

PH0695173

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED JAN 22 1979  
DATE ENTERED JUL 20 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC  
Grant Park Historic District

AND/OR COMMON  
Same

2 LOCATION

*roughly bounded by  
Kelly and Elise St. Glenwood and Atlanta Ave;*

STREET & NUMBER  
See Continuation Sheet

CITY, TOWN  
Atlanta

STATE  
Georgia

VICINITY OF  
CODE  
13

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
5th - Fowler

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" 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 - See Attached List

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Fulton County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER  
260 Pryor Street, S. W.

CITY, TOWN  
Atlanta

STATE  
Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE #1-Historic Structures Field Survey: Southeast Quadrant, Atlanta, Fulton County  
#2-Atlanta Urban Design Commission Survey of Historic Sites, Structures and Districts

DATE #1-1975 #2-1972  
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS #1-Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources  
#2-Atlanta Urban Design Commission, City Hall

CITY, TOWN  
Atlanta

STATE  
Georgia

(10)

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR  
 DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Grant Park Historic District, located in southeast Atlanta, centers around Grant Park, a 131 acre green space and recreational area. The historic district occupies some 430 acres of rolling terrain. The majority of structures in the district are residential; but the area includes the school buildings, churches, neighborhood commercial clusters and recreational buildings that have served the large, old neighborhood.

The center of the historic district, Grant Park proper, is an area of 131.5 acres located north of Atlanta Avenue between Cherokee and Boulevard Avenues; it is terminated on the north at one point by Berne Street and at the northern-most point by Sydney Street. The terrain and foilage of the park is varied with rolling hills, small valleys, a small lake and many large oak trees. At the southeast corner of the park are the remnants of a Civil War battery, Fort Walker, which due to its high elevation offers an excellent vista to nearby downtown Atlanta. The city's Municipal Zoo is also located in the park, just northeast of Fort Walker, and is comprised of mostly contemporary structures. The Cyclorama (entered into the National Register) is located almost at the center of the park and is a well-known Atlanta landmark. Housed in a Classical Revival building (c. 1920), this large circular painting of the "Battle of Atlanta" has recently been the subject of much discussion due to its rapidly deteriorating condition.

The Grant Park Historic District is primarily characterized by its rambling Victorian mansions and cottages, its early twentieth century bungalows, and its numerous brick-paved sidewalks. Old trees line many of the streets, and houses have been sited to provide modest lawns and landscape features. Houses along many streets sit on elevated lots above stone retaining walls which contribute to the texture of the environment. The streets, varying in width and appearing almost arbitrary in placement at times, are typical of Atlanta and form an irregular grid pattern.

The large, predominately residential neighborhood contains primarily structures from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century ranging in size from the large, two-story mansions that face the park to more modest two-story modified Queen Anne frame dwellings on surrounding streets and one-story Victorian cottages and Craftsman bungalows which predominate in the streets to the east of the park.

One of among the more notable larger residences is the Lemuel P. Grant House (1858) at 327 St. Paul Avenue. The house has now deteriorated to a point where its future is in doubt. Originally, the house was rectangular in form, terminated at each corner by giant order pilasters. A central door with sidelights and fanlight was flanked by paired floor-to-ceiling 2-by-5 windows; on the second floor were three balancing pairs of windows of the 2-by-4 type. A heavy cornice surrounded the original Grant house and was divided into "bays" by means of paired brackets which supported the moderate-sized eaves of the building. The roof was hipped and contained two gable dormers with 2-by 3 windows near the center front and single dormers on each side facade. Deep porches supported by four fluted, square Doric columns appear on each side of the house in a 1938 photograph from the Atlanta Historical Society. Only the deteriorated walls and some of the detailing remain.\*

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# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
—PREHISTORIC	—ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	—COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	—RELIGION
—1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	—CONSERVATION	—LAW	—SCIENCE
—1500-1599	—AGRICULTURE	—ECONOMICS	—LITERATURE	—SCULPTURE
—1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	—EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	—SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
—1700-1799	—ART	—ENGINEERING	—MUSIC	—THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	—COMMERCE	—EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	—PHILOSOPHY	—TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	—COMMUNICATIONS	—INDUSTRY	—POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Urban History
		—INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1858 - date

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Various

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Grant Park Historic District is significant for its architectural cohesiveness and historical associations. One of Atlanta's oldest neighborhoods, the district includes the home of Colonel Lemuel P. Grant, an Atlanta "founding father." The city-owned Grant Park, whose name is given to the neighborhood, is significant as the site of the Civil War battery Fort Walker and as the location of the Cyclorama, the historic painting of the Battle of Atlanta. Design modifications to the park in the early 1900's were prepared by the Olmsted brothers, noted landscape architects. Structures within the district date from the first L. P. Grant House to the early twentieth century and display variations and modifications of late Victorian styles.

The history of the Grant Park neighborhood is representative of the City of Atlanta. Its earliest settler, Lemuel P. Grant, came to Georgia with the railroads that were responsible for the founding of the city. The area played a role in the Civil War battles for Atlanta and in the commemoration of those tumultuous years by the post-war South. The residential neighborhood which grew up around the park developed out of the post Civil War growth pressures of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and is thus a visible record of this development.

Colonel Grant came to Atlanta in 1840 to participate in construction activities of the Georgia Railroad and is credited with the decision to extend the line westward from Decatur to the new town of Terminus which later became Atlanta. During the Civil War, Grant was responsible for the design and construction of a system of defensive fortifications for the City of Atlanta. A section of the main line of these earthen breastworks bisected some of Grant's property that now lies within Grant Park and a southeast salient extended to the southeast corner of the park where Fort Walker is still preserved.

After the war, Grant's business career expanded. He continued his railroad activity becoming an officer of several lines, participated in early street railway building, developed his real estate interests and served local government in several capacities. At one time, Grant's land holdings occupied most of what is now the southeast quadrant of the city. In 1883, he carved out about one hundred acres of his vast estate for a public park which he donated to the city.

Grant Park was the first large city park in Atlanta; and in 1885, following the gift of the original acreage, the city extended its corporate limits to include the entire park. An additional 44 acres north of the initial gift were purchased by the city from Colonel Grant in 1890. In addition to Grant himself, other people have also

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Garrett, Franklin, Atlanta and Environs, I and II (New York, 1954).  
 White, Dana F., ed., Frederick Law Olmsted: A Southern Exposure, papers presented to the Southeastern American Studies Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, 197 .  
 Consultation with Dr. Elizabeth A. Lyon, Chairman, Atlanta Urban Design Commission Advisory Committee on Historic Sites, Structures and Districts.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 430 acres approximately

QUADRANGLE NAME Southwest Atlanta and Southeast Atlanta QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES			UTM REFERENCES		
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
DA 1,6	74,267,5	3,73,65,4,5	A-B 1,6	74,43,1,0	3,73,65,8,0
B 1,6	74,43,2,0	3,73,50,9,0	C 1,6	74,26,8,5	3,73,50,6,0
E			F		
G			H		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The boundaries of the Grant Park Historic District are described by a heavy black line on the attached map entitled "Grant Park Historic District." (Note: unless otherwise noted or indicated, the boundary of the historic district follows side lot lines, rear lot lines, or front curb lines.)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE H. Lee Dunagan, Consultant (Preparer);  
Richard Cloues, Architectural Historian (Reviewer and Contact Person)

ORGANIZATION Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources DATE

STREET & NUMBER 270 Washington Street, S. W. TELEPHONE (404) 656-2840

CITY OR TOWN Atlanta STATE Georgia 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 Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 1/10/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*William H. Brahan*  
 WILLIAM H. BRAHAN  
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE July 20, 1979

ATTEST: *William H. Brahan*  
 WILLIAM H. BRAHAN  
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

7.19.79 DATE

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Bounded approximately by Glenwood Avenue and Interstate 20 on the north; Kelly Street, Hoke Smith Technical School, and Hill Street on the west; Atlanta Avenue on the south; and Boulevard, Ormewood Avenue, Confederate Avenue, Waldo Street, Cameron Street, and F.D.R. High School on the east (for precise boundaries, see Section 10 and the attached district map).

