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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 417 Hillside Drive NW

city or town Atlanta

state Georgia

code GA

county Fulton

code 121

zip code 30342

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

not for publication

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility 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 ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Dr. David C. Crass Signature of certifying official Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date 4 OCT 2018

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Sisi Delia Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 11/30/18

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
 Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	1	sites
1	2	structures
0	0	objects
3	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY
 REVIVALS: English Vernacular Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE; BRICK
 walls: BRICK

 roof: STONE: Slate
 other: _____

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House is located in north Atlanta in a residential neighborhood today known as Chastain Park. Built in 1938, the house occupies a wooded 3.5-acre property that includes a garage/servants' quarters (1938), a stone barbecue pit and patio (1938), and a substantial historic landscape. The English Vernacular Revival style brick house is composed of a two-story main block with a partial basement. A double-height "great hall" wing extends to the west of the house's main block. The steeply-pitched slate roof was replaced in-kind in 2016. The house features original steel casement windows, many with diamond-paned sashes of multi-colored glass. Minimal exterior ornament on the house, as well as the adjacent two-story brick garage/servants' quarters, includes brick dentils at the roofline, timber and brick lintels, and rusticated wood dormers and gable accents. The house also features copper-roofed bay windows on the primary and rear facades. A brick loggia runs along a portion of the rear façade of the house, accessing a breezeway that connects the house to the garage/servants' quarters, which is composed of two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a kitchen above a three-car garage. It retains original and historic doors, windows, trim, hardware, and kitchen and bath fixtures.

Inside the house, the lower level is composed of seven primary rooms. A double-height foyer is encircled on three sides by an oak stair that accesses the upper level. West of the foyer, the "great hall" features exposed roof timbers and original wrought-iron chandeliers. The north end of the foyer accesses the dining room, clad in pine paneling with built-in china niches. Additional rooms include a classically-detailed library, and a recreation room with a bar and detailing, including paneling and faux exposed timbers, dating to the 1960s. The house's upper level is composed of four bedrooms and three bathrooms, all nearly intact to their construction. The property's immediate grounds are dotted with trees that predate the house's construction, as well as multiple ornamental plantings dating to 1938. The original stone barbecue pit and patio is situated north of the garage/servants' quarters. Built of Chattahoochee river rock in the Rustic style, the long, low structure is built into the hillside and includes a fireplace, smoking pit, ice and firewood bins, and patio. The hewn log pavilion that covers the pit was largely reconstructed in 2016 due to damage from a fallen tree branch. Further south on the property, an original tiered rock garden frames the base of the driveway, and there is a single headstone surrounded by a cast iron fence situated close to Hillside Drive, marking a burial that predates the property's 1930s development.

Narrative Description

The Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House is situated in the Piedmont region of Georgia in what is today a suburban neighborhood of Atlanta called Chastain Park. The house sits at the highest spot on the property, over fifty feet in elevation above street level. To the west, the land slopes rather steeply towards Dykes Drive about one hundred feet away from the house with a creek even further west. To the north, the land slopes gently down to Blanton Road. To the east, the land is nearly level toward an adjacent wooded lot; and to the south, the land slopes down towards Hillside about 350 feet away.

Built in 1938, the property is a substantially intact estate tucked into a hillside. The once over 17-acre property today comprises 3.5 acres and contains a two-story brick English Vernacular Revival style residence with a graduated slate roof, set about 350 feet back from Hillside Drive. The 8,000-square-foot main house is connected to a garage/servants' quarters. The property also includes a Rustic style covered outdoor stone barbecue pit and patio situated about fifty feet from the main residence, and a largely intact historic landscape. The main house and the garage/servants' quarters were both designed by architect James C. Wise. The outdoor rock barbecue pit structure and the landscaping were designed by landscape designer William L. Monroe, Sr.

The land at Meredith House is heavily forested in hardwoods of oak, beech and maple. There is extensive undergrowth in the form of Dogwood, Redbud, and Camellia.

Exterior of House and Garage/Servants' Quarters

The main residence is a two-story, brick, English Vernacular Revival style building with three double-flue chimneys, constructed of brick over a concrete foundation. A structural system of pre-fabricated concrete I-beams is visible in the basement- along with steel mesh lathe, this structural system was reportedly employed in order to improve the house's

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

fire-rating (since the house was outside the city limits). The steeply pitched slate roof rises about thirty-five feet in elevation. Within the steep pitch of the roof currently houses a 3rd level, which was originally attic space. On the exterior of the home, the Tudor arch is visible at the front door and the breezeway arches. Characteristic of the English Vernacular Revival Style, half-timber beams are visible in the porte-cochere, the sun porch, and above the first floor windows.

The Meredith House is an example of the English Vernacular Revival Style popular in the early part of the 20th century with brick walls, slate roof, and half-timbered beams. The building's foundation is brick-veneered concrete masonry unit. All exterior walls are red brick with horizontal raking. Originally, the brick was lime-washed and this wash is extant in various places around the home. Rusticated wood siding, which is textured to appear rough-hewn, accents the building's dormers and gables. The lintels above the first floor windows on the primary (front) façade are heavy timber. The house retains almost all original windows, most of which are multi-light steel casements known as Fenestra windows, made by the Detroit Streele Products Company of Detroit, Michigan.

The massive, steeply-pitched roof was replaced in 2016, after numerous leaks and many years of patchwork repairs. The original variable-width, graduated pattern (composed of slate pieces at the bottom of the roof that are longer and wider than the pieces at the top, noted in a 1973 interview by the architects as the most unique feature of the house, was precisely replicated. The original roof was Rockmart, Georgia slate with slates of a minimum ½-inch in thickness. The replacement roof is black slate from Virginia. There are three double-flue brick chimneys rising between twenty-five to thirty-five feet high, which step in so they are narrower at the top than at the base. At least one gabled dormer with rusticated wood siding protrudes above the roofline at the top of the upper level, and brick dentils are present at the roofline, on all but the west façade. Brick dentils also appear below the roofline on portions of all but the west façade.

The house is composed of a two-story main block with a double-height "great hall" wing extending to the west of the main block, comprising the west half of the primary (south) façade. This wing has two tripartite steel casement windows. Curved stone steps access the house's primary entrance, which is centered on this façade in one of two projecting, front-gabled bays. The front door is a wide oak-paneled door measuring 4' by 7', with two columns of diamond-in-square patterned embellishment. The segmental-arched door surround is Chattahoochee river rock, and houses an original iron lantern at its apex. Above the front door at the upper level is a copper oriel with multi-colored diamond-paned casement windows. The adjacent front-gabled bay houses two tripartite steel casement windows. A segmental-arched opening houses the window on the lower level.

The west façade features a seven-panel multi-colored diamond-paned window. A rear porch, which was screened as early as 1953 and enclosed with wood siding and acrylic windows in the 1970s, is visible from this elevation. The porch roof is supported by hewn timbers which are flush with the siding, and therefore remain visible despite the enclosure. The porch opens to a slate patio with a low stone wall that runs along the rear (north) façade. Curved stone steps, similar to those accessing the front entrance, lead from the patio into the garden below. A single front-gabled bay projects from this façade. On the exterior of the dining room is a copper-roofed bay window. A brick loggia with segmental arched openings runs along the easternmost portion of the rear façade, accessing a breezeway that connects the house to the garage/servants' quarters. From under the loggia, a set of wooden double doors with multi-light window upper panels accesses the recreation room, which comprises the east wing of the lower level.

The east façade houses two entrances: a wooden door with a multi-light upper window panel, sheltered by a historic metal canopy and featuring an original screen door accesses the kitchen, while another wooden door with a multi-light upper window panel accesses the houses rear hall from under the loggia. The loggia shelters a slate walkway that continues to the east to the concrete driveway, which runs under the breezeway, allowing it to function as a porte-cochere. Hewn timbers support the breezeway roof on either side of the driveway. An 1898 Birmingham (England) copper fortress lantern is affixed to the south support closest to the house.

The connected garage/servants' quarters was originally connected to the main house via the same substantial gabled roof that remains extant today, and it is therefore not counted as a separate building for the purposes of this nomination. The garage/servants' quarters mimics the main house in style and ornament. It features a hipped slate roof, capped by a wooden, louvered cupola with a copper roof. Each façade of the building features brick dentils at the roofline, and original 16-light steel casement windows, which are sheltered by gabled dormers featuring rusticated wood siding if on the upper level. The north (rear) façade features two garage door openings housing nonhistoric garage doors. A wooden door with a multi-light upper window panel accesses the building through the east façade.

Interior of House and Garage/Servants' Quarters

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

Inside the house, the lower level is composed of seven primary rooms: the foyer, the Great Hall or living room, the dining room, the library, the recreation room, the kitchen with butler's pantry, and the breakfast room. The upper level contains four bedrooms and three bathrooms. Narrow stairs from this level access the former attic, now housing two additional bedrooms, a bathroom, and a den. The basement floor contains the furnace and electrical room, a historic steel walk-in vault, original laundry facilities including a copper washbasin, and a servants' bathroom. The house retains remarkable integrity; in addition to an intact original floorplan, the house retains nearly completely intact original finishes, trim, and fixtures in all but three rooms.

The front door accesses an entrance vestibule. The vestibule is low-ceilinged, with a large cloak closets with oak-paneled doors on either side. Two curved steps lead up to the open, double-height foyer, encircled on three sides by an oak stair that accesses the upper level. The foyer features original oak parquet floors, and original plaster walls finished with a plastic paint, hand-scored and marked to resemble Travertine. A more-than-four-foot tall wrought-iron, architect-designed, custom-built chandelier hangs from the twenty-foot ceiling. This and other fixtures in the house were built by Haley-Stewart, an Atlanta lighting supply company.

On the west wall, a six-foot wide segmental arched opening leads to the Great Hall. Multi-paneled oak pocket doors span another segmental arched opening that leads to the dining room. On the east wall, two single door openings housing multi-paneled oak doors also access the library and east hallway. The moldings in the foyer are sculpted plaster. The four-foot wide oak-floored staircase leading to a landing above is trimmed by an oak handrail with newel posts topped with hand-carved oak acorns. According to a 1973 interview of the house's architect, man named "Steinichen" hand carved the newel post tops, as well as the Great Hall mantle detail work, and completed the trim work in the library.

The "great hall," or living room, is entered by taking two steps down to the west of the foyer. The room is about forty feet long and over twenty feet wide. Completely exposed roof framing is heavy timber, supporting a roof soaring twenty-five feet high at the peak. Horizontal, curved, and diagonal beams (paralleling the roofline) combine to resemble an encased, upside-down wooden boat hull. Two wrought-iron, architect-designed, custom-built chandeliers hang in the room, also built by Haley-Stewart. On the north wall, the oversized fireplace features as English Vernacular Revival style wooden eight-foot long mantle with hand-carved Tudor roses, capping a Jacobethan-arched surround. The fireplace opening is over five feet in length and three feet in height. The fireplace is framed by two alcoves, one of which leads to the house's rear sunporch. A seven-panel diamond-paned multi-colored stained glass window is centered in the west wall. The south wall features two fifty-light steel casement windows. The exposed roof timbers end in a gallery, delineated by an oak balustrade, which overlooks the roof from above the arched entryway. Finish flooring in the great hall is oak parquet, and walls are plaster. The walls are finished with a plastic paint, hand-scored and marked to resemble Travertine limestone in the same manner as the foyer, however this finish is nonhistoric in this room, dating to 2010.

