the back of the building and can't be seen from the front at all, so its impact is minimized.	Active	--			
WHS Bldg 5061	--	2005	6,085	This is mostly the band and chorus rooms, with a few other rooms in the building. While significant to the student body, they are not culturally or historically relevant.	5061 and 5060 were constructed in a manner that is meant to resemble the main building, although without most of the more decorative features that make the main building stand out. That said, they are also in the back of the school and barely visible from the street, so such decoration is largely unimportant.	Active	--			
WHS Bldg 5080	--	2005	32,666	A cafeteria and library annex. Much like the other 2005 addition, this building is important to the school's daily function but not to the community or its history.	--	Active	--			
Venetian Hills Facility	1910 Venetian Dr SW	1954	60,924	This school is an important piece of the Venetian Hills neighborhood, which was built mostly in the late 1950s, shortly after the school. It is one of dozens of surviving neighborhood schools in the city which were once centerpiece of the community but have since been vacated. It is also significant for being one of the schools used to create Tuskegee Armyen Global Academy, which is an example of AFS restructuring school achievement. A major factor in its significance is its status as the elementary school of former US Poet Laureate Natasha Trethewey. It was in Venetian Hills Elementary that her first book of poems, written when she was a third grader, was bound and put into the school library by her enthusiastic teacher.	Venetian Hills is a standard example of the International style that was so incredibly common in the midcentury for government and public buildings. Even though some of the largest buildings on the campus were built well after the original school, they share the same basic design as the school, and are spaced far enough apart that the slightly divergent elements are not particularly distracting. The Venetian Hills neighborhood, which, much like the school, is full of red brick midcentury homes and other buildings that have many similar design elements. In this sense Venetian Hills is once again contributing to the significance of the neighborhood. At the same time, the International style is abundant even within the city of Atlanta (especially DeKalb County) and so Venetian Hills could not be considered especially unique. It is also notable for the main building being designed by A. Thomas Bradbury, who is known for his work on many of Georgia's government buildings.	Vacant	The property lies within the Venetian Hills neighborhood, which although not designated as a historic district is significant to the city of Atlanta's history, or at least that of South Atlanta, as well as having over one thousand examples of historic single-family homes of the midcentury style in wooded lots, low-slung and constructed of red brick. These neighborhoods form the backbone of much of Atlanta, and so Venetian Hills were to be fully or partially demolished and/or new construction put on the site, it should be of a variety that is at least compatible with its surroundings. Also of note is the playground located behind and slightly off to the side of the school, the southeast, which was built by rapper Ludacris in 2010 with the support of these foundations in an effort to bring attention to the national nonprofit KaBoom, which builds playgrounds for schools without them across the United States. This charity was closely associated with the presidential administrations of George W. Bush and Barack Obama, and received significant national attention. The nonprofit is still operating today.	Natasha Trethewey: https://www.emory.edu/EMORY_MAGAZINE/winter2002/02nata_tre.html https://www.fox13.com/news/2016/04/20/natasha-trethewey-remembered/ https://www.fox13.com/news/2016/04/20/natasha-trethewey-remembered/ - also explains more about the school itself at the time (1973) Ludacris & KaBoom: https://atlbase.com/2010/05/23/venetian-hills-elementary-gets-a-new-playground-and-a-visit-by-ludacris/ Venetian Hills' role in the AFS scandal: https://www.ajc.com/stories/venetian-hills-remembered-2016-04-20/ Information on Bradbury: https://www.gco.gov/press/000004_001/press/1954-1962	Venetian Hills is a good candidate for potential adaptive reuse as it is an attractive building that is in a historic neighborhood of largely the same style of architecture. Any potential future uses of the building could lean on the significance of Natasha Trethewey as a national figure who attended the building. The size of the building and its form could be adapted into multi-family housing, or virtually anything, and the buildings do not seem to be in poor shape. If necessary, the school could also be used as a school again, although the existence of TAGA makes this unlikely.	