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A second notable building associated with the Grant family is the house built by L. P. Grant's son, Captain John Grant, on the southwest corner of Hill and Sydney Streets. A prominent visual anchor to the district, the stuccoed brick and frame house sits on an elevated portion of the lot. The asymmetrically planned structure has Italianate wooden detailing in eave brackets, porch posts with segmental arches, and two half-hexagonal bay windows. A one-story wing, added about 1890 in compatible materials and design, and frame appendages on the rear which incorporated the original frame kitchen into the house are the major alterations. A recent fire has damaged the interior, but characteristic details such as the round arched and square-headed doorway frames, typical turned stairway balusters and slate mantels (now in storage) remain.

Among the more monumental residences, most dating from the turn of the century, is the late Victorian Neo-Classical home at 551 Oakland Avenue. With its two-story entrance portico of Ionic columns, one-story veranda on similar columns, and complex wall surfaces, this large frame dwelling is typical of many in the area. Another interesting example of the genre is a large, white-frame classical revival house at 603 Boulevard which has been altered somewhat in attempts by a local group to convert the house into a church. Comprised of an almost-square, two-story block with pyramidal hipped roof, the house sports as its most decorative feature an unusual two-story veranda which extends to the right and left of its supportive columns to form a one-story circular porch at each end of the house. These "porches" have fluted Doric columns and are topped by a balustrade that is a continuation of the balustrade on the second floor of the veranda. The house has a central entrance with flanking sidelights and rectilinear transom.

Houses of many types, sizes and periods exist side by side in the Grant Park community. A large body of the housing stock can be classified as modified Late Victorian Queen-Anne style. The row of structures along Boulevard north of Berne Street is typical, two-story frame residences. These exhibit the asymmetrical massing, multiple roof-lines, and eclectic, often classically inspired, detailing. Occasionally one finds a turret as on the first building in the row. Leaded glass and wooden tiles, as in the gables and on the wall surfaces of examples on Glenwood Avenue and Grant Street, are also common throughout the district. A one and one-half story version of the style perched on an elevated lot at the corner of Cherokee Avenue and Grant Park Place with protruding second story gabled end and pyramidal roofed turret on the roof over the lower story is a particularly interesting example.

Perhaps the most prevalent residential type is the one-story Victorian cottage, variously sited on elevated or low lots, some with shallow front lawns and others on deeper lots. These buildings, for example those along Park Avenue, have either hipped or A-line roofs with a gable wing facing the street and low front porches on slender

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posts. Some, like the example at 429 Oakland Avenue, display typical wooden cut-work with slender turned posts. Others like those along Cherokee and Georgia Avenues are later examples with classical porch posts and singular detailing. On the east side of the district on Berne and Cameron Streets are cottages and bungalows with a distinct type of flat stick ornament, sometimes in sunburst and fan patterns which appear to have been the product of some local craftsman.

Another characteristic house form in the area is the one-story Craftsman bungalow typical of the early twentieth century. Many fine examples such as those along Park Avenue near Rosalia Street, with broad gables facing the street on stick-style brackets, can be found throughout the neighborhood, especially on the eastern side of Grant Park which was sub-divided and developed during this period.

Within the district are numerous small neighborhood shops, churches, and schools which were built to serve the neighborhood. Some, like Roosevelt High School, are architecturally notable.

Roosevelt High School (1927) is a good example of the Neo-Byzantine Revival style. The major feature of this structure is its elaborate entranceway and large rotunda. The entrance is centrally positioned and forms, in plan, a cross-axis to the hallway off of which are found the various classrooms of the building. Two Corinthian columns support a round-arched porch (complete with tile roof) that acts as the fore-porch to a cavernous arched entry portico that is recessed into the building. The entrance portion of the facade is three stories high and is the most decorative portion of the building. The red-brown brick of the building is decorated periodically with terra-cotta insets and the metal casement windows are usually framed by stone. In addition, the windows are either set behind columns and arcades or under arches; both the flat arch and the horseshoe arch have been used in the design. The roof of Roosevelt High School is red Spanish tile throughout while the dome, set on a drum of alternating bands of brick and stone, is of copper. Roosevelt High School is an impressive anchor along the eastern edge of the district, while Smith High School, a less elaborate but still interestingly detailed building on Hill Street, provides a similar focal point along the western edge. Occasional public buildings such as that which houses the Cyclorama in the Park and the two-story Masonic Building exhibit the early twentieth century neo-classicism while small groups of neighborhood shops, such as the group at the corner of Milledge and Grant Streets, are one-story eclectic structures with vaguely Mediterranean associations in tile roofs and urns.

Scattered throughout the neighborhood are the churches built to serve the large residential area. While many are small twentieth century structures, some are architecturally notable. For example, the Georgia Avenue Presbyterian Church on the northwest corner of Grant Street and Georgia Avenue is an early twentieth century red-brick Gothic Revival building with pointed arch stained glass windows, a crisply

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detailed crenellated corner turret, and a projecting Gothic arched entrance porch. Diagonally across Georgia Avenue on the southeast corner of Grant Street the monumental classical portico of the buff-brick Georgia Avenue Baptist Church (1921) provides an interesting visual contrast. Further north on Grant Street is another 1920's church structure, the Neo-Romanesque, granite building that houses St. Paul United Methodist Church.

Although the Grant Park neighborhood is not a planned suburb but has developed from the work of many developers and small subdivisions, it represents a distinct urban neighborhood. The boundary for the district contains this recognizably characteristic area within reasonably clear edges along streets and the expressway. Grant Park Historic District is an architecturally and physically cohesive neighborhood with relatively few structural intrusions in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century environment. Out of approximately 1,100 standing structures, only approximately 30 are less than fifty years old. Of these, only about 15 are visually intrusive. There are, however, many vacant lots scattered throughout the area. Some contribute to the overall landscape character of the district, while others could be classified as intrusions. This vacant land represents an unusual opportunity for compatible new development which could relate to the historic surroundings. (Vacant lots and intrusions are identified on the attached map entitled "Grant Park Historic District.")

\* Note: Due to the objection of the present owner, it has not been possible to gain access to this property for a detailed inspection. Building Code violation proceedings currently (January 1977) in process will determine the viability of the structure and its future. While the building is of paramount historical significance to the area, in its present condition it is not essential to the visual distinctness and continuity of the neighborhood.