The rear sunporch, accessed from the south wall of the great hall, was originally screened-in with a large ceiling fan. The room retains its original dimensions, porch supports, and tile floor; however, it was enclosed with siding and acrylic windows in the 1970s. Two steps up from the west side of the porch through double doors leads to the dining room.

The sunporch can also be accessed through double doors in the west wall of the dining room. The dining room has hardwood floors and stained, pine-paneled walls. An original brass chandelier hangs in the center of the room. The north wall features a bay window with three fixed lights, famed by two classically-inspired built-in corner cabinets with a scalloped plaster detail. Of note, the pocket doors that access the foyer (in the south wall) are finished in pine facing the dining room, while they are finished in oak facing the foyer, ensuring that the door finish matches each room appropriately. The east wall has a swinging door leading to the butler's pantry. The ceiling height in the dining room, as well as the library, game room, hallway, kitchen, butler's pantry, and powder room is ten feet.

The former butler's pantry retains its original shape, but no historic finishes. Original cabinetry was removed from this space in 2009. It is currently used as a laundry room and hallway to the kitchen. It has a door leading to the basement. An opening in the north wall, which was originally an arched opening, accesses the breakfast room.

The breakfast room has a small wrought-iron, architect-designed, custom-made light fixture. Two built-in corner cabinets frame an original multi-light steel casement window on the south wall. The room features a simple chair rail and crown molding, which have been painted, as have the corner cabinets. A door opening the east wall accesses the kitchen.

The kitchen features another wrought-iron, architect-designed, custom-made light fixture. There is an original walk-in pantry, and a vestibule with an exterior door, along the north wall. The kitchen itself was renovated in the 1960s and in

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

2009. The kitchen currently has a "faux" wood floor and nonhistoric cabinetry and fixtures. A door opening in the south wall accesses the butler's pantry.

A short hall bisects the eastern half of the house, south of the former butler's pantry. It features a simple chair rail, crown molding, and door trim, all of which has been painted. A wooden service stair runs along a portion of the north wall, providing access to the upper level. A single door opening at the east end of the hallway accesses the recreation room.

According to a 1953 real estate advertisement, the recreation room originally featured a tile floor with a glass block bar in the Art Deco style. The room finishes were replaced in the 1960s. The extant ceiling beams, wood wall paneling, and half-timbering were installed at that time. The glass-block bar was replaced with a wooden one, which remains on the west wall. The previous appearance of the fireplace in the east wall cannot be confirmed, but the extant brick surround and rusticated mantel appear to date to the 1960s. Original steel casement windows remain in the east and south walls, and double doors in the north wall of the room open to a small patio at the exterior breezeway.

The powder room is located adjacent to the game room, accessed from the hall. It features a low vanity capped by a mirrored wall, and a small chandelier. A single door opening in the south wall accesses a half bath with toilet and sink. The green and burgundy tile in the bathroom is original, as the mirrored medicine cabinet. The fixtures are modern.

The library can also be accessed from the hall. The east and west walls house built-in bookshelves. The original fireplace mantle, dentil molding, paneled wainscoting, and rose medallions are in the Adam style, and all are painted white. A three-panel, fifty-light steel casement window looks through the south wall on the front yard. A small crystal chandelier is centered in the ceiling. On the west wall, a single door leads into the foyer.

Moving up the main stair, a landing leading along the south wall, midway between the lower and upper levels, center on the four-panel diamond-paned multi-colored stained glass window that occupies the oriel on the front of the house. The stair ends at the gallery overlooking the Great Hall.

On the north and east walls of the foyer on the upper level, three single door openings housing oak doors access bedrooms and an upstairs hallway. All rooms on the second floor encircle a T-shaped hall that bisects the floor, but does not access all rooms. As all of the rooms are connected by doors, a circular pattern can be walked through the entire second floor. All walls are plaster, all finish flooring is oak hardwood, and all ceilings are ten feet high. All doors are wood, two-paneled, and original, and feature original hardware.

The west bedroom, which has access to the second floor landing and a bathroom, was originally used as a guest bedroom according to a 1973 interview with the architect. According to the same recording, the ceiling was originally painted various shades of blue. One of the four casement windows in this room has been replaced. The closet features an original wood built-in dresser. A single door opening in the east wall leads into the "pink" bathroom.

The "pink" bathroom is a largely intact example of a 1938 bathroom. The original Crane "Sun Tan" porcelain sink and bathtub along with stainless steel Crane fixtures remain. There is an original full-length mirror in the recessed bathtub, and all original tile remains intact. The toilet has been replaced. A single door opening in the east wall leads into the northeast bedroom.

The northeast bedroom, which has access through the "pink" bathroom, the hallway, and the master bathroom, was also originally a guest bedroom. One of the four windows in the room was partially removed to install a window air conditioning unit during the 1960s, but the original steel casement windows are otherwise intact. The floor is oak hardwood. This closet also features an original wood built-in dresser. A single door opening in the south wall leads into the east bathroom.

The east, or master, bathroom is another essentially intact example of the 1938 bathroom. The original Crane yellow porcelain sink along with the original fixtures remain. The mirrored medicine cabinet is original, although the vanity lights around the mirror were added in the 1970s. Smaller built-in mirrored shelves are in the walls on either side of the sink. The yellow wall tile throughout, including within the built-in shower stall, is original. The shower tile was altered in 2011 in order to add a shower pan, which was not originally present. The toilet has been replaced. The Art Deco style shower enclosure and main light are original. The stainless steel-and-glass shower door is stamped "1936" and original. It was produced by the Lehman Sprayshield Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From this bathroom, a single door opening in the south wall leads into the east bedroom.

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

The east bedroom, which is the master bedroom, features plaster walls with steel casement windows in the north and south walls. The entire east wall is mirrored and this finish is original. The west wall has three paneled doors – two that access bathrooms, and that accesses the hall. One of the windows in the room was partially removed to install a window air conditioning unit during the 1960s, but the original steel casement windows are otherwise intact. A glass chandelier that is not original is centered in the ceiling. Two single door openings into separate “his” and “hers” walk-in closets are the only interruption of the mirrored east wall. Each closet has extensive wood built-in dressers, cabinets, and shelving, all of which is original. Elements of the original woodwork in the closets are missing and/or damaged.

The south and final bathroom on the upper level, which is accessed from the master bedroom by a single door opening in the west wall, is the least intact of the three upper-level bathrooms. The bathtub and shower fixtures are original, as is the casement window. The grey floor tile and white wall tile are original. Hardware in this bathroom dates to the 1980s. The sink basin and toilet have been replaced, and a portion of the ceiling has been patched, and some plaster on the south wall has deteriorated due to water intrusion. From this bathroom, a single door opening in the west wall leads into the south bedroom.

The south bedroom, which has access to the second floor landing and a bathroom, was originally the Merediths' daughter's bedroom. The south wall of this room centers on a three panel, fifty-light steel casement window, similar to the library below. A window seat projects from the wall below this window. A portion of the east wall casement window was removed to install a window air conditioning unit during the 1960s. This closet, like those in the guest bedrooms, features a built-in dresser. The ceiling features a half-timbered design.

The hallway extends to the second floor foyer. It has access to the service stair separated by a paneled door. It also has access to the northeast bedroom and master bedroom. It also has access to an attic stair. The attic stair is substantial and original.

The attic was converted to additional living space in the 1980s. It underwent a major renovation and alteration in 2011 and today contains two additional bedrooms, full bathroom, and a living room-den-kitchenette area.

The basement contains the furnace room, the original laundry sink, a servants' toilet room, electrical panels, the original telephone wiring panels, and a walk-in vault with a two-hour rated Meilink vault door. The vault is not original, but was installed prior to 1954. There is also a door accessing the outside. Although the original oil-burning furnace has been replaced with three gas-burning furnaces, the original sheet-metal duct-work remains. Also visible in the basement ceiling are the steel-reinforced concrete l-beams and concrete subfloor that support the house.

The house was originally outfitted with a servant call system using call buttons. Three original call buttons have been found in the great hall, the library, and the recreation room. The call box that these buttons signaled, which was located in the butler's pantry, has been removed.

The garage/servants' quarters is composed of two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a kitchen above a three-car garage. It retains original oak finish flooring, doors, windows, trim, hardware, and kitchen and bath fixtures. It is accessed through a door at the east end of the porte-cochere, which leads into the lower-level garage space. A wooden interior stair in the south corner of the building leads up into the living space, which is composed of a kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. The original sink and cabinet remain intact in the kitchen, and the bathtub is also original.

Grounds

The property surrounding the Meredith House is substantially treed. The property is dotted with numerous large water, post, and red oak trees, some of them estimated to be over 300 years old. There are also several hemlocks trees used for screening as well as pine trees, birches, and maples that grow around the property. There are two tremendous hemlock trees by the rear stone patio that the original owner was adamant about preserving. The natural terrain was kept intact as the house was built on top of the hill with minimal disruption to the surrounding land. The yard gently slopes down to the street from the front of the house.

The property's landscape design is attributed to noted Atlanta landscape designer, William L. Monroe, Sr. Although many years have passed since Monroe's original plan was created, there are a number of original landscape features, including plantings, that have survived.

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

An original rockery lines the left side of the driveway, with some remnants to the right. The rockery was recently uncovered and resurrected from years of ivy overgrowth. This tiered rock garden plan was a favorite of Monroe's, and appears extensively in his most celebrated gardens, including Dunaway Gardens in Newnan, Georgia. There are three levels still in existence and they feature original *Elaeagnus* plants, much of which is still growing in the beds and around the property.

Moving toward the house, the original concrete driveway splits into two - the left side goes under the breezeway/porte-cochere, while the right winds around to an expansive parking pad behind the garage/servants' quarters. The left driveway leads to a slate walkway to the front door. Most prominent in the front yard is the magnificent magnolia tree and the heirloom camellia plants. These camellias are now large architectural features on either side of the home and form a hedge leading into the garden area. A beautiful magnolia tree is also a main feature of the side courtyard (behind the house's recreation room).

By the rear back door, there is a slate stone patio bordered by a stacked stone retaining wall on the north. A double stair, also of stacked stone with slate treads, descends into the rear yard from the patio. A small lawn leads northeast, toward an original, covered, stand-alone outdoor patio in the northeast corner of the property. This patio features a u-shaped built-in barbecue pit. Constructed of Chattahoochee river rock in the Rustic style, the long, low structure is built into the hillside and includes smoking pit, ice and firewood bins, a sink, a smoker, a warming oven, and built-in storage surrounding a massive fireplace and chimney. The sidewalls are constructed of stone with a slate countertop. At either end, recessed in the counter, is a concrete-lined ice pit. Under the counters is a recessed area for storing firewood. To the right of the fireplace is a porcelain sink with the original brass-fixture. Underneath the sink are steel doors. To the left of the fireplace is a built-in barbecue pit and smoker with a separate flue. The fireplace opening is approximately five feet across and functioned as a hearth kitchen. Original cast-iron swing arms, doors, and grates remain extant. The fireplace has a flat stone mantel. Above the fireplace opening is another double steel-door warming oven. The patio floor is poured concrete.

The pavilion that shelters the covered portion of the patio was largely reconstructed in 2016 due to damage from a fallen tree branch. The original pavilion was constructed of repurposed telephone poles and debarked tree branches, and featured a cedar shake roof. It was composed of two parts: a front portion sat at a lower elevation than the rear structure. Sometime after 1962 and before 1973, the front portion was removed in order to create more sun area for a swimming pool, also installed in the 1970s (and since removed), in what is now the lawn area. The 2016 pavilion reconstruction recreated the structure's original massing and size, salvaging as many original timbers as possible and using round timbers from north Georgia. A stone stair at the south corner of the patio accesses a paved slate path leading to the parking pad behind the garage/servants' quarters.