VH Bldg 2010	--	1954	30,231	The main building for the school. This is the most significant component, as well as taking up about half of the total square footage.	The architecture for this building effectively sets the tone for the rest of the campus, so its importance is effectively that of the entire school. This building is also designed by A. Thomas Bradbury, famous for many of Atlanta's government buildings including the Governor's Mansion. Venetian Hills' main building is a very indirect example of his take on the modernist style as applied to a smaller, one-story building rather than the large and imposing government buildings he designed in a more monumental form in the area around City Hall.	--	--			
VH Bldg 2011	--	1993	1,015	The media center/auditorium. Although Trethewey's exact years at the school are unclear, she was born in 1966, so she would have been in third grade in roughly 1974. Wherever the original library of the school was, it was probably converted into something else when this addition was built, meaning that that part of VH's story was not related to this addition.	Effectively blends with the rest of the school building despite its much younger age. However, it does jut out of the otherwise smooth front facade of the building.	--	--			
VH Bldg 2020	--	1968	18,126	Additional classroom spaces to the rear of the main building. Largely the same story as the main building, considering the similarities in age.	Built in largely the same style and manner as the original building, likely because International was still popular and "modern" in the late 1960s.	--	--			
VH Bldg 2030	--	1998	11,482	Large "multi-purpose area" (gym?), art classroom, music classroom. Too recent to have as much significance as the other parts of the school, although it is large.	Although this building is not a perfect match to the main building, it seems to have been built with the concept of a midcentury International style campus in mind, and therefore is not particularly jarring and does not detract very much from the rest of the campus. That said, it is large and distinctive, so it becomes a memorable piece of the campus, especially when passing by on the road, as the lighter color and large metal roof naturally catch the eye.	--	--			
AD Williams Facility	1065 Wilkes Cir NW	1967	89,168	AD Williams was constructed to serve the Bowen Homes housing project, an Atlanta Housing Authority project constructed in 1964 that was filled with brightly colored apartment blocks. The project included Williams Elementary and a branch of the local library on its lot. Many of the 4,000 residents were people displaced by the destruction of the Buttermilk Bottoms neighborhood. The neighborhood, as with most AHA projects that never received significant or meaningful support, quickly became dangerous both due to the construction of the buildings themselves (holes, a furnace that had pipes exploded on at least two separate occasions, resulting in injury and death) and the residents, mostly single mothers with children ranging from very young to teenagers, becoming involved in crime due to lack of jobs in the area. As a result, Bowen Homes was demolished in 2009 and the residents were scattered throughout Atlanta. The residents of Bowen Homes were scattered to Atlanta history, including several famous musicians and world-famous boxer Evander Holyfield. The school's founding principal was Dr. Lester W. Butts, a notable administrator and teacher in AFS history who also organized Douglas High and was elected Superintendent in 1990, the first minority to be elected as from within AFS and bucking a decade trend of electing a superintendent from outside the system.	Williams ES was constructed in a version of the midcentury postmodern style, with an outdoor playground, blue-green roof with a very high, almost vertical angle and a flat top. The walls are red brick. The interior of the building was built with large, open-plan classrooms that were popular with new educational ideas at the time in the 1960s. These classrooms were later subdivided with partition walls.	Vacant	Named after Reverend Adam Daniel Williams (1861-1931), civil rights and education activist and grandfather of MLK. Some of Williams' accomplishments were the successful campaigns for the establishing of several schools for black students in the 1920s, including Washington, Brown, and Howard, and turning Ebenezer Baptist Church from a struggling congregation into a success story. The creek which flows past the school is also named after Williams. Bowen Homes was named after theologian and educator John W.E. Bowen, one of the first black men to earn a PhD after being born into slavery. Bowen Homes was also the site of a music video by rapper T.I. in 2008, shortly before its demolition.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_and_Public_Housing_projects_in_Atlanta#Bowen_Homes - more information on Bowen Homes https://www.atlantahousing.org/sites/default/files/2019/05/2015_0117_Bowen_Homes_records.pdf - Atlanta Housing Authority finding aid with a history of Bowen Homes https://youtu.be/dwvdyYy0tfc - music video shot in Bowen Homes https://fig.usg.edu/newsroom/afbc_buftsletter19991114 - University of Georgia archive record of Dr. Butts' funeral program, which includes his history with AFS. (The speaker list of which includes many AFS notables)	AD Williams is notable for being effectively the last remnants of the Bowen Homes neighborhood, which has since been demolished. Considering that the school is now surrounded by an empty lot, however, there exists both little of value in the area and unlimited potential. Depending largely on developer interest in the former Bowen Homes lot and what a future buyer's plans are for the area, AD Williams could be very significant in a future development in the area or just be an obstruction in the way. Working with developers of the site could allow Williams to be a centerpiece of the community again.	