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been responsible for much of the early development of the park including Sidney Root, father of famed architect John W. Root, friend of Grant and Park Commissioner until his death in 1897. It may have been the influence of Sidney Root which eliminated from the deed of transfer to the City of Atlanta any restriction of race, creed or color for the users of the park. In 1909, the Olmsted brothers, sons and successors to America's pioneer landscape architect and park designer F. L. Olmsted, planned numerous improvements for the park. Though considerable erosion has taken place, this influence is still evident.

In addition to Fort Walker which today represents the Civil War history of the park area, one of the park's major attractions is the circular painting of the Battle of Atlanta known and listed on the National Register in 1970 as the Cyclorama. Painted in 1885 and 1886 by a group of German artists, this large panoramic painting was first exhibited in Atlanta in 1892; and in 1893 it was placed in Grant Park in a circular wooden building. In 1921 a new, marble building, designed in a competition by Atlanta architect John T. Downing, was built to house the painting. Between 1934 and 1936 a WPA project created a three-dimensional setting of plaster figures and landscape for the gigantic painting. Presently (1977) endangered by deterioration, the painting will be restored, re-housed in a new structure and given a new interpretative setting by the City of Atlanta.

Atlanta businessman George V. Gress, who was the donor of the Cyclorama to the city in 1893, earlier in 1889 had provided a gift of a collection of animals which was the beginning of the present city zoo. With a business friend, Gress had purchased a collection of circus animals and provided buildings to house them. Presently, the Municipal Zoo, expanded by later donations and development, is housed in a group of contemporary buildings in the park.

The history of the land development in the Grant Park neighborhood also began with L. P. Grant. His first house of 1858 began as a plantation-type structure situated in a large acreage on the edge of Atlanta. Subdivision of that large estate into smaller estates had actually begun before Grant's gift of the park to the city. About 1870 on land purchased from Grant, a Union war veteran who had fought in the Battle of Atlanta built a large Queen Anne style residence. Now known as the "Castle" the home still stands at 622 Grant Street. Another landmark structure in the district from this same period is the Italianate second home of L. P. Grant built on land from the old estate later owned by his son John A. Grant. By the late 1880's, the larger land holdings were again in process of division as new residential subdivisions were developed in the wake of street railway lines and new streets leading to Grant Park.

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Steam street car service to Grant Park along a new street (now Park Avenue in the district) to a pavillion in Grant Park was inaugurated in 1888; and a new street, Atlanta Avenue, was graded out to the park in 1893. That same year, a southern extension of the Boulevard was completed into the area. About the same time, a new subdivision, Ormewood Park, opened up to settlement residential areas east of Boulevard which now form part of the Grant Park neighborhood.

The present street network and residential patterns which surround Grant Park today were thus developed from the late 1880's into the early 1900's. As a result, most of the housing in this community was built about or just after 1900 and almost all bear the markings of Victorian eclecticism. The Grant Park community exhibits some very strong neighborhood characteristics that are missing in many districts; the sidewalks and streets of red brick give a unified and pleasant quality to the area. Likewise, there is a marked sensitivity to topography throughout the community that is expressed in the way the buildings are "designed" into their high-elevation sites. A further unification of site and structure is seen in Grant Park in the use of numerous retaining walls and access stairs that seemingly "bond" buildings and ground. Most of the structures of Grant Park are exceptional as examples of the Victorian period in which Atlanta grew rapidly and the Late Victorian Classical Revival and Craftsman buildings. However, earlier buildings like the two Grant homes and the early twentieth century Classical Revival and Craftsman styles create a visual continuum of early Atlanta development.

The neighborhood is most significant for the way in which its physical setting represents a broad spectrum of the city's people. One of Atlanta's most prominent and important families has given its name to the area; one of the city's most significant mayors, William B. Hartsfield, lived there. However, it is not the association with prominence, nor wealth so often cited as justification for significance, that is the Grant Park District's most important feature. Rather, it is its continuing association with the many citizens of the city, both black and white, who have lived there which is important both to the area's history and to its present rejuvenation.

The significance of Grant Park as one of the older neighborhoods in Atlanta and as one of Atlanta's centers of Victorian architecture has been re-emphasized in recent years as the community has started to restore itself. To prevent further intrusion and deterioration of their community, neighborhood groups have begun various programs for the improvement of the Grant Park environment. While Grant Park has changed considerably over the years, its significance has not changed; and whether one goes there to see a Victorian mansion, a Civil War fort, or just to visit the park, one realizes that he is in the midst of a living historic community that is just as much a part of today as yesterday.

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In addition, the potential for archaeological resources exists within the boundaries of the Grant Park district. Two distinct resource potentials are recognized. First, the district is a short distance from the historic center of Atlanta to which General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., laid siege in July of 1864. Fort Walker, a remnant of the inner line of defensive earthworks around Atlanta, is preserved in Grant Park, as previously mentioned. Associated defensive features have undergone the intrusion of urban growth through the development of the park and the residential expansion of the city. In the district the potential for remnants of these features such as trenches and batteries remains. No formal archaeological research has been conducted on any of the defensive earthworks around Atlanta. Second, the park and neighborhood development began prior to formal garbage pickup and disposal service. The practice of establishing and utilizing a neighborhood dump was in effect. The location of dumps is unknown, but the potential for their existence is high.

Fort Walker is known as the only remaining feature of Atlanta's inner defense line. The methods and techniques of its preservation are unknown, casting some uncertainty on the integrity of its form and orientation. Associated trenches and batteries would assist in authenticating Fort Walker as well as provide data on the defense strategy for Atlanta and on military engineering. The garbage dumps constitute a stratigraphic record of the neighborhood's material waste, providing data on such matters as economic trends and status, garbage disposal practices, and material culture.

