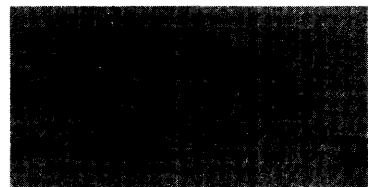


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



80

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

1. Name

historic Academy of Medicine

and/or common Academy of Medicine

2. Location

street & number 875 West Peachtree Street, N.E. ___ not for publication

city, town Atlanta ___ vicinity of congressional district 5th - Wyche Fowler

state Georgia code 013 county Fulton code 121

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Medical Association of Atlanta contact: John F. Kiser, Executive Director

street & number 875 West Peachtree Street, N.E.

city, town Atlanta ___ vicinity of state Georgia 30309

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Fulton County Courthouse

city, town Atlanta state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(1) Category One List of Historic Sites, Structures, and Districts
 title (2) Historic Structures Field Survey; has this property been determined eligible? yes ___ no
 (1) January 16, 1978 Fulton County
 date (2) January 1976 ___ federal (2) state ___ county (1) local

depository for survey records (1) Atlanta Urban Design Commission
 (2) Historic Preservation Section/Department of Natural Resources
 city, town (1) Atlanta (1) Georgia
 (2) Atlanta (2) Georgia

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 Academy of Medicine is located at the intersection of West Peachtree Street and Eighth Street in Atlanta. The nominated property includes less than one acre of land.

The Academy of Medicine is of the Neo-Classical style and was built in 1941. It is a five-bay building with a pedimented portico centrally located on the front, a semi-circular bay to the rear, and flanking wings and end pavillions. The rectangular building has a main floor and a basement. A semi-circular projection, housing the auditorium, is located on the rear facade. The standing-seam, hipped metal roof has acentrally located cupola with Roman windows. A centrally located, pedimented portico with six Tuscan columns features a large caduceus, the symbol of the medical profession. Symmetrical features include round, arched windows and corner pilasters on all corners of the building. On the north end of the structure is a recessed doorway with columns in antis.

The interior of the structure is organized around the centrally located rotunda with dome. A vestibule leads into the rotunda. Entrance into the auditorium is in the east portion of the rotunda. Corridors lead to the flanking pavillions, which are currently used as office space. A spiral staircase leads into the basement, which also is used as office space.

Neo-Classical decoration is featured on the interior of the Academy of Medicine. Greek fret molding is located in the dome and semi-domes. The span-drels are decorated with small caducei. Coffering is located over the arches. The auditorium features anthemions, a dentiled cornice, doric columns in antis, and rosette molding around the stage.

Centrally located on one acre of land, the building is parallel to West Peachtree Street. The front yard of the Academy of Medicine is landscaped with trees and shrubbery and a paved brick walk. The back yard is used as a parking lot.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		medicine

Specific dates 1941

Builder/Architect R. Kennon Perry with Hentz, Adler, and Shutze

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Academy of Medicine is significant to the history of architecture, medicine, and education of Atlanta. The Academy of Medicine is an excellent example of Neo-Classical architecture and is one of few buildings in Atlanta that are of this style. The building symbolizes the prominence of the medical profession in Atlanta and the determination of the members of the medical society to provide the best medical services and facilities available. The supervising architect was R. Kennon Perry, with Hentz, Adler, and Shutze as consulting architects; the style of Philip T. Shutze predominates. The Academy of Medicine houses the oldest medical society in Atlanta, the Medical Association of Atlanta.

The Academy of Medicine is an excellent example of Neo-Classical architecture found in Atlanta. An associate architect of the structure, R. Kennon Perry (1890-1954), was associated with the architectural firm of Hentz, Adler, and Shutze. While Kennon Perry signed the architectural plans for the structure and was supervisor of the project, the Neo-Classical design was developed by Philip T. Shutze (1890 -). A leading authority in the Neo-Classical style, Shutze is, therefore, credited with designing the Academy of Medicine. Shutze became a partner in the architectural firm of Hentz and Adler after the death of Neel Reid in 1926. Had he chosen to establish his architectural career in New York, it is very likely that Shutze's work would have received national acclaim, rather than the regional prestige or prominence that he enjoyed in Georgia and South Carolina, and especially in Atlanta. He is known for designing residential structures, such as the Swan House and the Reid House (both in Atlanta and both on the National Register), and the Academy of Medicine is one of few examples of non-residential, small institutional structures that are attributed to Shutze. The classical detailing is consistent throughout the building. He designed the detailing and then employed craftsmen to execute the decorative trim for the Academy of Medicine.