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Williams 2010	--	1967	72,033	The main building of the campus. Contains the original school building, with cafeteria, music rooms, media center, and most of the school's classrooms. This building was notable for being the first school in APS history to use ungraded Elementary school in an open "classroom" style, with few teachers and less exact curriculum, in a style which was considered new and radical at the time (although used in Europe well beforehand) and could be compared to Montessori schools. It was, like Montessori schools, meant to teach children independence, self-learning, and community.	This is the main building of the campus and represents the campus' architectural grandeur. This is where the large, open-concept classrooms were constructed that were later partitioned into smaller classes.	--				
Williams 2020	--	1993	8,130	Seven additional classrooms. Little else is in this building.	This building and the gym look quite different from the main building, although it is still constructed in a style that is meant to invoke a faux midcentury appearance.	--				
Williams 2030	--	1993	9,005	A multi-purpose room (likely gym) and an office, likely for the physical education teachers.	--	--				
Anderson Park Elementary	2050 Tiger Flowers Dr NW	1956	39,993	Anderson Park was an African American school in the Dixie Hills neighborhood. It is very near Grove Park, the site of the Civil War battle of Ezra Church. Before the post-war population boom, the area was white-only but surrounded by African American neighborhoods. In the early 1950s, black residents started moving into homes in the area, which resulted in the white population protesting and two houses owned by black residents being bombed. As the neighborhood became predominantly African American, redlining drove investment, city infrastructure, and jobs out of the area, which eventually (with the involvement of Kwame Ture/Slokey Carmichael) culminated in the "Dixie Hills riot" of 1967, which prompted the city to restart investment and maintenance in the area. A notable alumni of the school is Judge Glenda Hatchett, who is known for her judicial frills, such as being the first black woman to be chief presiding judge over a Georgia state court, as well as a very successful TV career, which popularized the TV court proceedings genre. The school was closed in 2004. In the 1950s, the school was considered one of the best for black Atlantans, although the textbooks were still from white schools and the school had little investment.	The buildings are built in an Midcentury Modern style with ranch-style overhanging roofs that have a very small decorative slope and facades made mostly of red brick and glass, although the windows have been boarded up. The walkway coverings are intact, probably owing to the fact their supports are made of brick, but the sheer number of windows which likely need to be replaced would be a notable cost in reusing the school, although likely still much less than demolishing all of the brick and concrete that forms the bulk of the facility itself. Artist Evelyn Mitchell painted a mural on the exterior of the building in 1977, although it appears to be either covered or painted over. One potential obstacle to reuse is the lack of parking on-site. The entrance to the school is set up in such a way as to allow for easy drop-off and pick-up, but there are only a few parking spots. That said, it is easily walkable from the surrounding neighborhood. Also of note is Larry Shuck's sculpture in the playground, also installed in 1977. It is unclear, but this may also be gone. The building fits with parts of the neighborhood, but the brick, ranch-style homes are often surrounded by homes of various other styles which came in earlier or later in the neighborhood's development. Nearby Dixie Hills First Baptist Church is also built in a brick midcentury style, although it has some differing elements. As a result, although it is clearly a Midcentury Modern building, and a good example of that style with a few peculiar features such as the brick supports for the walkways, it is difficult to definitively claim it is in the character of the entire neighborhood, which is an eclectic jumble of various architectural styles likely added as the way back to the area's founding near the turn of the century.	Vacant	There was a 1963 thesis from Atlanta University on the application of behavioral science in the classroom, which studied the students of Anderson Park ES, archived by the Atlanta University Center: https://dlib.gsu.edu/bitstream/handle/1888/10754/1963_#bookmarks_view_content=0#viewed=0 Oral History interview which discusses the school: http://buckheadarchive.com/sites/default/files/Buckhead%20Heritage%20Park%20History%20Project%2C%20E%20turn%20City.pdf	https://www.atlantaga.gov/home/showsdocument?id=37381 - City of Atlanta document on the neighborhood discussing redevelopment plans and the history of the area https://www.atlantaga.gov/records/100004/entry/305694549e-04-atlanta-educator_fall_2009.pdf - Source on Judge Hatchett attending the school (pg 6)	The neighborhood is being eyed for Atlanta's Westside Development Program, and with the Beltline approaching, speculation and development in the area will likely only continue to increase in the longer term. Anderson Park is a potential asset in this program. A 2011-2013 planning document suggests a community sports complex being built inside the facility and on the site.	