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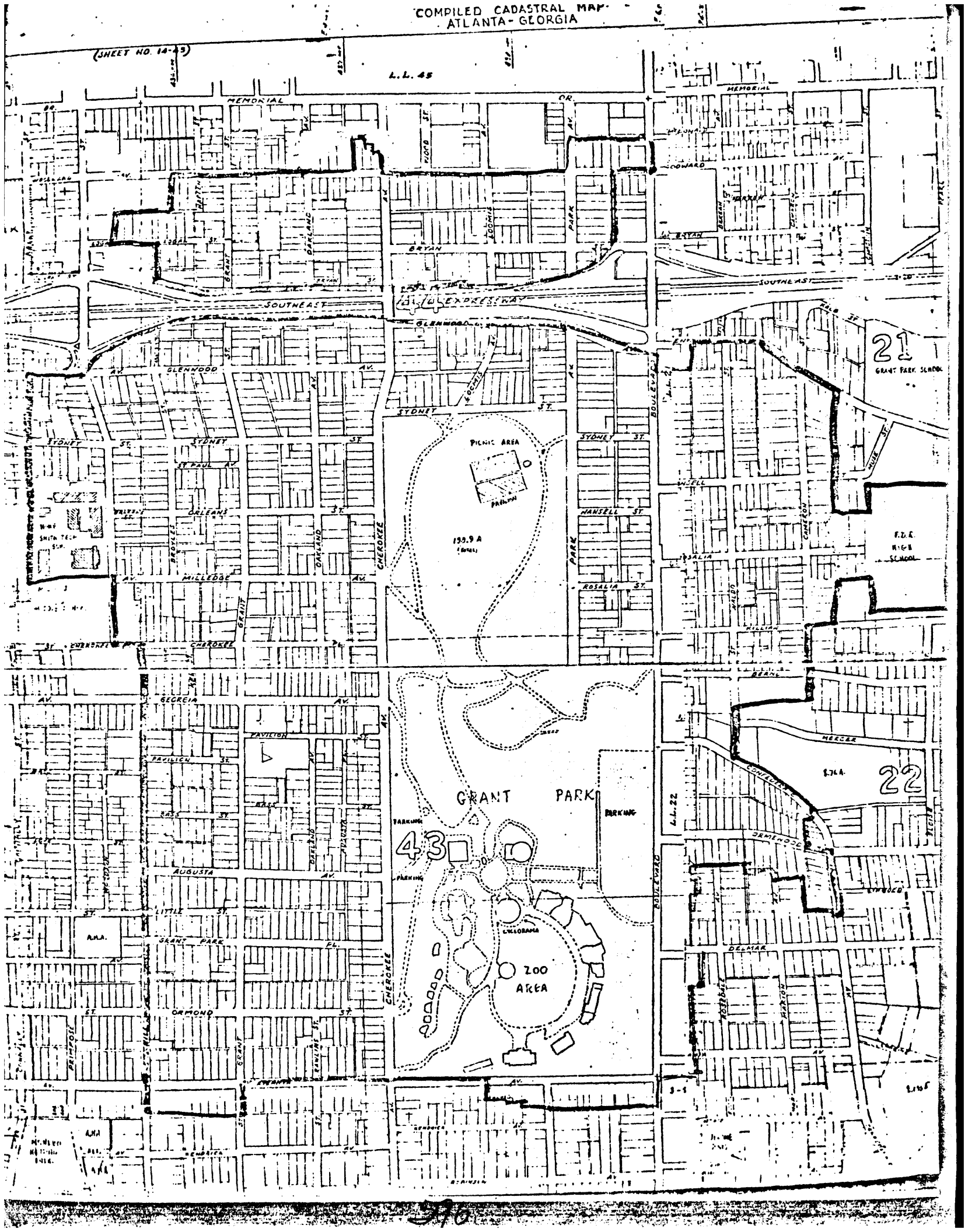
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Publications of the Association to Revive Grant Park.  
Interview with Dewey Merritt, Jr., Association to Revive Grant Park.  
"Grant Park Revival", The Great Speckled Bird, October 10, 1974.  
Rowe, Elizabeth, "The Grant Park Neighborhood: Coming Up to Code", Creative Loafing  
June 25, 1974.  
Preliminary nomination form prepared by H. Lee Dunagan for the Atlanta Urban Design  
Commission, 1976.



MEMORIAL

MEMORIAL

GLENWOOD

GLENWOOD

21

GRANT PARK SCHOOL

PICNIC AREA

199.9 A

F.D.C. HIGH SCHOOL

GRANT PARK

43

22

ZOO AREA

HERCULE

DEMEROOD

DELMAR

AMA

AMA

LIND

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ADDENDUM TO LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS AND ADDRESSES  
GRANT PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

535 Hill Street, S. E. PCN 14-53-L.L.3  
(Hoke Smith High School)  
Atlanta Board of Education  
224 Central Avenue, S. W.

745 Rosalia Street, S. E. PCN 14-21-L.L.5  
(Franklin Delano Roosevelt High School)  
Atlanta Board of Education  
224 Central Avenue, S. W.

The following properties are all "owned" by Mrs. Frances Rand, Executrix, 2602 Tanglewood Road.

648 Waldo Street	PCN 14-22-2-42
652 Waldo Street	PCN 14-22-2-44
656 Waldo Street	PCN 14-22-2-45
649 Berne Street	PCN 14-22-2-57
655 Berne Street	PCN 14-22-2-56
661 Berne Street	PCN 14-22-2-55
665 Berne Street	PCN 14-22-2-54
669 Berne Street	PCN 14-22-2-53 and PCN 14-22-2-52
673 Berne Street	PCN 14-22-2-51

