

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 7 1986
date entered MAR 17 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Grant Park North

and/or common Same

2. Location

Bounded on the north by Woodward Avenue, on the south by Interstate 20,
street & number Hill Street on the west, and Boulevard on the n/a not for publication

east.
city, town Atlanta n/a vicinity of

state Georgia code 013 county Fulton code 121

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Fulton County Courthouse

city, town Atlanta state GA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local _____

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Grant Park North Historic District is a city neighborhood characterized by late Victorian houses of varying degrees of detailing and size. While most of the houses are one story, there is a scattering of two story houses throughout the area. Many of the houses retain all of their Victorian trim around porches and other elements such as stained and leaded glass windows. The district is well shaded by oak trees in most areas. The sidewalks are brick or octagonal concrete pavers on most streets, but those along Woodward Avenue are standard paved slabs. The district is generally in good condition although the condition of individual structures varies from excellent to deteriorated.

The terrain of the district is rolling hills with some houses elevated above the streets and others at street level. There are no natural landmarks or geographical features located within the district boundary.

The district is very small and, therefore, cohesive in its character. Woodward Avenue is the northern edge of the district and contains a mixture of commercial and residential architecture interspersed with non-historic industrial and manufacturing enterprises. The district is primarily single family housing although some have been converted for multi-family use.

The streets of the district are laid in a grid pattern although several intersections do not align themselves directly across from one another. In some instances, such as along Woodward and Logan, the road is cut into the landscape, leaving the houses elevated above the roadway. In other areas, such as Bryan Street, the houses are at or only slightly elevated above ground level.

The houses are generally placed on narrow, rectangular lots approximately fifty feet in width and two hundred feet deep. They are built close to the street and have a small front yard, little to no side yards, and a larger back yard. Most of the houses have driveways to the rear portions of the property. The buildings are uniformly set back from the curb.

The district is characterized by Victorian architecture, most of which is confined to the woodwork on porches. There are some houses scattered throughout the district which have the more asymmetrical massing associated with the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles. Turrets are found on some houses, but not with any frequency.

The landscaping of the district is uniform with foundation plants around houses and small front yards. There does not appear to be any original landscaping which remains associated with individual properties although some street plantings have matured and shade various thoroughfares in the neighborhood. These are deciduous trees, primarily oak. Stone and brick retaining walls are found where sloping elevations required terracing of house lots.

The proposed district was the site of heavy military action during the Civil War and a major battle was fought in the area. The outer defenses of Atlanta passed through what is now the district on the north/south axis in the vicinity of Park Avenue. However, subsequent urban development which characterizes the area today has virtually eliminated the possibility of finding intact features remaining from this conflict.

Besides the residential properties, there are included several commercial structures (of the "corner store" variety) and a church. These buildings date from the 1920s and early 1930s, and because of their age and historic function within the district, they have been included. Two of them have been renovated on their interior for residential use while the row of buildings on the northwest side of Woodward Avenue at Boulevard is still used for commercial purposes.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c.1880-1930 **Builder/Architect** numerous

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Grant Park North is significant in architecture for its collection of historic houses reflecting various styles and elements of the late Victorian period. These include some houses reflecting elements of the Eastlake and Queen Anne styles, and others that are more eclectic, all reflecting variety in the use of ornamentation, glass, porches, and gables. It is significant in landscape architecture for its street trees, sidewalk paving, retaining walls, and other plantings which were man-made features placed upon the landscape, as was the street grid pattern, to create a representative turn-of-the-century neighborhood. The area is significant in community planning as part of one of Atlanta's earliest in-town neighborhoods where citizens of various occupations lived, reflecting the growth of Atlanta in the post-Reconstruction era. The residents varied in occupation from shop keepers and clerks to doctors and ministers. The Grant Park residential area began in the 1880s when Col. Lemuel P. Grant started subdividing some of his land. After Grant made his 1883 donation of the actual park land, the city limits were extended in 1885 to incorporate it, thus placing what is now the "Grant Park" neighborhood within the city and making it an important city neighborhood.

These areas of significance support the property's eligibility under National Register criteria A and C.

Historical Narrative
(see continuation sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 28.5

Quadrangle name Southwest Atlanta

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References Southeast Atlanta

A

1	6	7	4	2	9	8	0	3	7	3	6	8	2	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

B

1	6	7	4	3	1	6	0	3	7	3	6	9	7	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

C

1	6	7	4	3	2	5	0	3	7	3	6	9	4	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

D

1	6	7	4	3	8	0	0	3	7	3	6	9	2	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

E

1	6	7	4	3	3	2	0	3	7	3	6	6	1	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

F

1	6	7	4	2	8	5	0	3	7	3	6	7	1	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

G

Zone	Easting					Northing								

H

Zone	Easting					Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary is drawn to include the remaining historic part of Grant Park that lies north of Interstate 20 but eliminates intrusions, vacant lots, and contemporary commercial enterprises on the edges. It is all that remains associated with Grant Park that is north of the interstate and is marked on the enclosed planning map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian

Historic Preservation Section

organization Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources date January 3, 1986

street & number 270 Washington Street S. W. telephone 404-656-2840

city or town Atlanta state GA 30334

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon

Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 1/22/86

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Amy Schaefer date 3/15/86
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Historical Narrative

The Grant Park North Historic District is directly associated with the development of the larger Grant Park neighborhood to the south, which was listed on the National Register in 1979. In 1883, Colonel Lemuel P. Grant (1817-1893), one of Atlanta's earliest settlers, donated to the City of Atlanta about 100 acres from his extensive land holdings in the area for use as a city park. It was the city's first large, permanent park. He had purchased this land in 1844-46. In 1885, the corporate city limits of Atlanta were expanded to encompass this gift and the future residential area nearby. In 1890, an additional forty four acres were purchased from L. P. Grant by the city of Atlanta and added to the public park.