AP 2010	--	1956	28,844	The school was likely built to accommodate the growing African-American community in the neighborhood, and eventually the nearby white-only elementary schools were probably converted into desegregated black as the diminishing white population in the neighborhood eventually became zero. Nearby Turner High School (now KIPP Atlanta Collegiate), White Elementary, and Grove Park Elementary also served the neighborhood in roughly the same time period, many of which are now closed or converted into charters.	This building is in the same style as the main building, and is presumably by the same architect, although I have yet to determine who the architect was. There is little, besides the separation from the main building, to even indicate that it was built at a different time.	Vacant				
AP 2011	--	1958	11,149	The buildings are very close in age, so any cultural significance associated with the first building is likely the of the second. Based off the very short time it took for the building to receive an expansion, it seems like the school became quite overcrowded very quickly followed by a rapid decline in population, which tracks with the history of Atlanta as a whole through the 1950s-1970s.		Vacant				
Carey Elementary	1157 South Street NW	1948?	29,620	The school was named after John Carey, a Montreal native who would later move to the South, fight for the Confederacy, and settle in Atlanta in 1880. He developed the Carey Park neighborhood in the Upper Westside of the city around 1913. The neighborhood, like nearby Grove Park, was spurred by the growth of industry in the area. The school was targeted for several improvement programs under Alonso Crim as APS superintendent, and the school was around 55% low income in 1974. Sometime between 1964 and 1967 the principal was Dr. Lester W. Butts, who was at the time an up-and-coming teacher turned administrator eventually became Superintendent of APS as well as the founding principal for A.D. Williams and Douglas High. The program for his memorial service notes that he "exceeded" the school.	The building is constructed in brick painted white (although this paint has worn away in sections) with a large, overhanging roof of the Midcentury Modern style in a manner reminiscent of the Ranch style popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, which was very common in the 1950s into the early 1960s. The roof is painted red along the outside edges and is not quite flat, with a very slight U-shape that has the outer edges cut up a bit. While water obviously pools in the bowl formed by the roof, it appears the school is built on a slight incline that allows the water to drain out at one end. Almost all of the outside walls of the school would have been windows, all of which have since been boarded up. Like the roof, other details (doors, columns) are painted red. The large concrete slabs where the playground and parking lot would have been are still on the site. Although it is only visible from the rear, the building is actually two stories. Portions of it, especially the rear, appear to be painted tan rather than white.	Vacant	https://findings4d.lib.ncsu.edu/repositories/2/archival_objects/88100 - 1950 photo of the school taken by the Atlanta Urban League https://ga.usa.edu/record/1481_#loc_bu18161619991114 - University of Georgia archive record of Dr. Butts' funeral program, which includes the text of his obituary, which includes the text of which includes many APS notices) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carey_Park_Atlanta#/media/File:Carey_Park_Atlanta_1st_sale.jpg - 1913 advertisement for Carey Park	Carey Park and the nearby Monroe Park are at the moment economically disadvantaged, but investment and redevelopment seems to be occurring in the area, and so there is potential for similar redevelopment of Carey Park's structure. The concrete slabs in the back could be removed entirely or used as parking with little to no impact on the school's historic integrity, and there are a variety of options available for the school's use - although a mixed-use commercial/residential building of a fully commercial one might serve the needs of the neighborhood, as there is little in the way of work within the immediate area, with one restaurant and a small local grocery/convenience shop in the way of food. Alternatively, with its proximity to I-285, Jackson Park, and Hollowell Pkwy, it could easily be a residence for commuters.		