Immediately south of the garage/servants' quarters, two upright metal poles, one of them a light pole, are the sole extant remnants of a badminton court that once featured benches and a net and existed as late as 1962. In 2011, a chicken coop was constructed in an area of the property where the badminton court was. In 2012, a wooden children's playhouse and play set were constructed northeast of the chicken coop. Both the chicken coop and playhouse are counted as noncontributing structures for the purposes of this nomination.

Mahonias dot the house's rear patio, the front landscape, and the area surrounding the covered outdoor patio. Also extant are several tea plants that are also found in William L. Monroe's Dunaway Gardens. These tea plants are thought to have originally been brought from the Charleston area.

At the southeastern most corner of the property, on a small knoll close to the current mailbox, enclosed within a small two-foot high wrought-iron fence, is a headstone. Upon close inspection, the initials "E.A." are clearly visible on the stone. In July 2014, Len Strozier of Omega Mapping Services surveyed the area with ground penetrating radar (GPR). He dated the stone to the mid-1800s. GPR confirmed with 95% accuracy a burial and estimated it to be a child. Two other nearby were also scanned, resulting in the conclusion that both are likely human graves. Thus, this survey yielded the likelihood of at least a three-grave burial site. The confirmed burial with grave marker has been counted as a noncontributing site for the purposes of this nomination.

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938: Construction complete

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wise, James C.- Architect

Monroe, William L., Sr.- Landscape designer

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House is 1938, the date of the house's construction and completion of the landscape design.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

On December 22, 1937, Kenneth and Hazel Meredith purchased 11 acres of land fronting Hillside Drive in what was then a sparsely developed area of Fulton County. The deed restricted development of the property to a house costing no less than \$8,000. By fall of 1938, the Merediths resided on the property. The Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House is significant under Criterion C at the local level in the area of architecture as a remarkably intact example of English Vernacular Revival style architecture. As defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context, this style was very popular in Georgia cities and towns during the 1920s and 1930s. Designed by architect James C. Wise, the Meredith house exhibits character-defining features of the style including masonry walls with a variety of accent materials; a steeply-pitched roof; overlapping, front-facing gables; substantial chimneys; and tall, grouped, multi-pane casement windows. The interior exhibits details that reinforce the style, including exposed roof timbers, massive fireplaces with Tudor arch surrounds, and heavy woodwork. The house retains remarkable integrity; in addition to an intact floorplan, the house retains nearly completely intact finishes, trim, and fixtures in all but three rooms. The Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House also significant under Criterion C at the local level in the area of landscape architecture as a remarkably intact example of a residential landscape attributed to William L. Monroe, Sr. Monroe, a noted Atlanta landscape designer, founded Monroe Landscape and Nursery Company in 1925, one of the first such companies in Atlanta. He designed Atlanta's Chastain Memorial Park and Adams Park, as well as numerous residential and institutional landscapes. The grounds of the Meredith house, including the intact original barbecue pit and patio, winding paths, tiered rock garden, and period ornamental plantings, are all features characteristic of Monroe's work. Although much of his work is lost or undocumented, Monroe's reputation as a significant influence on landscaping in the city is recognized in Atlanta's community of landscape architects and gardeners.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House is significant under Criterion C at the local level in the area of architecture as a remarkably intact example of English Vernacular Revival style architecture in Atlanta. As defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context, this style was common in Georgia cities and towns during the 1920s and 1930s, and particularly in suburban neighborhoods. Designed by architect James C. Wise, the Meredith house exhibits character-defining features of the style including asymmetry; masonry walls with a variety of accent materials; a steeply-pitched roof; overlapping, front-facing gables; substantial chimneys; and tall, grouped, multi-pane casement windows. The interior exhibits details that reinforce the style, including exposed roof timbers, massive fireplaces with Tudor arch surrounds, and heavy woodwork. The house retains remarkable integrity; in addition to an intact floorplan, the house retains nearly completely intact original finishes, trim, and fixtures in all but three rooms.

More popularly known as the Tudor style, this name is historically imprecise, as relatively few examples actually mimic the architectural characteristics of early 16th century England. Drawn from the domestic architecture of medieval England, this style was based on English country and vernacular houses, ranging from small cottages to large manor houses. The result was combination of medieval English features. The earliest American houses in this style date to the late 19th century, but the style was relatively uncommon before World War I. The style exploded in popularity in the 1920s and 1930s as masonry veneering techniques came into broad use, allowing even extremely modest examples to mimic the often complex brick and stone exteriors. This and other revival styles created early 20th century American neighborhoods that are representative of diverse architectural styles and influences adapted from many parts of the world.

The Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House is also significant under Criterion C at the local level in the area of landscape architecture as a remarkably intact example of a residential landscape attributed to William L. Monroe, Sr. (1892-1965). Monroe, an early and noted Atlanta landscape designer, founded Monroe Landscape and Nursery Company in 1925, one of the first such companies in Atlanta. From 1925 through 1963, Monroe played an important role in the design and construction of Atlanta's gardens and parks. He is known to have designed Atlanta's Chastain Memorial Park (formerly known as North Fulton Park) (dedicated in 1945), located

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

just a few blocks east of the Meredith house property, and Charles R. Adams Park in southwest Atlanta (dedicated in 1940), as well as numerous residential and institutional landscapes throughout the city. The grounds of the Meredith house include numerous features characteristic of Monroe's work, including the intact original barbecue pit and patio, winding paths, tiered rock garden, and period ornamental plantings. These features collectively demonstrate the principles of naturalistic landscape design similar to those used by the National Park Service and many New Deal-era public works projects. The preservation of existing natural features and employment of curvilinear forms, along with the use of local natural materials and skilled labor-intensive craftsmanship, exhibited most notably by extensive stonework, are evident throughout the landscape. The landscape design was intended to be nonintrusive and subordinate to the existing natural environment.

Although much of his work is lost or undocumented, Monroe's reputation as a significant influence on landscaping in the city is recognized in Atlanta's community of landscape architects and gardeners. Monroe's landscapes, with their, "...well-crafted stonework, soothing water features, and ambitious scale, are good examples of recreational retreats created during the Great Depression era and later. The myriad paths, stone furniture, and picnic areas found in both his public and private gardens were conceived to encourage exploration and activity rather than to present a formalized architectural statement. Monroe's gardens expertly reflected an emphasis on inviting natural spaces where the structural elements are woven into the environment, suggesting the close connection between man and nature" (Messick 2012).

The landscaping at the Meredith house was created contemporaneously to the design of nearby Chastain Memorial Park. The property's Rustic-style, sheltered patio with barbecue grill is similar in scope and style to many of the outdoor grills and other features developed in Chastain Memorial Park. The landscape of the Meredith house is a representative and remarkably intact example of these principles applied to a private residential property.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Pre-1900: Early Land History

The Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House lot is located in the 17th District of Georgia, on Land Lot 138. The 17th District was conveyed from Creek Indians in 1821 to the State of Georgia. The state legislature later formed Henry County, which included the 17th District.

Land Lot 138 was won by Frances Thomas of Laurens County in May 1821. The land was originally part of Henry County as created by the Georgia Legislature on May 15, 1821. The 17th District became part of DeKalb County on December 9, 1822, and later Fulton County on December 20, 1853.

At least one 1864 map of Atlanta lists a residence on the knoll (which would later be the site of the Meredith house). The name "Rose" is listed at the site. There is no other information reviewed about this residence or the owner. In another 1864 Atlanta Campaign map compiled by Edward Ruger notes the "Rose" residence more southeasterly. A "Vaughan" residence is noted northeasterly of what is today the Meredith house's location. United States military earth works are noted nearby.

There are no extant records for the transfer of the property from 1822 through 1853 since a fire destroyed the old DeKalb County records. An 1893 map of Fulton County held in the Library of Congress indicates that J. W. Vaughn owned Land Lot 138. Some of the other family names in the area were Jett and Isom. Today, Jett Road bisects part of Land Lot 138 and heads towards land once owned by Jett.

Interestingly, W. W. Isom owned the land lot immediately to the west. Isom also owned the western half of the land lot to the south. Isom did not own any land to the east. In order to get to his farm on Land Lot 161 from Old Roswell Road (as Powers Ferry Road was known in 1893) would have required cutting through someone else's land. Hillside Drive was formerly known as Isom Road. Hillside Drive is a perfectly straight road from the current Powers Ferry Road for about a quarter mile. This road is on the border between Land Lots 117/118 and 138/139

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

until Isom's partial ownership of Land Lot 139. Then, the road cuts more based on topography. Isom most likely had an easement or agreement to cut his driveway from what is today Powers Ferry Road.

1900 – 1937: Vaughan - Blanton

Sometime prior to 1883, Land Lot 138 was owned by James Willis Vaughn (1850 - 1925). He owned the entire 202 ½ acres.

Mr. James Willis Vaughn was born February 1850 in North Carolina. By 1860, he was living in Milton, Georgia. On December 19, 1878, he married Annie J. Crusselle (1859 – 1928). According to the 1880 Census, the 26-year-old North Carolina native, James W. Vaughn, was living at 254 North Calhoun Street in the 5th Ward of Atlanta. His occupation was the Bailiff of the City Court. He was married to 20-year-old Annie J. Vaughn. They had a daughter, Julia Ella Vaughn, in 1880.

On February 19, 1883, J. W. Vaughn gave seventy-five acres to his wife, Annie J. (nee Crusselle) Vaughn (1859-1926). Annie Vaughn's father was Thomas George Washington Crusselle (1822-1890). Mr. Crusselle was a stone mason by trade and resident of Atlanta when it was simply the eastern terminus of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He reported immigrated from North Carolina in 1838 to help build the first bridge across the Chattahoochee River for the W&A Railroad. In the 1900, 1910, and 1920 U.S. Census, he was occupied as the Sheriff of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He was Sheriff from at least 1894 through 1922. Franklin Garrett noted that James W. Vaughn was Sheriff of the Supreme Court of Georgia for forty-five years.

James W. Vaughn died on November 21, 1925.

Julia Ella Vaughn (1880 – 1940) married Dr. Lewis Jeremy Blanton (1871 – 1937), a physician, on October 16, 1901. They had a son, Lewis Vaughn Blanton (1904 – 1970).

The property did not change ownership again until November 15, 1935. Mrs. Annie J. Vaughn's will was probated in July 1928. Julia Ella (nee Vaughn) Blanton was deeded about 59.33 acres of the 75 acres. The 56 acres was described as bounded by Powers Ferry Road to the east, Isom Road (today Hillside Drive) to the south, Jett Road to the north, and the centerline of the creek that bisects Jett (with a three foot waterfall described in the deed) and Isom Road to the west. On March 31, 1936, Mrs. Blanton had deeded this land to her son, Lewis Vaughn Blanton. She had previously given the land on November 7, 1934 but another deed is recorded to "correct the description of land intended to be conveyed." Thus, the land passed through the estate of J. W. Vaughn to his wife, then his daughter, and then grandson (Lewis Vaughn Blanton). The Vaughn / Blanton family had held portions of the property for nearly sixty years.