Land divisions from the Grant estate began about 1870 when two large houses which are still located in Grant Park South were built. The development of the area into its present character began in the early 1880s when new street and railway lines were extended into Grant Park. An 1886 map of Atlanta shows that the street patterns of the Grant Park neighborhood (north and south) had already been laid out. Deeds indicate that the street pattern was in place by 1883. Bryan Street is the only one that retains its original name today.

This particular district, Grant Park North, appears to have had some of the earliest land sales in the L. P. Grant Estate, later called just "Grant Park". On April 24, 1883, Grant sold a lot to Oliver Pillsbury which was built upon by 1889 and is now 427 Woodward Avenue. The lot across the street was not sold until 1892, indicating the slow, early development of the neighborhood. By the time of Grant's death in 1893, there were a number of blocks along Woodward and Park Avenues that had been sold, as well as along Logan. By 1900, development and settlement was underway throughout the entire district. The western portion, between the Logan-Grant intersection and the Woodward-Oakland intersection appears to have been the last subdivided and sold.

The name "Grant Park" was first associated with the public park donated in 1883, actually being called Grant's Park by some. It was only later that the entire neighborhood took on this name, as it is not reflected in any of Mr. Grant's deeds, nor in the plat showing the division of his estate.

Steam car service along what is now Park Avenue to a pavilion in Grant Park began in 1888. In 1893, Boulevard was extended southward into Grant Park. Memorial Drive (then Fair Street) had been in existence since the 1850s. The new streets and public transportation into the area along with a booming population and proximity to a city park resulted in rapid growth of the entire Grant Park residential area.

The residential development of this portion of Grant Park (Grant Park North) took place primarily between 1895 and 1910. There is an obvious architectural cohesiveness throughout the entire area and between the two portions of Grant Park, split by Interstate 20. The architectural styles do not include those of the Craftsman-Bungalow era which came along after 1910. Brick stores at major street intersections followed this residential development and provided neighborhood shopping services.

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Significance

Item number 8

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The socio-economic makeup of the neighborhood is seen by a sample of the occupations for residents living in three selected areas in 1900. These are areas where houses remain intact on both sides of the street (Woodward Avenue between Oakland and Cherokee; Logan between Broyles and Grant; and Park Avenue between Woodward and Bryan). It appears that probably all of the existing historic houses in these three areas were built by 1900 and that the following occupations were represented: railroad related (machinists, engineers and conductors), a physician, a minister, a policeman, as well as two saloon owners and a bartender. There were two grocers, two men in the cotton industry, one city blacksmith, two cabinetmakers, and a tailor. Several were in the superintendent category, one a mill foreman for the nearby Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill to the north; others as building superintendents, and one a watchman for the State Capitol. Numerous residents were insurance agents, other types of agents, clerks, salesmen, and stenographers. Perhaps the most unusual occupation was that of the editor of the "Journal of Labor". The only unmarried women with occupations were dressmakers.

The Grant Park area began to lose its popularity as a neighborhood as newer subdivisions, such as Druid Hills, were opened in the 1920s. An economic decline began which did not reverse itself in the area until the 1970s when people began to look at the advantages of lower costs for home ownership and the convenience of in-town living. This trend happened even more recently in this proposed district, later than the main southern portion of historic Grant Park. This is due to its being geographically separated by Interstate 20 from the original Grant Park. The Association to Revive Grant Park, which was effective in supporting restoration in the historic residential area to the south, has been active in this northern portion as well. Many of the houses have been restored and renovated by owner/ occupants. Today the area is primarily a middle-class neighborhood.

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Atlanta City Directories for 1891, 1895 and 1900.

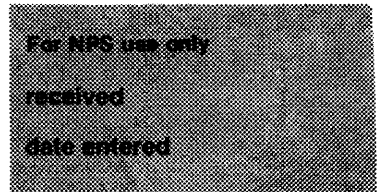
Cole, Hal. "Grant Park Historic District Annex." Historic District Information Form, January 15, 1985. Submitted preliminary to Determination of Eligibility Request (GDOT/FHWA). On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dunagan, H. Lee and Richard Cloues. "Grant Park Historic District." National Register Nomination Form, 1979. On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Fulton County, Georgia. Superior Court. Plat Book 1, Page 2, "Map of the L.P. Grant Estate" on microfilm. An original of this is also at the Atlanta Historical Society.

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Historic Structures Field Survey: Fulton County, Georgia

1975 x-state

Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources

Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Historic Resources Workbook

1981 x-city

Atlanta Urban Design Commission, City of Atlanta

Atlanta, Georgia