MEMORIAL

CR

MEMORIAL

M

Oakland Cemetery

570 Woodward

Grant Park's Leading Broker, Developer



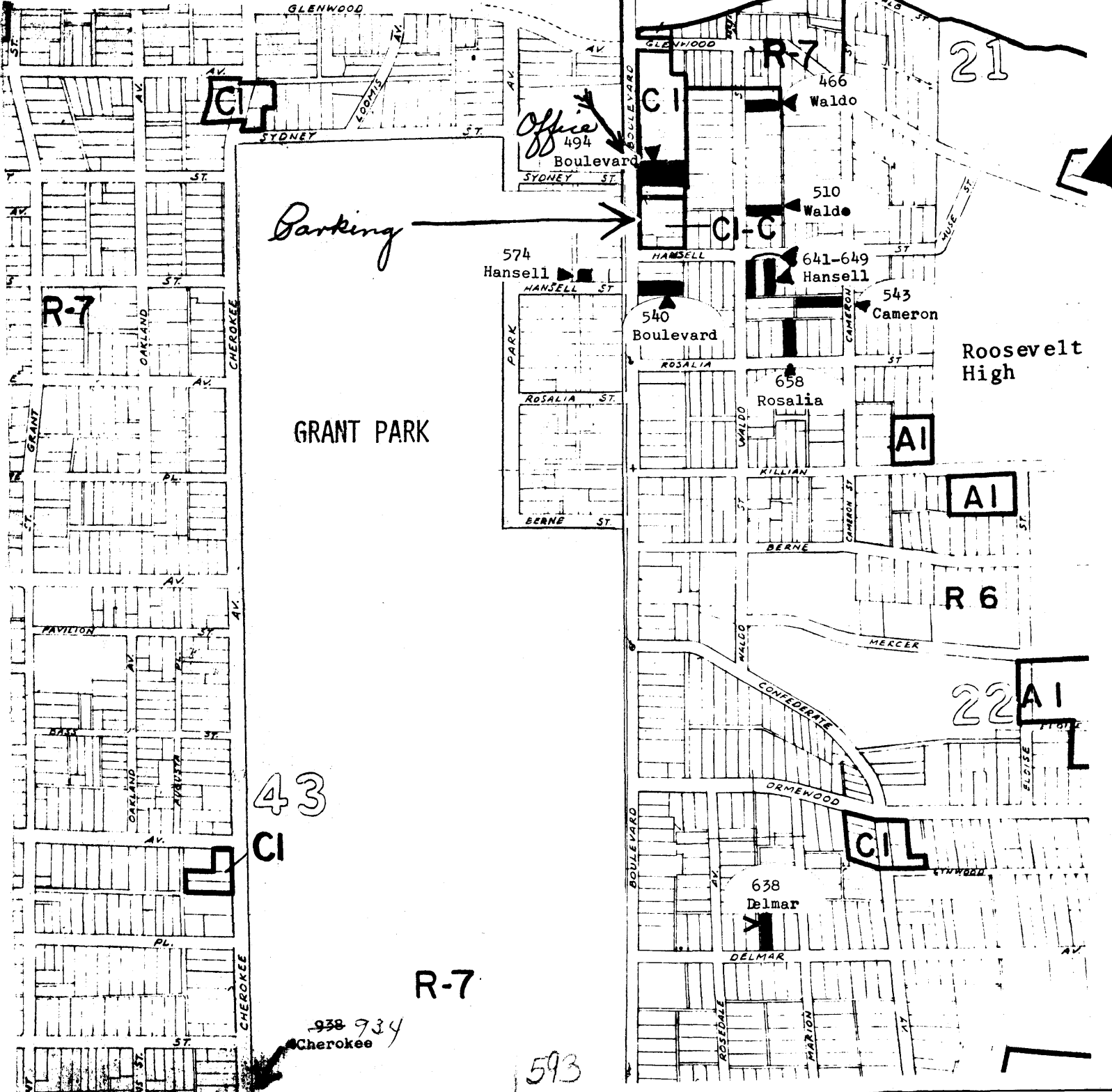
Victorian Homes

HARTMAN ASSOCIATES

494 Boulevard, S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30316  
Phone: 622-1064

CI

SOUTHEAST



Office  
494  
Boulevard

Parking

574  
Hansell

540  
Boulevard

510  
Waldo

641-649  
Hansell

543  
Cameron

658  
Rosalia

Roosevelt High

638  
Delmar

43

CI

R-7

938 934  
Cherokee

593

21

22 AI

R 6

AI

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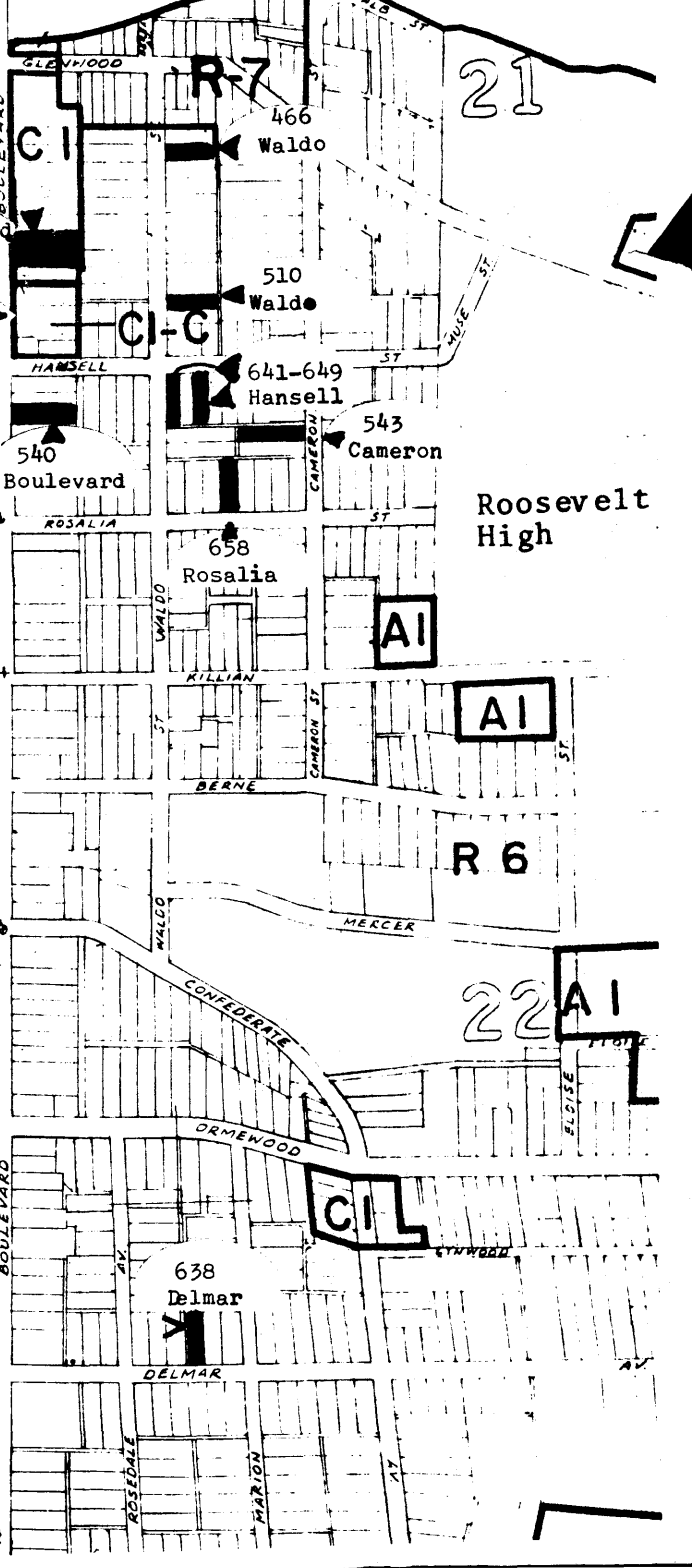
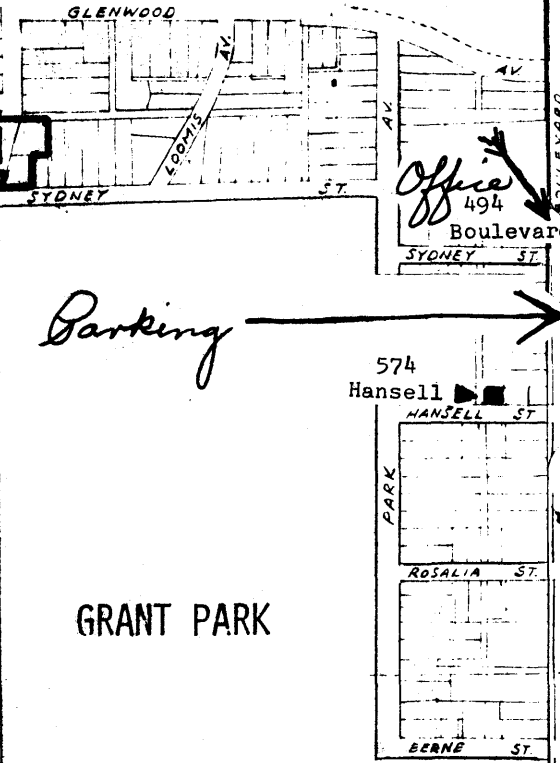
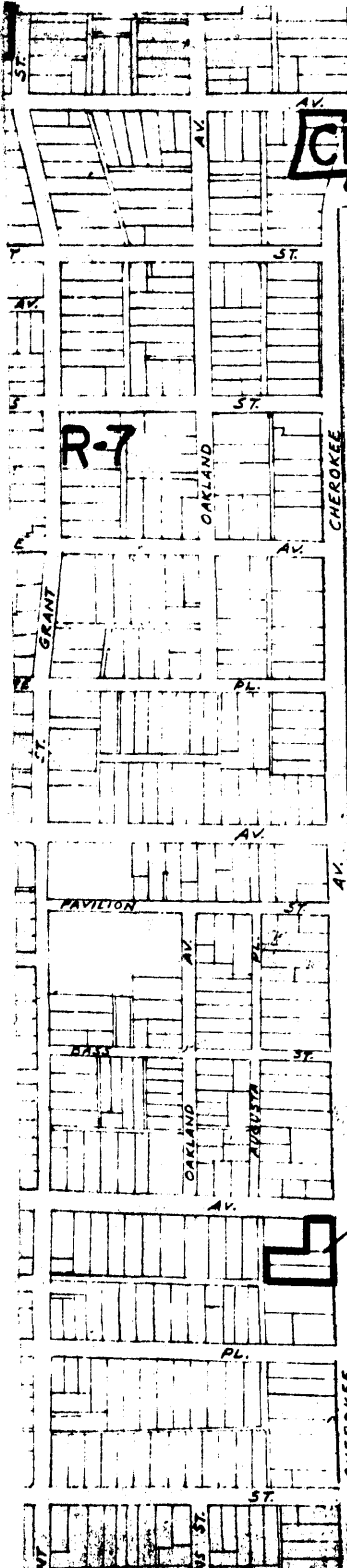
DRMEWOOD