Blanton Road is most likely named after Julia Ella Blanton. According to the 1930 Census, Lewis V. Blanton (1904-1970) was 25-year-old living with his physician father, Lewis J. Blanton, and mother, Julia E. (nee Vaughn) Blanton (1880-1940). Lewis V. Blanton was occupied as a civil engineer for the city. The family lived at 511 North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. The family did not live on the country (i.e. Isom Road) property. Lewis J. Blanton passed away on April 4, 1937.

On December 22, 1937, Lewis Vaughn Blanton conveyed a portion of his lands to Mrs. Hazel L. Meredith. The tract conveyed contained approximately eleven acres. This is the first deed to note the road as "Hillside Drive (formerly Isom Road)." The property had about 500 feet of frontage on Hillside Drive. It ran from where the current east property line of 399 Hillside currently starts westerly to the centerline of the creek on Hillside Drive. The property line then followed the creek north to approximately a point near where Blanton Road and Dykes intersect. However, Dykes Drive did not exist and was part of the property.

The land south of Hillside Drive was owned by Mr. Charles Black who developed Blackland Drive, Valley Road, West Paces Ferry Road, and other historic neighborhoods in Atlanta. The Merediths bought on the north side of Hillside because it was not as expensive as Mr. Black's property.

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

Blanton Road did not exist and is only described as the "proposed 50 foot road" to the north end of the property. The deed restricted the lot for "residential purposes only," allowed no building within 150 feet of Hillside Drive or the proposed Blanton Road, and established that the residence would cost no less than \$8,000 to build.

Of note, Lewis Blanton reserved the right to "inundate such portion of" the tract "as will be necessary to form a lake . . . to an elevation of eight hundred fifty (850) feet above mean sea level." The deed also allowed the Merediths to put a boat house on the shore of the proposed lake.

There is no lake nearby currently. Lewis Blanton apparently never inundated his property. The dam was never built. However, he clear cut the land for the proposed lake. The current Hollydale Court cul-de-sac was all at the bottom of his proposed lake. An aerial photo from 1938 of the area shows a clear-cut area in the exact shape of the Hollydale Court area. Topographic maps reveal that all this land is below the 850 mean sea level and the creek bisects this land. Also, the residents of the Meredith house from 1954 to 1962 reported remnants of a large "saw mill", piles of saw dust, and mill road between their property and Jett Road. This would fit with Blanton cutting the forest for lumber with a plan to build a lake. Hollydale Court has no visible old-growth trees. This is the lake that never was.

1938 – 1954: The Merediths

Kenneth A. Meredith was born in Liberty Center, Indiana about 1903 to John H. and Zella (nee Mott) Meredith. John H. Meredith lived in Muncie, Indiana and worked in the street car barn according to the 1907 Muncie (IN) City Directory. By the 1910 Census, John and Zetta [sic] Meredith lived in Grant, West Virginia and he worked as a pumper on an oilfield. By 1911, John H. Meredith lived in Akron, Ohio and worked at Goodrich Company. In the 1913 Akron City Directory, John H. Meredith lived at a separate address as Zetta Meredith. He worked as a fireman in Erie, and she worked as a housekeeper. According to Cuyahoga County (OH) Marriage Records, 1810- 1973, Zetta Meredith was divorced in Akron in 1914 and remarried John A. Canda in 1919.

Hazel L. Meredith (nee Lamont) was born in Cleveland, Ohio about 1906 to John and Mary (nee McMichael) Lamont. According to census records, John was a native Scot, foundry moulder and Mary was a native of Ireland. According to the 1930 Census, Hazel L. Lamont was a 24-year-old dancer at a theatre and restaurant in Cleveland, Ohio.

Kenneth Meredith and Hazel Lamont were married on August 8, 1930 in Shaker Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio by Justice of the Peace William J. Zoul. Of note, W. J. Zoul was the same individual that married Kenneth Meredith's mother to his step-father.

In the 1925 Cleveland (OH) City Directory, Zella H. Meredith was listed as a widow of John H. Meredith living at 2037 E 77th Street. This was the same address Kenneth A. Meredith was listed living at in subsequent Cleveland city directories. Kenneth A. Meredith was occupied in knit goods as a manufacturer's agent in Cleveland, Ohio in from 1925 through 1930.

In autumn 1931, the Merediths had moved to Atlanta and resided at 2222 Peachtree Road, Apartment C3, Atlanta, Georgia. He listed his occupation as a manufacturer's agent in the 1932 Atlanta City Directory. He was admitted as a new member to the Capital City Club in 1931 according to a Capital City Club book on its first 100 years.

In autumn 1932, the Merediths resided at in an apartment building at 1765 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Ken Meredith listed his occupation in the 1935 Atlanta City Directory as salesman.

By autumn 1936, the Merediths resided at 3198 Habersham Road, Atlanta, Georgia. Of note, the residence at 3150 Habersham Road (just one or two houses south of where the Merediths' lived at the time) was designed around this time for Mr. & Mrs. Tyndall by James C. Wise. The residence at 3150 Habersham Road is an English Vernacular Revival style and shares stylistic similarities to the Meredith house on Hillside. The Merediths would likely have watched the Tindal's house being built prior to purchasing their property on Hillside, and it may

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

have influenced their selection of Wise as the architect for the Meredith house. During this time, Ken Meredith had his own wholesale knit goods distribution business located on Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Merediths had a daughter, Lynn Lamont Meredith, born in April, 1937.

By autumn 1938, the Merediths resided at 335 Hillside Drive, Atlanta, Georgia, according to the 1939 Atlanta City Directory.

Mrs. Meredith hosted the Northwoods Garden Club meeting at her residence on December 11, 1939 according to reports in *The Atlanta Constitution* on November 20 and December 11, 1939.

In correspondence, the Meredith's daughter, Lynn, wrote: "If you stand in front of the house facing Hillside Drive, we owned everything on the right to North Side Drive and to the left all the way to Powers Ferry with the exception of the Harry Summers House which later belonged to Henry Hirsch. We also owned the property across the street. Occasionally, my father would take his two favorite hunting dogs across the street to shoot quail."

According to the 1940 Census (Military District 722, Buckhead, Sheet 9A), there were three residences on Hillside Drive between Powers Ferry Road and North Side Drive. Robert McConnell, Sr., a carpenter, and two of his sons were renting a house on east end of Hillside. Harry Sommers, a divorced auto dealer, was living with his male valet in a residence at 319 Hillside Drive. The census placed the total value of the residence at \$14,000. The Merediths lived at 335 Hillside Drive with Kenneth Meredith as head of household. Mr. Meredith was listed as a 36-year-old who completed four years of college, worked fifty hours in the week before the census was taken as a "nitted goods" [sic] distributor. Mrs. Meredith was listed as a 33-year-old who completed three years of high school and did not work outside the home. Their daughter, Lynn, was listed as a 3-year-old. Also residing in the main house was Jessie Freeman, a 38-year-old white female nurse, who completed two years of high school, worked 72 hours in the week preceding the census being taken, and was paid \$600 per year. Henry Hood, a 28-year-old black male, was residing in the servants' quarters. Mr. Hood was listed as having completed four years of high school, working 75 hours as a Butler in the week preceding the census being taken, and being paid \$10 per week. Hellena Robinson, a 34-year-old black female, was also residing in the servants' quarters. Ms. Robinson was listed as having completed one year of high school, working 75 hours as a Maid in the week preceding the census being taken, and being paid \$10 per week.

In correspondence with the Merediths' granddaughter, Lynda Packard, the Meredith property was a mini "farm" and "the only place to get eggs and milk during [World War II]." The property had chickens, goats, a lamb, a horse, and dogs.

According to the Atlanta City Directory, Mr. Meredith was an early investor in and the first listed President of Oxford Manufacturing Company. Oxford Manufacturing Company was an Atlanta-based men's sportswear clothier. Kenneth Meredith was listed as President with Sartain Lanier, Thomas H. Lanier, and J. Hicks Lanier listed as Vice Presidents. Mr. Meredith remained listed as President through 1950. Oxford would go on to be listed as a publicly traded company on the New York Stock exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith were involved in numerous social clubs, including the Northwoods Garden Club, Tuxedo Hunt Club, Piedmont Driving Club, Capital City Club, and Lake Forrest Gun Club.

The Merediths' daughter, Lynn, was involved in Girl Scout Troup 154, attended the Westminster Schools, and rode horses competitively.

By autumn 1950, there were four residences on Hillside Drive between Powers Ferry Road and North Side Drive. Two of those residences were on the south side of Hillside (280 and 286). Two of those residences were on the north side (319 and 335). The Meredith house was at that time still addressed as 335 Hillside Drive.

The property was annexed into the city of Atlanta on January 1, 1952.

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

By 1953, Mr. Meredith was living at 2220 Bay Road, Miami Beach, Florida as listed in the Miami City Directory. Mrs. Hazel Meredith passed away on June 30, 1953 while residing in the Meredith house. According to the architect and a newspaper obituary, she passed away inside the house after a fall down the service stairs.

In 1953, the Meredith house and much of the surrounding land was offered for sale for \$125,000.

In a c.1953 Adair Realty & Loan Co. sales brochure for "The Elegant Meredith Estate . . . Atlanta, Georgia," the Meredith property was described with some detail:

This magnificent English Tudor home is located in N. Tuxedo Park, Atlanta, Georgia, one of South's finest residential sections. The estate contains approximately 10 acres of woodland and is only two miles from Buckhead.

Sloping up from Hillside Drive, with a frontage of over 600 feet, the grounds rise gradually to the knoll on which the house is located. The winding drive is shaded by lovely trees and bordered by flowering shrubs.

The house, built 12 years ago [*sic*], is constructed of the finest materials. Special features are the solid concrete and steel floors on first level with beautiful parquet hardwood floors thereon; extra heavy slate roof; outside walls of mellow brick. The walls of the foyer and living room are finished in plastic sandstone effect by the most skilled handicraftsmen. The windows are steel casement type.

Entrance to the house can be made from either the porte-cochere or main entry and foyer, with cloak rooms and powder rooms nearby.

The 40-foot living room with cathedral ceiling is matchless in beauty and arrangement. The library is well equipped with book shelves. The 25-foot play room and bar with tile floor is beautifully finished.

From the paneled dining room there is a beautiful view of the rear garden from the bay-picture window. There is a screened outdoor dining porch, opening to a flagstone terrace. The modern kitchen, large breakfast room, pantry, servants' equipment, steel vault are all that could be desired. The basement contains the automatic furnace, laundry and store rooms.

The elegant carpeted staircase sweeps upward, with a view of living room from the balcony, to the second floor which contains four large bedrooms and three tiled baths. Large closets are found in each room and in the halls. The modern master bedroom has a full mirrored wall.

In the rear of the home is the covered outdoor patio-barbecue grill. There is a three-car garage over which are four servants' rooms and bath.

This property has unusual features which make it ideal for either a small or large family, for entertaining either small or large groups. Such a unique combination with the wide expanse of woodland, out-of-doors, at your threshold without sacrificing city life, neighbors, friends, and proximity to business, makes the property all the more desirable. You must personally see the house in order to properly form an idea of its architectural merit.

Atlanta's most exclusive section. This estate is priced reasonably at \$125,000. Some of the fine furniture and furnishings are included in this price.