CE 2010	--	1948?								
CE 2011	--	?								
CE 2012	--	1969?								
Plyor Street	200 Doane St SW	1968	40,867	This is the later Plyor Street School (which is, technically, not even on Plyor Street). The original building was around half a mile away, where the current Atlanta Voice building is. That school actually dated back to 1906, the year of the Atlanta Race Massacre, and was an important part of the Mechanicville neighborhood. In the late 1960s this second school was built for the community for reasons that are unclear but were likely to allow the school to expand without demolishing the single-family homes it would have been surrounded by at the time. Unfortunately, 17,585 out Mechanicville in half and effectively killed the half of the neighborhood that the school was in, meaning that the historic context of the school, as well as the school itself, was later demolished. Now, the newer school is surrounded by new development, with townhomes and trendy apartments surrounding the 1968 school, which is covered in graffiti and likely in poor condition, as it seems to have been closed in 1983 after the neighborhood was effectively gone. The building was used again as a headquarters for vocational rehabilitation program Economic Opportunity Atlanta, and a shelter for Haitian immigrants both in the mid to late 1980s, but seems to have been vacant for quite some time afterward. It is unclear when the original building was demolished or repurposed into the Atlanta Voice building, but it is plausible it was in 1968 as the new building was 40,867 constructed.	The predominant elements are concrete and brick, the latter painted a yellow-beige color. Long, thin windows are just large enough to let in light. The school is built in the International style, common in the late 1950s and similar to the nearby WorkSource Atlanta building. Although now covered with graffiti, there is still visible the washed-out remains of a mural on the concrete portion of the building that faces the street. Based on the depictions of mountains and figures wearing all white, this likely dates to the humanist era of the school's life, and may have been an attempt to make the school seem less imposing despite its architectural style having elements of Brutalism. The flat roof has concrete overhangs along the outline, one of relatively few decorative flourishes and an odd addition to a 1960s building, as it was much more common in the 1920s.	Vacant	https://www.wake.org/day-history/way-stages-18down-strike-lakewood-gm-platz/ - WABE on the Lakewood strike https://www.wake.org/identity_magazine/cover-story-first-winning-movement-created-18-strikes-pt.1/ - LAUW on the Lakewood strike https://atlatlog.archives.gov/id/93208252 - Lakewood Heights National Register nomination			
PS 2010	--	1968								
Brewer Elementary	2352 Bagwell Dr SW	1958	27,767	Located in the Polar Rock neighborhood, which is near the Lakewood Heights neighborhood. The small neighborhood of roughly 900 people is adjacent to South Bend Park and has been predominantly considered working-class African American, although investors have been buying up and renting homes in the area, likely because it is directly adjacent to I-75/85. It is possible, although unconfirmed, that Polar Rock was once considered part of Lakewood Heights, or possibly the Perkerson neighborhood, which also has a rich history like Lakewood Heights, and is directly across the interstate. The school has been in use for some time by APS as a testing center and general support campus.	Designed by well-known Illinois-born Atlanta architect and World War II veteran James C. Wise, who also designed many notable buildings and several neighborhoods in the Atlanta area and across the Southeast. The school is constructed in an International style common in the late 1950s into the late 1960s.	Active - Special Use				
BE 2010	--	1958	27,767	Lakewood Heights ES closed as the neighborhood itself, originally a "streetcar neighborhood" collapsed after the departure of the fairgrounds and most of the industry from the area. Lakewood Heights ES is a contributing resource to the Lakewood Heights Historic District, which is listed on the National Register. The school is also very historically significant as the central meeting place for the organization of the Atlanta section of the General Motors Strike in 1936, which started a month before the more famous strike in Flint, Michigan. These strikes, which happened across 17 factories across the US, were largely thanks to the organizing efforts of the United Auto Workers union. In particular, the Atlanta branch requested support from their sister branches in cities across the US (including Flint), encouraging them to begin their own strikes. This movement was instrumental in not only unionizing the automotive industry, but also in improving public perception of unions in the aftermath of the Haymarket strike a few decades earlier. Afterwards, union growth exploded across the US, helping contribute to the high pay and stable economy here the 1950s and 60s are known for.	