The Academy of Medicine is the home of the oldest medical society in Atlanta. Organized medicine appeared in Fulton County in 1854, when the Atlanta Medical College and the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal were established. The organization was first known as the Brotherhood of Physicians but was soon known as the Atlanta Medical Society. Meetings of the medical society were suspended during the Civil War, but after the war, the medical society was reorganized in 1865 as the Atlanta Society of Medicine. A rival medical organization, the first Fulton County Medical Society, developed, but the two organizations

[continued]

(6)

9. Major Bibliographical References

[See continuation sheet.]

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property one acre

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Northwest Atlanta

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>16</u>	<u>741980</u>	<u>3740540</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
---	--	--	--

D			
---	--	--	--

E			
---	--	--	--

F			
---	--	--	--

G			
---	--	--	--

H			
---	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries are indicated by heavy black line on the enclosed Adair Plat Book III.

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 Kacy Ginn, National Register Researcher

organization Historic Preservation Section/
Department of Natural Resources date February 11, 1980

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

city or town Atlanta state Georgia

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon
Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Acting State Historic Preservation Officer date 2/25/80

For HCERS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>John W. Ray</u> Keeper of the National Register	date <u>4/30/80</u>
Attest: <u>Carol Dubois</u> Chief of Registration	date <u>4/25/80</u>

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Continuation sheet

Significance

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consolidated in 1872 as the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Union. One year later, the organization became known as the Atlanta Academy of Medicine. In 1905, all of the Georgia county and state medical societies were reorganized and the Atlanta Academy of Medicine became known as the Fulton County Medical Society. The organization operated under that name until 1971, when the medical society changed its name to the Medical Association of Atlanta. This organization has existed since the early developmental years of Atlanta and has contributed to the growth of medical knowledge and facilities in Atlanta.

The Academy of Medicine was built to serve several purposes: to provide a central meeting place for the members of the association and to provide post-graduate instruction for the members. The Academy of Medicine served as a training center for interns and doctors. In the basement of the building were lockers for the members and training rooms for educational meetings. While the instructional courses were short-lived, the continuous educational process remained through the gathering and sharing of new medical theories and techniques.

Historical Narrative

Prior to the construction of the Academy of Medicine, the medical society held its meetings in various locations. It was not until 1902 that the doctors located a facility that provided meeting rooms and a medical library service. The Carnegie Library accommodated the medical association for fourteen years, until the facilities were needed for library use. The medical society temporarily moved to the Chamber of Commerce building and began formulating plans to acquire a building of its own. In 1923, the Woods White home on Prescott Street was purchased and converted into a meeting place with medical-library facilities. It was known as the Academy of Medicine. In 1939, the site of the present Academy of Medicine was purchased. By February, 1941, the Board of Trustees met with the architects and determined the architectural plans that would meet the society's needs. On June 10, 1941, construction began on the Academy of Medicine. Completed by December, the building was dedicated on December 15, 1941, eight days after Pearl Harbor was attacked. The members of the Fulton County Medical Association were determined to have the building paid for by the time the 153 doctors who served in the armed forces returned from duty. In 1946, a debt of approximately \$154,000 for the land and building were paid. The building has served as a meeting place for the medical society since 1941 and continues to function in this manner. The medical society currently rents meeting space to various organizations.

The Academy of Medicine was determined eligible on May 16, 1979, following the preparation of a determination of eligibility requested by the Department of Transportation/Urban Mass Transportation Administration. The determination of eligibility recognizes the architectural merit of the Academy of Medicine and its contributions to the health profession of Atlanta. The applicable criteria included A and C.

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The Neo-classical style of architecture is now recognized as being an important early twentieth century architectural movement in the United States which was in sharp contrast to European modern architecture. The Academy of Medicine is one of the finest examples of the Neo-classical style in Atlanta and was constructed during the later years of the movement. The Academy of Medicine is especially significant to the Atlanta area where little European modern architecture exists.

Philip T. Shutze has been recently acknowledged by scholars of architectural design as being a regional master of the Neo-classical style and worthy of national recognition. The Academy of Medicine is one of his later works. He is not actively practicing at this time and his career as an architectural designer has concluded.

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Continuation sheet

Bibliography

Item number 9

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Adair Plat Book III
Atlanta Historical Society
Plot - Fulton Co. Medical Society
Pg 49-1
Scale - 1" = 80'
7-6-56

APR 30 1980