The main house on the Meredith house property was generally unoccupied from July 1953 through May 1954. Chris McLoughlin (resident of the Meredith house from 1954-1962) wrote: "During the time our parents [Dr. and Mrs. McLoughlin] were looking at the house and property with the idea of purchasing it, Julia Allen was a permanent resident in the servants' quarters above the garage. During the time that the house stood empty before we moved in Julia was the housekeeper and caretaker [of the Meredith house], but I have the idea that she had been the Meredith's cook. . . . After we moved in, Julia and her dog named 'Pistol' stayed on as our cook. She lived there for as long as I can remember, and I have no knowledge of what became of her after we

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

moved [in 1962]. George Wicker, who doubled as chauffeur, butler and yardman, came with us from Rivers Road. George lived in the servants' quarters from time to time as suited his lifestyle. Eventually, George moved on and Charles Collins was hired as his replacement."

1954 – 1962

Christopher John McLoughlin (1910 – 1962) and Jane Sharp McLoughlin (1913 – 1962) purchased the Meredith house on May 7, 1954. Of note, the McLoughlin family purchased the property, house, and many of the furnishings from the Meredith estate. The property was essentially unchanged from the Meredith ownership.

Christopher J. McLoughlin was born on August 28, 1910 in Philadelphia, PA, the only child of John Stephen and Veronica McGann McLoughlin who lived in the Chestnut Hill area of that city.

Dr. McLoughlin was married July 31, 1942 to Jane Sharp in Atlanta, Georgia at the Cathedral of Christ the King on Peachtree Road by Rev. Father Charles J. Brady in a ceremony at 11 o'clock that was attended by members of both families. Dr. Robert G. Bennett of Warm Springs, Georgia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was best man. Mrs. Jack Sharp, her sister-in-law, was the matron of honor.

Dr. McLoughlin was a graduate of St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, received his medical degree from Hahnemann Medical College in Pennsylvania, and a post graduate degree in medicine from the University of Minnesota. He was at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota for four years, (including during the 1940 Census) first as a fellow and then as a consultant in medicine. He entered the Army Medical Corps in July 1941 and was a Captain. His fraternities were Sigma Alpha Pi, Phi Rho Sigma, and Sigma Xi, an international honorary scientific society. He was stationed at Lawson General Hospital where he was chief of the section on physical medicine. In private medical practice in Atlanta, he was a diagnostician specializing in internal medicine, arthritis, rheumatism and diabetes, and was associated with Piedmont Hospital in Atlanta, the Fulton County Medical Association, the Georgia Medical Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Diabetes Association, the American Medical Association, and the Atlanta Academy of Medicine where the McLoughlin Diabetes Department was named for him.

According to the Diabetes Association of Atlanta's website, "Under the guidance of Dr. Christopher McLoughlin, the group expanded to include adults and interested physicians [in addition to parents of children with diabetes] and was incorporated in 1953."

Dr. McLoughlin belonged to the Georgia Kiwanis Club and the Piedmont Driving Club, and joined the Capital City Club in 1949.

Jane Sharp was born August 27, 1913 at 317 Capitol Avenue in Atlanta, Georgia. She was the paternal granddaughter of Mr. & Mrs. James B. Sharp of Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia and was the great grand-niece of George W. Crawford, a former governor of Georgia; and a grand-niece of Martin Crawford, a Supreme Court justice, and Macon Crawford for who the city of Macon, Georgia is named. On her maternal side, she was the granddaughter of Harry S. Horsey of Charleston, SC and Llewellyn Horsey; and the great granddaughter of T.M. Horsey of Charleston. She is the niece of Harry B. Horsey of Atlanta.

Jane Sharp attended Washington Seminary where she was a member of Pi Pi Sorority, Oglethorpe University, and Johns Hopkins University where she specialized in advanced English and journalism. She was a member of Hopkins Dramatic Club and the Hopkins Girl Group. She was a member of the Young Girls' Circle of the Tallulah Falls School and served as vice-president and secretary of the organization.

At the time of the wedding in 1942, Mrs. McLoughlin was actively engaged with war work as a member of the Red Cross Staff Assistant Corps, and was the junior chairman of the Victory Emergency Committee of the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs.

Dr. & Mrs. McLoughlin had two sons. Christopher John McLoughlin, Jr. was born in 1944 and attended Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire and the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia. Norman Sharp

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

McLoughlin was born in 1948, attended Marist in Atlanta, and completed undergraduate and graduate studies at Antioch University in Seattle, Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. McLoughlin died June 3, 1962 in Paris, France at Orly Airport in the crash of Air France Charter Flight #007, a Boeing 707-328, Registration #F-BHSM, Aircraft Name Chateau de Sully. The flight was chartered through the Atlanta Arts Association for a twenty-five day tour departing Atlanta on May 09, 1962. "Rejected takeoff due to mechanical failure" was cited as the reason for the crash, which killed 130 passengers; there were two survivors.

Jane and Christopher McLoughlin were buried in Westview Cemetery in Atlanta on June 29, 1962.

1962 - 1965

Charles Walton Leachman, Jr. (1931 – 2000) and Caro Story Leachman (1934 – 2000) purchased the Meredith house property on October 15, 1962 from Trust Company of Georgia as executor of the McLoughlin estate for \$67,500.

According to the survey completed for the Leachmans on October 8, 1962, the Meredith house and the surrounding land comprised about 6.1 acres. The residential lots on the south side of Blanton Road and the west side of Dykes Drive were no longer part of the property. A portion of Dykes Drive with a fifty foot right-of-way was also noted on the survey for the first time. The survey is recorded in Fulton County Deed Book 3960, Page 267.

Thus, the sale represented about seven acres less than the McLoughlins had originally purchased from the Merediths.

Mr. Leachman played football at Cartersville (GA) High School and attended University of Georgia.

Mr. Leachman was a stockbroker and Assistant Vice-President at Norris & Hirshberg, Inc. He was also President of Atlanta Football, Inc. and a franchisee of the Atlanta Spartans in the Atlantic Coast Football League (ACFL). The Atlantic Coast Football League was a minor league loop that stretched, at various times, from northern New England west to New Jersey and as far south as Orlando, Florida. The Spartans were only active in 1964.

The Atlanta Spartans would play home games at Ponce de Leon Ball Park, formerly on Ponce de Leon Avenue.

According to *The Atlanta Constitution* on March 19, 1964, Mr. Leachman disclosed putting in a bid for an American Football League (AFL) expansion franchise in Atlanta for the 1965 season that would play "at the city's multi-million dollar sports stadium [Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium]. Atlanta Stadium director Arthur Montgomery was unavailable for comment on Leachman's disclosure of his plans for an AFL franchise. However, Montgomery has said earlier that the authority will consider all proposals for stadium occupancy."

The Abilene (TX) Reporter-News reported on July 28, 1964 that "Atlanta didn't get the St. Louis Cardinals, so the disappointed city is resuming immediately its search to find a professional football tenant for its \$18 million stadium. . . . Charles Leachman, president of the Atlanta Spartans minor league pro football team and a proponent of the AFL, said he hoped now the city would unite in seeking an AFL franchise. 'I have had an application for an AFL franchise pending since June 18,' he said. 'I had been holding up, waiting to see how the St. Louis deal would work out, but now I'm going ahead.' Leachman said he was discussing the possibility of AFL expansion with the league's expansion committee. 'There is a distinct possibility the league may expand to 10 teams,' he said."

According to the November 3, 1964 edition of the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, the "Atlanta Spartans, in their first season, had their franchise revoked Monday [i.e., November 2, 1964] by the Atlantic Coast Football League for failing to meet financial obligations." Commissioner Joseph Rosentover "said the franchise will be held in

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

abeyance for the time being since the Atlanta owner, Charles W. Leachman Jr., has the right to appeal the franchise revocation to the league's executive committee. Leachman said in Atlanta he plans to appeal."

According to the November 3, 1964 edition of the Atlanta Constitution, Mr. Leachman said, "My home [Meredith House] is now on the market, and if a sale is not made shortly, I'll obtain a second mortgage.' . . . Leachman estimated earlier this fall he lost approximately \$20,000 in sponsoring the New York Jet-San Diego Charger exhibition game at Cheney Stadium. Atlanta Football Inc. also recently posted \$25,000 with the American Football League as earnest money toward obtaining a future franchise."

On November 9, 1964, the Meredith house was deeded to Atlanta Football, Inc. (Fulton County Deed Book 4329, Page 336). On December 16, 1964, the Meredith house was deeded back to Caro S. Leachman from Atlanta Football, Inc. (Fulton County Deed Book 4345, Page 240).

On February 8, 1965, the Atlanta Constitution reported that "Atlanta Spartan owner Charles Leachman said Sunday night he has requested that the Atlantic Coast Football League sell the franchise that he operated here for one season. . . . Leachman estimated Spartan losses at \$60,000 last fall. He acquired the club from the league about a year ago for \$5,000."

On May 26, 1965, the Meredith house was deeded from Caro S. Leachman to Edward B. and Helen R. Workman (Fulton County Deed Book 4422, Page 367).

Architect James C. Wise and Meredith House Design

James Carl Wise was born May 30, 1904 in Sadorus, Illinois to James Thomson Wise (b. 1872) and Lettie Mae Goodman (1882 - 1933). Mr. Wise's father was a farmer and son of an English immigrant. According to the 1910 Census, Mr. Wise had two younger sisters, Helen and Lucille. He graduated from Sadorus High School. He matriculated to the University of Illinois in 1922 and obtained an Architectural Engineering degree in 1924. He later matriculated to the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1925. He was conferred a Bachelor's of Science degree in architecture in 1928.

Shortly after graduating from Georgia Tech, Wise married Hortense Robinson. They had a son, James Carl Wise, Jr. (1930 - 1965). Major James C. Wise, Jr. died in Vietnam as a pilot in the United States Air Force in 1965.

Occupationally, Wise started working as an architectural draftsman at G. Lloyd Preacher and Company in Atlanta, Georgia. During Wise's tenure at this firm, G. Lloyd Preacher and Company designed Atlanta's elaborate art deco City Hall (1930). Wise started his own firm in 1931. According to the Atlanta City Directory, he worked for G. Lloyd Preacher & Company in 1929 as a draftsman and later as an architect in 1931.

Despite what would have been a difficult economic climate for an aspiring architect, by 1935, Wise was listed in the city directory in his own office at 161 Spring Street. Wise remarried, to Sarah Frances Deariso (1914 - 1953), in 1935. In 1936, Wise had an office at 161 Spring Street and lived in a house at 1186 N Ridgewood Drive NE, DeKalb County, Georgia. According to the 1936 Atlanta City Directory, there were thirty-eight architects and architectural firms in the city.

Prior to World War II, Wise worked primarily as a residential architect. Based on a scrapbook Wise created, he designed numerous residences between 1931 and 1942, including 1207 Oakdale Road, Atlanta, Georgia (1931); 2488 Dellwood Drive, Atlanta, Georgia (c.1930s); 152 Brighton Road, Atlanta, Georgia (1934); 330 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia (1935); 445 Peachtree Battle Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia (1935); 204 Peachtree Battle Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia (c.1935); 10 Brookhaven Drive, Atlanta, Georgia (c.1935); 7 Habersham Way, Atlanta, Georgia (c.1936); 3150 Habersham Road, Atlanta, Georgia (c.1937); 3057 Ridgewood Road, Atlanta, Georgia (1937); 417 Hillside Drive, Atlanta, Georgia (1938); 3235 Ridgewood Road, Atlanta, Georgia (c.1940); 3215 Ridgewood Road, Atlanta, Georgia (c.1940). According to the Atlanta Journal-Constitution archives, Wise also designed twenty-five residences in Avondale Estates and twenty-five residences in Loring Heights.