According to the National Register documentation, the school was constructed in 1932 (based off the cornerstone) by the well-known Atlanta firm Edwards & Slayward, who also designed the Lakewood Park buildings. A plaque inside the school indicates that the school had been in the neighborhood, potentially on the same site, since at least 1911, although it's unclear if any of that structure remains. Edwards & Slayward designed the school for school government use across the Southeast. Many of their buildings are on the National Register in addition to Lakewood Heights. The school itself is Colonial Revival in style, a two-story brick building with a stone belt course above the second story windows. As of 2002, the school had not been significantly altered since its construction. The school has been closed since the 2000s.	Vacant	Also located in the area that was previously Tucker Homes (since demolished): https://ga.usa.edu/record/1481_#loc_bu18161619991114			
Lakewood Heights Elementary	335 Sawtell Ave SE	1911/1932	44,607	The strikes also helped Mayor Hartford's campaign, as his opponent (the incumbent) had appointed a chief of police who had publicly embarrassed himself during the strike.						

	Address	Year Built	Square Footage	Cultural Notes	Architectural Notes	Current Status	Misc. Notes	Further Reading	Potential Usage	Comment	
Little White House Facility/Bloodworth Kindergarten/Peachtree Heights Clubhouse 2010 **	2548 Peachtree Battle Ave NW	1912/1915		A small building, previously(?) used by E. Rivers Elementary. Originally, the building was built by the famous architecture firm Carrère & Hastings (designers of Peachtree Heights Park West) to house the real estate firm of E. Rivers (namesake of the school). Rivers was the developer responsible for selling the lots in the Heights that C&H planned, and afterwards became one of the central figures in the development of Buckhead. The Lodge was also used by the Daughters of the American Revolution after Rivers moved out as a lodge and community center for the people living in the neighborhood. In 1930 it was transformed into a kindergarten run by Mary Hardwick Bloodworth, who rented the space until Rivers deeded it to the city for \$1 with the restriction that the property would be used "only for museum, monumental, educational, park or other like purpose." Bloodworth was able to keep her kindergarten after the handover and it remained until 1952. The lodge's design itself is also architecturally interesting and was designed by a famous firm, which combined with its rich history opens it to the possibility of a National Register nomination.	Carrère & Hastings are known for their work in the Beaux Arts era from 1885-1929 (although Carrère died in 1911, notably before the construction of this building.) Both men studied at Beaux-Arts-de-Paris, the leading architectural school of the entire world at the time. The Clubhouse represents the Classical influences of the Beaux Arts movement such as the interest in symmetry and columns while also showing the more Renaissance styles such as the decorative brick rustication (decorative brickwork) at the corners and the brick lintel (top of the window). Beaux Arts (also known as American Renaissance in the US) was a massively influential style, but most of the well-known buildings constructed in a Beaux Arts style (especially in New York City, where Carrère & Hastings originated) were large, grand buildings, such as C&H's own New York Public Library building (the main branch, specifically). This building is closer to their more rural, "Garden & Country Homes" movement which they also supported and grew from its infancy. However, it has unique Beaux-Arts features which mark it as a fairly unique building, especially in the South.	Vacant?				The most obvious use would be for it to be returned to the neighborhood or the city for use as a park, clubhouse, or other such purpose. With the size of the lot and its awkward location, this is close to the largest building possible, and educational or daycare use is questionable with traffic speeding past right outside the door.	