DELMAR

ROSDALE

MARION

AV



## AVERAGE UNRESTORED HOME IN GRANT PARK DEFINED -

- Livable: Recently lived in, clean inside, not up to city code in numerous ways.
- Heating: Heated by individual room heaters.
- Interior: Walls vary greatly in texture and levelness after 70 yrs. of settling and patching.
- Roof: Main area shingled - octagen, staple loc roof good for another 5 years; front porch and lower sloped add-on roofs require re-roofing.
- Front Porch: Substantial deterioration in sills, flooring and ceiling requiring extensive replacement.
- Sill & Columns: Uneven floors in one or two places in the house resulting from sill deterioration - requiring 50' of sill replacement, drop sills and columns.
- Foundation Wall: Badly deteriorated or no enclosure of the crawl space.
- Electrical: Needs additional wall circuits, ceiling switches, bathroom interrupter switches as well as 100 amp. service box to bring up to code. Most lighting fixtures need replacement.
- Chimneys: Need pointing.
- Landscaping: Need new lawns, removal of substantial old rubbish and trees from back and grading of lot to provide positive drainage away from house to eliminate surface water going under house.
- Insulation: None
- Exterior Walls: Many layered accumulation of paint on exterior siding. Must be removed with power equipment to reduce subsequent peeling, extensive caulking and some trim repairs needed.
- Windows: Loose. Putty bad around most glass; some cracked glass; few screens; broken sash cord with no positive means of keeping windows open.
- Floors: Scalloped, not waxable. Need total refinishing with extensive floor replacement required around water lines to bathrooms, kitchens, hot water heaters, etc. due to former leaks.
- Plumbing: Old, galvanized pipes need replacing. Sewer lines need some replacement and additions for additional baths, washer-dryer connections, dishwasher. Plumbing fixtures including sinks, commodes, wash basins, hot water heaters and their hardware all need replacing (usually preserve old cast iron tub for one bath).
- Add-on Rooms: Extensive work usually involved in tearing out all or most of the original open, back porches to be restored to heated family-sun rooms.
- Interior Modifications: Some rooms need closets added; frequently must remove walls formerly added to make duplexes.

## HARTMAN ASSOCIATES "FULL RESTORATION" DEFINED -

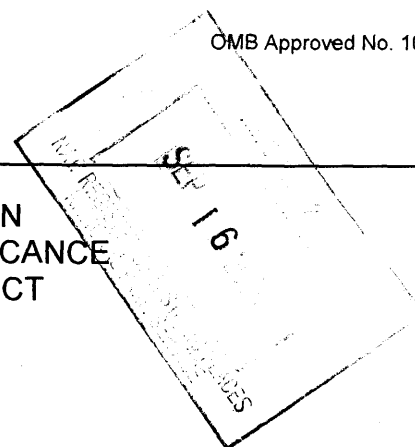
- "Full Restoration" includes most of the following elements.
1. Removal of walls, dropped ceilings and other modifications that compromise the original Victorian architecture and compromise the values of homes in this historic area. (Most houses had been modified to convert to multi-family use.)
  2. Resurfacing, caulking & painting exterior walls (usually extensive sanding or sand blasting is required to smooth the "alligator" surfaces resulting from 70 years of painting.)
  3. Resurfacing interior walls. Requires new plastering, new sheet rock or a combination of these with taping all old cracks and skim coating all surfaces to obtain uniform surface.
  4. New gas fired, forced air furnace.
  5. Restored floors.
  6. Modern kitchen sink, cabinets, dishwasher.
  7. Modern laundry room facilities.
  8. Modern bath washbowl, medicine cabinet, walls. Tub may be tiled or the antique claw footed cast iron tub may be retained with hardware replaced.
  9. Period hanging light fixtures.
  10. Landscaping.
  11. Closed in crawl space to greatly improve heating efficiency and comfort.
  12. Replace bad sills, particularly around exposed porches and eliminate all dirt to wood contact.
  13. Modern plumbing throughout including new copper waterpipes, 40 gallon hot water heater, new hardware, modern toilets, etc.
  14. Electrical system brought to full city code requirements.
  15. Repairs to main fireplaces and chimneys.
  16. Doors, locks, fire alarms, trim repair, roof, screens, windows, mantels, and numerous individual details as required by each house.

GRANT PARK'S LEADING BROKER, DEVELOPER, CONTRACTOR & BUYER  
494 Boulevard, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30316 - 622-1064



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION  
EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE  
GRANT PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA



ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Grant Park is located southeast of downtown Atlanta, Fulton County, in north central Georgia. It is characterized by residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings constructed from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and a large city park established in 1883. The Grant Park Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 20, 1979. The period of significance for the original listing was 1858 to 1929. This additional documentation updates the period of significance of the historic district to 1954 to include buildings constructed between 1930 and 1954. Resources within the original district boundary were reevaluated according to National Register criteria and reclassified when necessary. No additional acreage is being added to the historic district.

The Grant Park neighborhood is centered around Grant Park, a 131-acre city park and recreational area. In 1883, the land for the park was donated to the city of Atlanta by Lemuel P. Grant, an early settler in the area. The park contains a segment of Civil War earthen breast works known as Fort Walker\* and Zoo Atlanta. A zoo has been located in Grant Park since 1889, when a local resident purchased a traveling circus. Most of the buildings located in the park today are associated with the zoo. These buildings are not included in the resource count due to their inaccessibility. Also located in the park is the Cyclorama (listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 9, 1971), a 360-degree panorama painting of the Battle of Atlanta in 1864. The painting was given to the city of Atlanta in 1897. Between 1934 and 1936 a Works Progress Administration project added a diorama to give the painting a three-dimensional appearance. Photographs of the painting were submitted with the original nomination. The building that houses the painting, also commonly referred to as the Cyclorama, was constructed of granite and marble in 1921. Designed by John Francis Downing, the building exhibits characteristics of the Classical Revival style including a monumental entrance supported by Ionic columns, a symmetrical façade, and a wide cornice. At the time the painting was listed, the building was not included in the resource count. The building is considered a contributing resource in the updated nomination and is labeled on the enclosed district map. Other resources in the park include several sets of historic stone and brick entrance gates\* (labeled on the enclosed district map), one set featuring a pair of cannons.