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

On April 3, 1940 when the Census was enumerated in Avondale Estates, Wise was living with his wife, 11 month-old daughter (Suzanne), mother-in-law (Mattie Deariso), and sister-in-law (Helen Deariso) at 9 Exeter Road, DeKalb County, Georgia. He was renting the house for \$47 per month. He reported working 50 hours in the week prior to the enumeration and working 52 weeks the prior year as an architect with a private office.

In 1941, Wise was residing at 383 Garden Lane in the Loring Heights neighborhood of Atlanta according to the Atlanta City Directory. This is a neighborhood for which he is credited with designing many of the houses ("Loring Heights Home Section" 1940, 15E).

In 1942, Wise was commissioned as an officer in the United States Army. On February 16, 1942, Wise was listed on his draft registration card as residing at "A1 Eng Office," Fort Jackson, South Carolina. The form noted that he was married to Frances D. Wise at the time. He was listed at 5'10" and 190 pounds. He worked as an Assistant Area Engineer, Charleston Engineer District until 1944. From 1944 through 1946, he was Chief of Design Section, 1112th Engineer Combat Group Executive Officer and Battalion Commander, 1896th Engineer Aviation Battalion in the Southwest Pacific Area. He would attain the rank of Brigadier General in the U.S. Army Reserves conferred by Governor Jimmy Carter.

After World War II, Wise resumed his private architecture practice of James C. Wise, Architect. In 1951, he formed a partnership with William M. Simpson and Hobert W. Aiken as James C. Wise & Associates. The firm was incorporated in January, 1959 as James C. Wise, Simpson, Aiken and Associates, Inc. The firm's projects focused on commercial and government buildings. A representation of the firm's design work includes the physical education building, Georgia Academy for the Blind, Macon, Georgia; Paces Ferry Tower Apartments, Atlanta, Georgia; a low-rise multi-family building, 2520 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Georgia; office building and service facilities, Atlanta Gas Light Company, Atlanta, Georgia; Lester R. Brewer Elementary School, Atlanta, Georgia; 420 unit armed services housing project, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida; Georgia School for the Deaf, Cave Spring, Georgia; central terminal and maintenance shops, Akers Motor Lines, Charlotte, North Carolina; office building, Peachtree Federal Savings and Loan Association, Atlanta, Georgia; and the Fulton County Jail (1960s building), Atlanta, Georgia.

According to the Historic American Buildings Survey on Techwood Homes (HABS No. GA-2257), "the administration building was remodeled in July of 1955, by James C. Wise." In 1962, he designed an office tower opposite Lenox Square at 3384 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Georgia. According to an audio interview, one of Mr. Wise's last known residential designs was completed for Robert Wren of Akers Motor Company, 832 Wren Road, Gastonia, North Carolina.

After the death of Sarah Frances Deariso, Wise married Hope Rich in November 1953 and was married to her for 33 years.

Between 1966 and 1967, Wise designed a renovation of the garage and servant's quarters of the Edward Inman house, also known as the Swan House (130 West Paces Ferry Road), for use as a luncheon/tea room and gift shop known as the Coach House Restaurant. This project was completed for the Forward Arts Foundation, and the restaurant continues to operate today as the Swan Coach House. He also designed the Fulmer Residence Hall on the campus of the Georgia Institute of Technology, which opened in 1969.

Wise was a registered architect in Georgia (license number 276), Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee.

Wise was also involved in community associations, including Military Order of World Wars, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta Historical Society, Buckhead Improvement Association, Northwest Atlanta Business Men's Association, Palestine Masonic Lodge, Lake Lanier Sailing Club, Druid Hills Country Club, Castlevlew Town and Country Club, and Georgia State Chamber of Commerce. He held leadership positions as president of the Northwest Atlanta Civitan Club and Commandant of the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard.

Wise passed away on September 28, 1988. He is buried in Arlington Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia.

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

Builder Arthur "Sam" Hudson Satterwhite and Construction of the Meredith House

The Meredith house was built by Arthur "Sam" Hudson Satterwhite. According to audio with the architect, Sam Satterwhite was selected based on his bid. The plans were drawn up with specifications and put out to bid. According to the architect, Satterwhite put in the low bid and was selected. The architect noted that Satterwhite was known to him as having worked with Charlie Black of Tuxedo Park Development. Satterwhite had built houses within the Tuxedo Park Development.

Arthur Hudson Satterwhite was born March 13, 1881 in Rough Edge, Troup County, Georgia to Stephan Henry and Mary Ann (nee Zachary) Satterwhite. He was possibly the youngest of nine children born to his parts. According to his Selective Service Registration completed on September 7, 1918, Satterwhite lived at 735 2nd Avenue, Columbus, Georgia and working as a carpenter.

According to the 1920 Census, Satterwhite was living in the 2nd Ward of Atlanta. According to the 1930 Census, he is living in Center Hill, Georgia working as the Superintendent of a road construction company.

Sam Satterwhite passed away on June 23, 1951 in Atlanta, Georgia.

According to the 1973 audio recording with the architect, two of the Meredith house's Great Room fireplaces mantle wood carvings were the work of "Steinichen." He describes Steinichen as a sculptor. John Steinichen, Jr. was a sculptor in Atlanta in 1938. Steinichen was the son of John Steinichen, Sr, also a noted sculptor. Steinichen Sr. died in May 1934 at the age of 48 years. According to his obituary, Steinichen Sr. was "a well-known Atlanta sculptor and formerly connected with the decorating firm of Koppe & Steinichen [Ornamental Plasterers]."

According to the 1973 audio recording with the architect, Wise estimated that as best he could recollect the Meredith house was built and finished for "about \$40,000."

Landscape Designer William L. Monroe, Sr. and Meredith House Landscape Design

According to the 1973 audio recording with the architect, the gardens and outdoor fireplace were designed and installed by "Monroe of Monroe Landscaping – Monroe Drive."

Per the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Charles R. Adams Park in Atlanta:

William L. Monroe, Sr. was born in 1892 in Biscoe, North Carolina, a crossroads community in the central part of the state. He graduated from Elon College in North Carolina and later studied at Duke and Cornell universities. He first came to Atlanta in 1917, when his military service brought him to Camp Gordon in Chamblee. He was working for the C.A. Dahl Company, a florist and nursery on Peachtree Street in Atlanta by 1920, the year he is first recorded in the Atlanta city directories. One of the earliest projects that can be attributed to Monroe is Dorough Garden on Lullwater Road, reportedly laid out in 1920. The garden incorporates formal and informal elements to create a lush setting for the Mediterranean-style house on the property. Little is known of Monroe's work in the early 1920s through the early 1930s.

According to his obituary in the *Atlanta Journal*, Monroe founded his own company, Monroe Landscaping & Nursery Company in 1925, although it does not appear in the city directories until 1932. The company was located on what is now his namesake road, Monroe Drive, near the Ansley Park neighborhood of Atlanta. Monroe owned a great deal of land in this area where there is now a large American Red Cross office. He lived in a house on the site. There he had a garden that was used for parties, weddings, and other social activities. The garden featured extensive stone work. Until 1938 Monroe Drive was known as Boulevard Drive. The portion of Boulevard from Piedmont Road north was changed to Monroe Drive

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

in honor of Monroe and his business. Later, the name Monroe Drive was extended south to Ponce de Leon Avenue as it is today.

Monroe's business was apparently well established by the mid-1930s, and he was soon involved in a number of large-scale projects. In 1937, Monroe began work on the landscaping for the home of Fulton County Commissioner Troy Chastain on Habersham Road in the Peachtree Heights subdivision in Buckhead. The steeply sloping rear yard of the house presented challenges in terms of controlling water run-off, but was perfectly suited to Monroe's penchant for waterfalls and cascades. He constructed a meandering stream that travels through rock-lined channels, dropping into three pools as it descends. A rock walkway with short sections of steps ascends the hill, at one point crossing the stream with a large flat stone. To control run-off from the hill, Monroe constructed concrete channels that flow toward the side yard and around a hillside to a catch basin that carried the water to the street. There is another stream in the front yard that may have been fed by a spring. Monroe also constructed a large rock retaining wall with a stairwell cut into it to separate the driveway from the rear yard. Another interesting feature of the Chastain property is the two millstones that were used as paving stones at the front and rear entrances. Cut pieces of slate were arranged around the stones to create a sunburst effect.

Monroe is associated with other landscape projects in the Atlanta area, although not all of them are still in existence. The 1933 book *Garden History of Georgia* notes two gardens planned by Monroe. The Selman garden is a mostly formal plan, but the garden known as Llwyn near the Brookhaven Country Club has more in common with his rock garden designs. Llwyn featured rising terraces that provided different perspectives from different parts of the house and grounds. A tea garden was furnished with tables and benches, as well as a stream that flowed down the hillside "over rocks and into pools". Rock walls and weathered boulders were also placed around the garden. The plantings included ferns, perennials, and broad-leaved evergreens, as well as crocus, narcissi, pansies, tulips, and columbines. Also mentioned were azaleas, rhododendron, and mountain laurel, all of which were prominent in Monroe's designs.

Some of the residential projects that were either designed or installed by William Monroe in the Buckhead area of Atlanta include the Hugh Nunnally estate on Blackland Road, the Robert Woodruff House, the Rufus DeWitt King estate, the Chester Martin estate on Blackland Road, and the Carlyle Fraser estate at 2 Vernon Road. He also designed the landscaping plans for the Moore's Mill Reservoir and Secondary Pumping Station at the Atlanta Water Works, the Biscayne Drive Apartments in 1955, a garden for Mr. and Mrs. Baxter Jones on Tuxedo Drive in northern Atlanta, and a proposed nursing home for the McDonough Construction Company in 1961.

Very few plans of Monroe have survived to the present to give an overall perspective on his work. Unfortunately, most of his plans were destroyed about the time that William Monroe, Jr. took over his father's business in the early 1950s. However, Monroe, Sr. continued to work at the firm until the early 1960s, and a few plans of the son's collection at the Atlanta History Center were the work of the senior Monroe. These plans do provide some clues to Monroe's style and influences. The earliest plan is dated 1940 and is for a planned Fulton County park in Alpharetta called Chastain Woods. No records exist to show that the park was ever built. The design is interesting in that it features curvilinear paths reminiscent of Frederick Law Olmstead and his disciples. The topography is not shown, but presumably the paths follow the contours of the land. The paths are punctuated with small sets of stone steps to help navigate the slopes, and as found at his other parks and gardens, the trails lead to pavilions and picnic areas with fireplaces.

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Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

Miscellaneous

Adair Realty & Loan Company. Sales brochure: "The Elegant Meredith Estate . . . Atlanta, Georgia." 1953.

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Lehman Shower Enclosures. Catalogue "E." Lehman Sprayshield Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1938.
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McLoughlin, Christopher J. Emails to Matthew W. Norman. 2011 – 2015.

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Whitescarver, Carol. "Tudor revival architecture in Atlanta: 1900 - 1940," Master's Thesis, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1991.

Wise, James C. Scrapbook of James C. Wise. c.1950s. Collection of Suzanne Wise Wright, Roswell, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.5
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. **Latitude:** 33.871103 **Longitude:** -84.401173
- 2. **Latitude:** **Longitude:**
- 3. **Latitude:** **Longitude:**
- 4. **Latitude:** **Longitude:**

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Although the original property encompassed more than ten acres, the current boundary of the property comprises 3.5 acres, depicted as tracts 2 and 3 on the attached survey map prepared by Watts & Browning Engineers, Inc. in 2007. The boundary of the nominated property is delineated with a heavy black line on the attached survey map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the remaining intact acreage historically associated with the Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Matthew W. and English Norman
organization N/A date October 30, 2016
street & number 417 Hillside Drive SW telephone (678) 595- 0608
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30342
e-mail mattnormanmd@gmail.com

name/title Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer, National Register and Survey Program Manager
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date October 1, 2018
street & number 2610 Highway 155, SW telephone (770) 389-7843
city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281
e-mail stephanie.cherry-farmer@dnr.ga.gov

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: Georgia

Photographer: Matthew W. Norman

Date Photographed: December 15, 2015; April 10, 2016; October 18, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photos taken December 15, 2015

- 001 Exterior front; photographer facing north
- 002 Exterior front; photographer facing west
- 003 Exterior front wide view; photographer facing north
- 004 Exterior western wall stained glass; photographer facing east
- 005 Exterior west elevation; photographer facing east
- 006 North (rear) elevation; photographer facing southeast
- 007 Rock barbecue pit; photographer facing east-northeast
- 008 Breezeway and loggia along rear façade; photographer facing south
- 009 Exterior courtyard and kitchen entrance; photographer facing southwest
- 010 Exterior garage/servants' quarters; photographer facing east
- 011 1898 Birmingham, England lantern detail; photographer facing west
- 012 Garage/servants' quarters door; photographer facing east
- 013 East elevation; photographer facing west
- 014 Casement window detail; photographer facing northwest
- 015 Exterior front door fixture detail; photographer facing north
- 016 Cupola detail on garage/servants' quarters; photographer facing north
- 017 Driveway looking south; photographer facing south
- 018 Garage/servants' quarters exterior; photographer facing north
- 019 Exterior front wide view; photographer facing northwest
- 020 Garage/servants' quarters; photographer facing north
- 021 Unpaved roadbed; photographer facing east
- 022 Rock barbecue pit; photographer facing northwest

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House

Fulton, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

- 023 Rock barbecue pit; photographer facing south
- 024 Rock barbecue pit; photographer facing east
- 025 Exterior house view from barbecue pit; photographer facing southwest
- 026 Stair to rock barbecue pit; photographer facing north
- 027 Chicken coop (non-historic); photographer facing east
- 028 Garage/servants' quarters; photographer facing south
- 029 Recreation room; photographer facing east
- 030 Recreation room; photographer facing west
- 031 Recreation room fireplace detail; photographer facing east
- 032 First floor hallway; photographer facing west
- 033 Service entrance; photographer facing east
- 034 Powder room; photographer facing south
- 035 Half bath, first floor; photographer facing east-southeast
- 036 Original light switch cover, powder room; photographer facing northwest
- 037 Service stair; photographer facing west
- 038 Butler's pantry; photographer facing west
- 039 Butler's pantry; photographer facing east
- 040 Kitchen; photographer facing northeast
- 041 Kitchen light fixture detail; photographer facing up and east
- 042 Kitchen pantry; photographer facing north
- 043 Breakfast room; photographer facing west
- 044 Breakfast room; photographer facing north
- 045 Breakfast room light fixture detail; photographer facing up and south
- 046 Dining room; photographer facing west
- 047 Dining room; photographer facing north
- 048 Dining room cupboard detail; photographer facing west
- 049 Dining room; photographer facing south
- 050 Dining room porch doors; photographer facing southwest
- 051 Dining room pocket doors; photographer facing south
- 052 First floor hallway; photographer facing east
- 053 Dining room pocket doors; photographer facing north
- 054 Foyer; photographer facing south
- 055 Interior door hardware detail; photographer facing east
- 056 Library; photographer facing southeast
- 057 Library; photographer facing south
- 058 Library mantle sculpture detail; photographer facing east
- 059 Library dentil molding and medallion detail; photographer facing west
- 060 Main stair; photographer facing south
- 061 Entrance to Great Hall; photographer facing west
- 062 Foyer; photographer facing north
- 063 Front door and cloak closet door detail; photographer facing south
- 064 Foyer wall finish detail; photographer facing northeast
- 065 Great Hall; photographer facing west
- 066 Great Hall; photographer facing west
- 067 Great Hall; photographer facing up and west
- 068 Great Hall; photographer facing southwest
- 069 Great Hall fireplace; photographer facing north
- 070 Great Hall; photographer facing northwest
- 071 Great Hall stained glass detail; photographer facing west
- 072 Great Hall; photographer facing east
- 073 Great Hall mantle carving detail; photographer facing north
- 074 Great Hall mantle carving detail; photographer facing northeast
- 075 Sun porch; photographer facing west
- 076 Sun porch; photographer facing east
- 077 Great Hall chandelier detail; photographer facing up and south
- 078 Foyer chandelier detail; photographer facing up and west
- 079 Newel post detail; photographer facing west

Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House

Fulton, Georgia

Name of Property

County and State

- 080 Landing stained glass; photographer facing south
- 081 Landing; photographer facing west-northwest
- 082 Looking into Great Hall from gallery; photographer facing west
- 083 Great Hall heavy timber roof framing detail; photographer facing up and southwest
- 084 Wall detail – upper level landing; photographer facing east
- 085 West bedroom; photographer facing northwest
- 086 West bedroom closet detail; photographer facing east
- 087 West bedroom; photographer facing southeast
- 088 Pink bathroom; photographer facing east
- 089 Pink bathroom; photographer facing west
- 090 Northeast bedroom; photographer facing northeast
- 091 Northeast bedroom; photographer facing south
- 092 Master bathroom; photographer facing west
- 093 Master bedroom; photographer facing east
- 094 Master bedroom closet detail; photographer facing southeast
- 095 Master bedroom; photographer facing northwest
- 096 South bathroom; photographer facing west
- 097 South bathroom; photographer facing south
- 098 South bedroom; photographer facing west
- 099 South bedroom; photographer facing southeast
- 100 Upper level landing; photographer facing west
- 101 Linen closet in second floor hallway; photographer facing west
- 102 Attic stair; photographer facing west
- 103 Upper level door handle detail
- 104 Service stair; photographer facing down and east
- 105 Basement stair; photographer facing down and east
- 106 Basement laundry sink; photographer facing northeast
- 107 Servants' toilet room; photographer facing north
- 108 Vault door; photographer facing north-northwest
- 109 Rigid ductwork & foundation detail; photographer facing up and west

Photos taken April 10, 2016

- 110 Extant rock garden; photographer facing north
- 111 Extant rock garden; photographer facing north
- 112 Extant rock garden; photographer facing west
- 113 Interior garage/servants' quarters hallway; photographer facing east
- 114 Interior garage/servants' quarters bedroom; photographer facing northwest
- 115 Interior garage/servants' quarters bedroom; photographer facing south
- 116 Interior garage/servants' quarters bathroom; photographer facing northeast
- 117 Interior garage/servants' quarters door handle detail
- 118 Interior garage/servants' quarters bathroom; photographer facing northwest
- 119 Interior garage/servants' quarters kitchen; photographer facing north
- 120 Interior garage/servants' quarters kitchen; photographer facing west
- 121 Interior garage/servants' quarters hall and second bedroom; photographer facing east
- 122 Exterior badminton light poles; photographer facing east
- 123 Exterior badminton light poles; photographer facing south

Photos taken October 18, 2016

- 124 Exterior front; photographer facing north
- 125 Exterior front; photographer facing north
- 126 Exterior front; photographer facing north
- 127 Exterior, west elevation; photographer facing east
- 128 Exterior, rear (north) elevation; photographer facing south
- 129 Exterior, rear (north) elevation; photographer facing south
- 130 Exterior garage/servants' quarters; photographer facing north
- 131 Exterior garage/servants' quarters; photographer facing south
- 132 Exterior garage/servants' quarters; photographer facing west

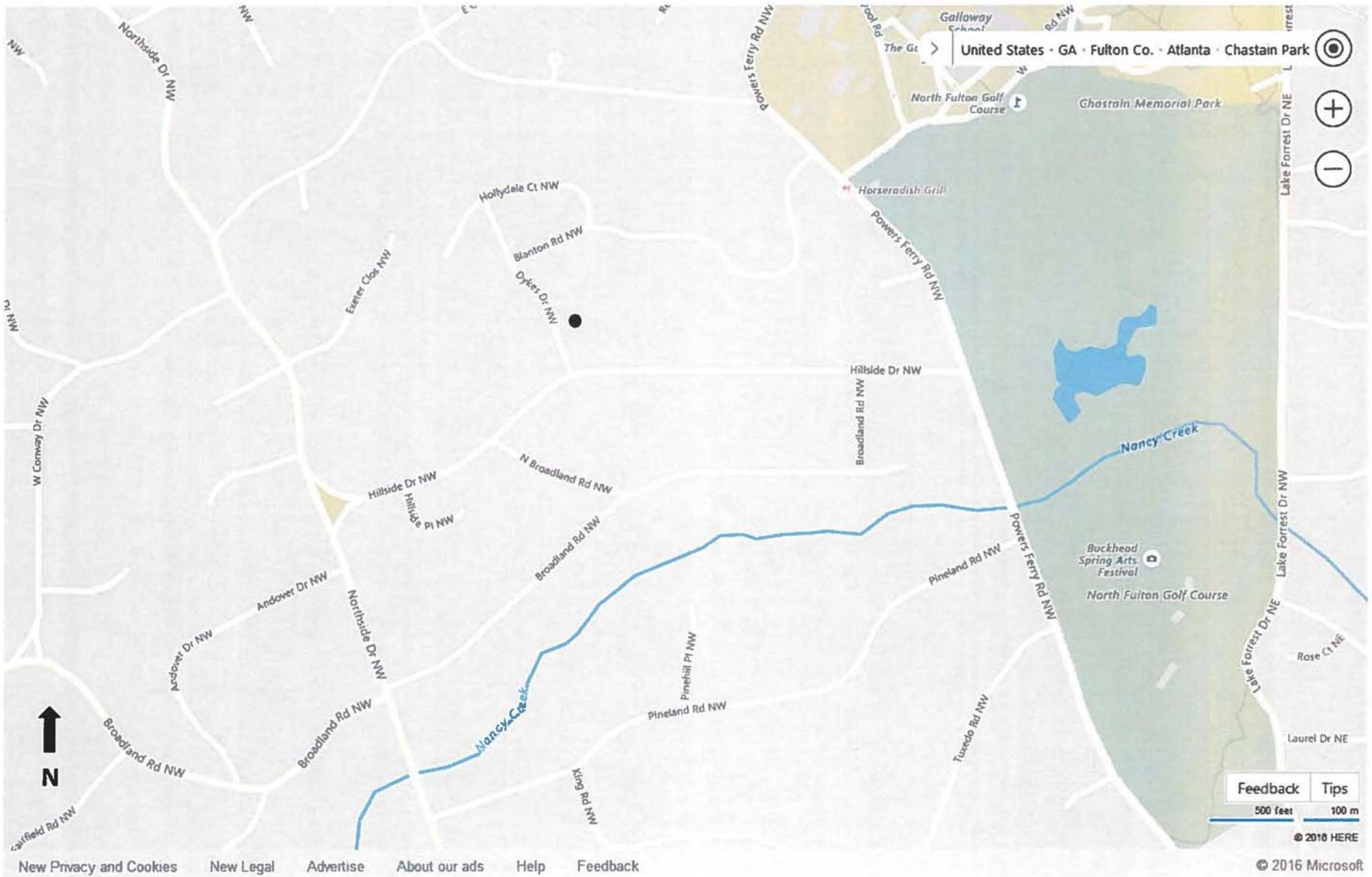
Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Name of Property