The historic houses located in Grant Park were constructed from 1858 through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. As stated in the 1979 Grant Park Historic District nomination form, the neighborhood was not a planned subdivision, but developed as a number of small subdivisions by different developers. The neighborhood is characterized by large mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian-era houses as well as smaller early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century bungalows and houses. Houses in the Grant Park Historic District are primarily one- and two-story wood-framed buildings that sit on varying sized-lots and share common setbacks. Architectural styles represented in the district include Italianate, Folk Victorian, Neoclassical, Classical Revival, Queen Anne, and Craftsman. House types represented in the district include gabled ell cottage, Queen Anne cottage, bungalow, American Small House, side hallway house, Georgian house, and Queen Anne house. The larger houses face Grant Park and

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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the houses become smaller and less elaborate as they get farther away from the park.

Houses constructed between 1930 and 1954 reflect the architectural trends typical in Georgia at that time. According to Georgia's Living Places: Historic Homes in Their Landscaped Settings, a statewide context, the Craftsman bungalow was the most popular early 20<sup>th</sup> century style in Georgia. While some of the houses of this style and type were considered contributing in the original nomination, those constructed after 1929 were noncontributing. Those houses meeting the National Register criteria are now classified as contributing. Other mid-century houses in Grant Park reflect another trend in housing construction. The American Small House became a popular affordable solution to the housing shortage after World War II. This house type usually consisted of a living area, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bathroom, arranged in various ways. This type of house began to emerge not only in Georgia, but nationwide during the housing boom of the mid-1940s (photographs 5 and 7).

New construction in the district has mostly occurred on previously vacant lots, although some historic houses have been replaced by new houses. Much of the new construction within the historic district boundaries blends in well with the older housing stock in relation to setback, mass, and style (photographs 3 and 6).

The oldest house in the district is the Lemuel P. Grant House\*, located at 327 St. Paul Avenue. Constructed in 1858, at the time of the original nomination the house was in a state of severe deterioration. In recent years it was purchased by the Atlanta Preservation Center and has become their headquarters. Although much of the original material of the house is gone, it is still an important resource in the district due to its significance associated with Lemuel P. Grant, who helped bring the railroad to Atlanta and helped begin the development of the Grant Park neighborhood. Another notable residence in the district associated with the Grant family is the Captain John Grant House\*. Located on an elevated lot on the corner of Hill Street and Sydney Street, the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, two-story Italianate-style house looks much today as it did during the historic period.

The Grant Park Historic District also includes some late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings\*. These buildings, which are scattered throughout the district, feature characteristics of the Commercial style, such as corbelled brickwork in the cornice and large display window storefronts; and characteristics of the Mediterranean style, such as tile roofs and large eave brackets. There is an historic gas station (photograph 1) located at the corner of Georgia Avenue and Cherokee Avenue. This resource was considered noncontributing in the original nomination, but is reclassified as contributing in the nomination as amended. According to the Journal of American Culture it is an oblong box type, and is typical of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century gas stations. It includes the office portion of the building with several service bays to one side and two gas pump islands, one in front and one to the side.

The Grant Park Historic District also contains several community landmark buildings. There are several historic education-related buildings located in the district. Roosevelt High School\* (photograph 11, background), constructed in 1927, is an excellent example of Byzantine architecture. The school's gymnasium (photographs 10 and 11), constructed in 1950, also exhibits characteristics of the Byzantine architecture, including patterned brickwork and mosaic patterns using different materials. The gymnasium was considered noncontributing in the original nomination, but is

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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reclassified as contributing for the purposes of this nomination. W.F. Slaton Elementary School (now the Neighborhood Charter School) is located on the corner of Grant Street and Pavilion Street, west of the park. Built in 1907, it is a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style building. In February, 2003, a fire swept through the building, but much of the exterior of the building remains intact. Hoke Smith School\*, which was located at the intersection of Hill Street and Orleans Street is no longer extant. A gymnasium (photograph 4) located on an adjacent parcel on Hill Street that was considered noncontributing in the original nomination has been reclassified as contributing. It appears to have been built in the late 1940s, and it exhibits some characteristics of the International style, including flat, unadorned wall surfaces and ribbon windows.

A Masonic lodge is located at 456 Cherokee Avenue, in a small commercial area of the district. Built in 1924, it is a two-story white stucco building with four storefronts with large display windows on the first floor and multi-pane double-hung-sash windows on the second floor. The lodge meeting room is located in the second floor. The Masonic symbol still exists above the second floor windows.

The Grant Park Historic District contains several historic churches. St. Paul United Methodist church, located at 501 Grant Street, was constructed in 1906. It is a stone building that exhibits characteristics of the Romanesque style, including round arches, masonry walls, and towers. Georgia Avenue Presbyterian Church (now Southwest Christian Fellowship) is located at 645 Georgia Avenue. The brick building was constructed in 1921 and exhibits typical Gothic Revival features including pointed arch windows and openings, a steeply pitched roof, and cross gables. Another church located in the Grant Park Historic District is Grant Park Baptist Church (now the Ark of Salvation) (photograph 2) that was constructed in 1921. At the time of the original nomination this church was considered noncontributing according to the district map. It is reclassified as contributing for the purposes of this nomination. The brick building exhibits characteristics of the Neoclassical style including a full-height entry portico supported by Doric columns, a wide cornice, and a symmetrical façade. Grant Park Methodist Episcopal Church South (now Grant Park Aldersgate United Methodist Church) was constructed between 1922 and 1924. Located at 575 Boulevard, the brick church exhibits characteristics of the Gothic Revival style including pointed arch windows and openings, a steeply pitched roof, and cross gables. Park Avenue Baptist Church (photograph 8) was constructed in 1938. The brick building features characteristics of the Classical Revival style including flat and round arched double-hung-sash windows, quoins, and decorative vents. This building was classified as noncontributing in the original nomination, but is considered contributing in the nomination as amended. Greater Moses Chapel Baptist Church is located on the corner of Atlanta Avenue and Boulevard in the southeast corner of the district. It is a gable-front stone building with a central entrance. An exact date of construction cannot be determined for this building. The cornerstone lists the organization date of the congregation as 1943, but the building appears to have been constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Another church located within the district is Blessed John the Wonderworker Orthodox Church (now St. John the Wonderworker). This building, located at 543 Cherokee Avenue, does not have a visible cornerstone. The brick building has a corner tower, hipped roof, and wide eaves appears to have been constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Landscaping in the Grant Park Historic District includes large mature trees, foundation plantings, and shrubs. Other landscape features include stone retaining walls, sidewalks, walkways leading from sidewalks to houses, and granite curbing.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Grant Park Historic District as amended is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as one of Atlanta's earliest residential neighborhoods. Its development around Grant Park and the resulting gridiron street pattern are still evident today. It is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with Lemuel P. Grant, an influential businessman in the early development of Grant Park and the city of Atlanta. The district as amended is eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its good and intact collection of late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings. The architectural styles and types of buildings represented in the district are those that were popular in Georgia during the historic period, and have been identified as important in Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. The district is also significant in the area of landscape architecture for Grant Park, a 131-acre park in the middle of the neighborhood which has served as a recreational area for the neighborhood since 1883. The district is also eligible for listing under Criterion D for the military-related activities that took place at Fort Walker during the Civil War, and the potential that site has to provide information about that time period in Atlanta's military history.

\*Photographs submitted with the original nomination are not numbered, but have written descriptions accompanying them. Resources in this document denoted with a (\*) are documented in those photographs. Every effort has been made to describe these resources with a name or location in order to allow for review of the earlier photographs.

**CONTRIBUTING/NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

**Number of Resources and Contributing Resources Previously Listed**

It is not possible to confirm the actual resource count for the original National Register district through documentation. The information used to update the resource count was taken from the National Register Information System (NRIS) database. According to the database the resource count included 1071 contributing resources (1070 in the building type and 1 in the structure type) and 30 noncontributing resources (all in the building type).

The number of contributing resources in the Grant Park Historic District as amended has decreased by 119, due to the reclassification of resources from contributing to noncontributing and the inclusion of resources previously not included in the resource count in the original nomination, such as the brick and stone gates at the entrances to Grant Park.

The number of noncontributing resources in the Grant Park Historic District as amended is increased by 220, due to the reclassification of buildings from contributing to noncontributing through additional documentation and the inclusion of all vacant lots not counted in the original nomination.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**Previously Listed Resources within Original District Boundary (Additional Documentation):**

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
<b>buildings</b>	1070	30
<b>sites</b>	0	0
<b>structures</b>	1	0
<b>objects</b>	0	0
<b>total</b>	1071	30

Previously listed resources are included in the following National Register nominations:

Grant Park Historic District (listed on July 20, 1979)  
Cyclorama (listed on December 9, 1971)

**Total Number of Resources within District (includes previously listed and reclassified):**

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
<b>buildings</b>	941	190
<b>sites</b>	1	60
<b>structures</b>	2	0
<b>objects</b>	8	0
<b>total</b>	952	250

The contributing site included in the resource count is Grant Park, and the noncontributing sites are the vacant lots that have been added to the resource count. The contributing structures are the earthen breast works associated with Fort Walker in Grant Park and the gridiron street pattern that is clearly evident in the district today. The contributing objects in the district include the Cyclorama and seven sets of brick and stone gates at the entrances to Grant Park.

Buildings that were reclassified through additional documentation, newly constructed houses, and recently vacant lots are listed by street below:

Atlanta Avenue

New construction: 291, 292, 302, 306, 310, 366, 382, 388, 402, and 487.  
Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 372, 396, and 543.

Augusta Avenue

New construction: 287, 293, 304, 311, 315, 321, 327, 359, 363, and 369.  
Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 297, and 347.

Augusta Place

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 746.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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Bass Street

New construction: 304, 311, 312, 317, 318, 321, 361, and 369.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 307 and 308.

Berne Street

New construction: 652.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 645.

Boulevard

New construction: 520, 730, and 732.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 464, 494, 527, and 782.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 468, 478, 498, and 772.

Newly vacant: 513.

Broyles Street

New construction: 453, 459, 490, and 524.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 599 and 603.

Cameron Street

New construction: 548 and 573.

Cherokee Avenue

New construction: 523, 619, 629, 637, 695, 699, 863, 877, and 833.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 751 and 809.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 633.

Cherokee Place

New construction: 272, 276, and 320.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 308, 312, and 316.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 292.

Confederate Avenue

New construction: 707.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 683, 689, 693, 697, and 727.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 695.

Georgia Avenue

New construction: 298, 304, 308, 354, 356, 358, 362, 389, and 422.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 355 and 423.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 317 and 416.

Newly vacant: 399.

Glenwood Avenue

New construction: 225, 231, and 239.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 631, 685, and 693.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 277 and 281.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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Grant Park Place

New construction: 318, 322, 388, 399, 405, and 406.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 347, 351, 355, and 363.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 293 and 299.

Newly vacant: 354.

Grant Street

New construction: 436, 440, 582, 599, 605, 609, 635, and 726.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 567 and 627.

Newly vacant: 599 and 732.

Hansell Street

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 649, 662, and 686.

Hill Street

New construction: 480, 518, 526, 560, 580, 636, 700, 734, and 744.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 475 and 860.

Newly vacant: 503, 507, 610, and 622.

Kelly Street

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 466.

Kent Street

New construction: 625 and 635.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 618.

Little Street

New construction: 312, 314, and 320.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 787.

Loomis Avenue

New construction: 445 and 446.

Milledge Avenue

New construction: 272 and 276.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 378 and 384.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 284.

Newly vacant: 293.

Oakland Avenue

New construction: 432, 508, 512, 518, 522, 544, 733, and 736.

Orleans Street

New construction: 301 and 305.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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Ormewood Street

New construction: 645.

Ormond Street

New construction: 297, 343, 347, 360, 366, 368, 372, 376, 381, 392, and 398.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 367.

Park Avenue

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 486.

Reclassified contributing to noncontributing: 398.

Pavillion Street

New construction: 303, 304, 315, 316, 319, 321, and 322.

Rosalia Street

New construction: 607 and 609.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 745.

Sydney Street

New construction: 227, 229, 233, and 242.

Waldo Street

New construction: 459, 500, and 659.

Reclassified noncontributing or vacant to contributing: 487.



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**Form Prepared by:**

**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 414-H  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** August 12, 2004  
**e-mail** holly\_anderson@dnr.state.ga.us

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)** ( ) not applicable

**name/title** Bamby Ray and Lyn Speno  
**organization** Ray & Associates  
**mailing address** 328 7<sup>th</sup> Street  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30312  
**telephone** (404)607-7703  
**e-mail**

- ( ) **property owner**  
(X) **consultant**  
( ) **regional development center preservation planner**  
( ) **other:**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name/title** Tom Aderhold, President  
**organization** Aderhold Properties  
**mailing address** 170 Boulevard, SE  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code**  
**telephone** (404)526-9800

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

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**State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

W. Ray Luce  
Signature of certifying official

8-26-07  
Date

*for* W. Ray Luce  
Historic Preservation Division Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property ( ) meets ( ) does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency or bureau

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Grant Park Historic District (Additional Documentation)  
**City or Vicinity:** Atlanta  
**County:** Fulton  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** June, 2004

**Description of Photograph(s):**

Number of photographs: 11

1. 423 Georgia Avenue (corner of Georgia Avenue and Cherokee Avenue); photographer facing southwest.
2. Grant Park Baptist Church (now The Ark of Salvation) and addition, 355 and 366 Georgia Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
3. Corner of Grant Avenue and Cherokee Place, new construction; photographer facing northwest.
4. Gymnasium formerly associated with Hoke Smith School (nonextant), Hill Street; photographer facing northwest.
5. 355, 351, and 347 Grant Park Place; photographer facing southwest.
6. 364, 368, and 372 Ormond Street, new construction; photographer facing northwest.
7. 618 and 626 Kent Street (corner of Kent Street and Cherokee Place); photographer facing northeast.
8. Park Avenue Baptist Church, 480 Park Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
9. 520 Boulevard; photographer facing northeast.
10. Roosevelt High School Gymnasium, 745 Rosalia Street; photographer facing southeast.
11. Roosevelt High School Gymnasium, foreground, and Roosevelt High School, background; photographer facing northeast.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)