Fulton, Georgia
County and State

- 133 Exterior near remnants of badminton court; photographer facing south
- 134 Exterior barbecue pit; photographer facing northeast
- 135 Exterior barbecue pit; photographer facing south
- 136 Exterior barbecue pit; photographer facing west
- 137 Exterior barbecue pit; photographer facing north

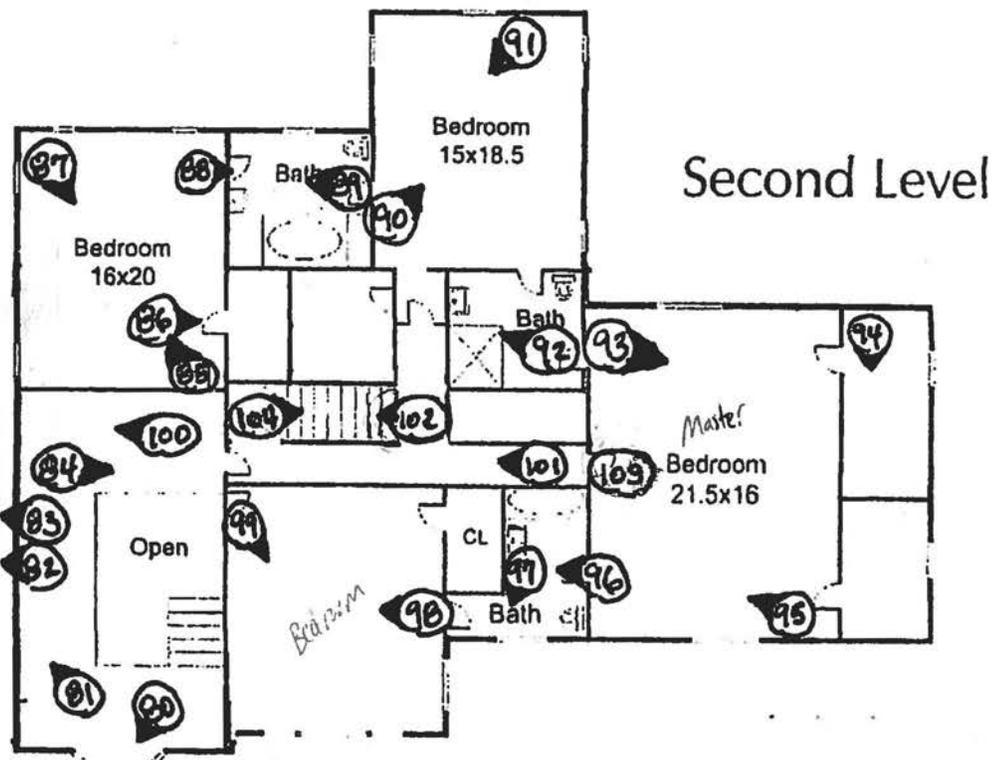
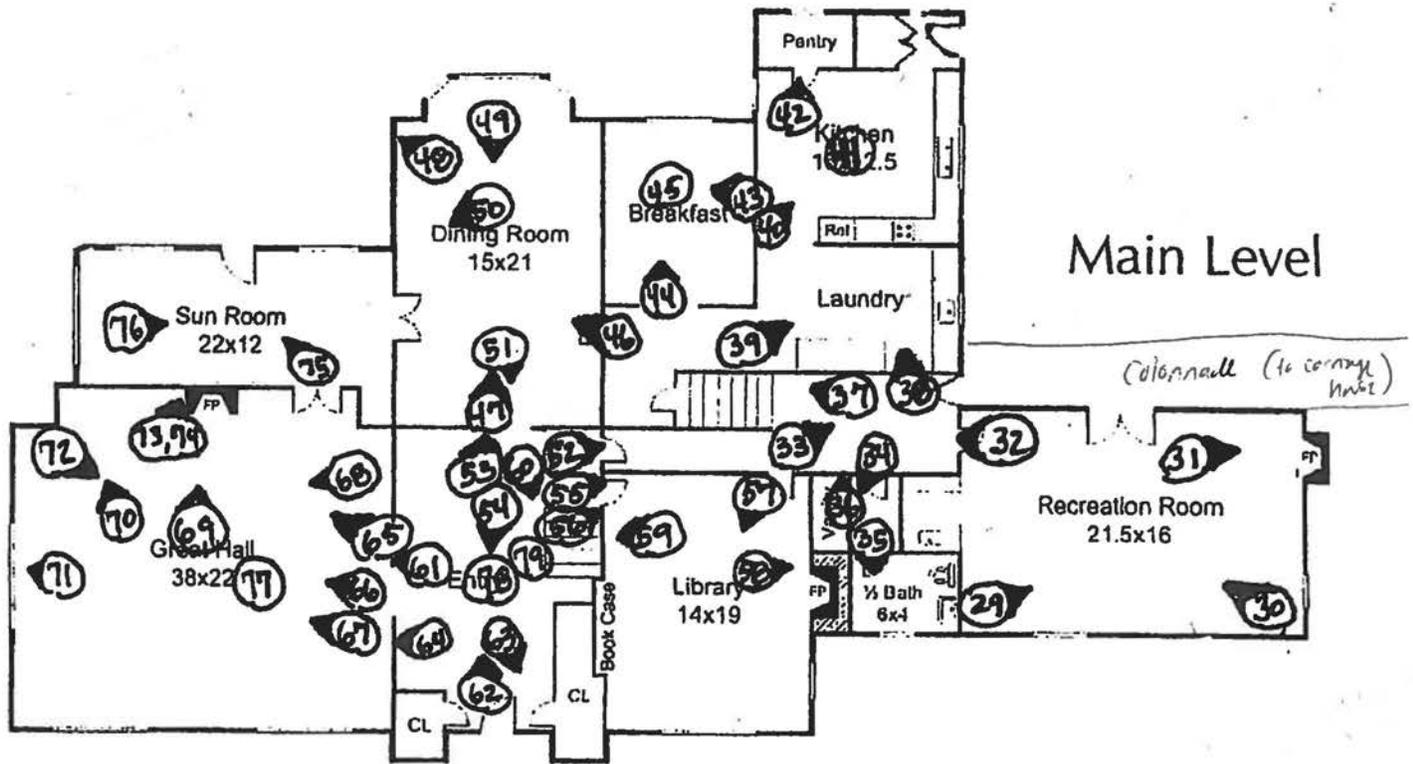
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



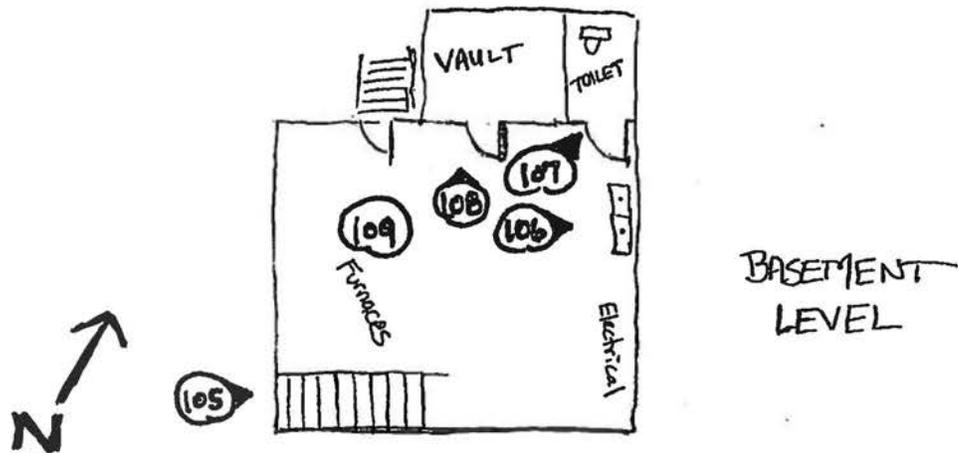
Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House
417 Hillside Drive NW
Atlanta, Fulton County
Lat-Long: 33.871103, -84.401173

Source: BING maps, 2017



Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House
 Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
 Main House floor plans
 2016
 Photo number and direction:





Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House

Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Main House, basement plan

Drawn by Matthew Norman

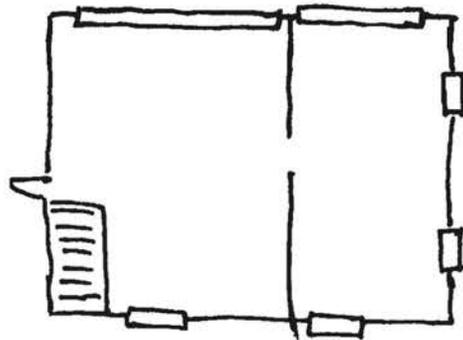
2016

Photo number and direction:

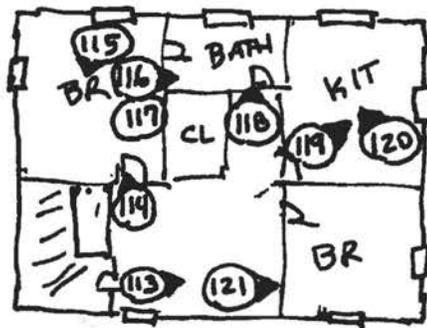


PHOTO
KEY

MEREDITH HOUSE
ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY
Garage/Servants Quarters



GARAGE LEVEL



UPPER LEVEL
SERVANTS QUARTERS



Kenneth and Hazel Meredith House

Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
Garage/Servants' Quarters floor plans

Drawn by Matthew Norman

2016

Photo number and direction:



- REFERENCE MATERIAL:
- 1) QUITCLAIM DEED: CARRIE NELLE MOYE FORMERLY, CARRIE NELLE M. THOMPSON, TO F. CONVERS THOMPSON, JR. DATED MAY 24, 1999 DEED BOOK 27119, PAGE 3 FULTON COUNTY RECORDS.
 - 2) PLAT: SURVEY FOR #417 HILLSIDE DRIVE, LAND LOT 138, 17TH DISTRICT, FULTON COUNTY GEORGIA, SURVEYED BY SCI DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DATED MAY 15, 2007.
 - 3) FINAL PLAT: TUXEDO FOREST, LAND LOTS 118, 138 & 139, 17TH DISTRICT, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA, SURVEYED BY C.R. ROBERTS DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1961.

LEGEND

A	ARC	LC	LENGTH OF CHORD
AC	ACRE (S)	LLL	LAND LOT LINE
AE	ACCESS EASEMENT	L/P	LAMP POST/LIGHT POLE
AGL	ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY	L/S	LANDSCAPED AREA
AS	ASPHALT	M/B	MAILBOX
BB	BOTTOM OF BANK	MFE	MINIMUM FLOOR ELEVATION
BC	BACK CURVE	M/N	METROFIBER FIBRE NETWORK
B/C	BUILDING CORNER	MW	MONITORING WELL
BL	BUILDING SETBACK LINE	N/C	NAIL IN CAP
BH	BENCHMARK	N/F	NAIL FOUND
BPF	BLUE PIN FLAG	N/F	NOW OR FORMERLY
BPM	BLUE PAINT MARK	N/F	NOW OR FORMERLY
BS	BOTTOM OF SLOPE	OCS	OUTLET CONTROL STRUCTURE
BSO	BELLSOUTH TELEPHONE CO.	OPF	ORANGE PIN FLAG
BSOCH	BELLSOUTH CABLE MARKER	OPM	ORANGE PAINT MARK
BN	BOTTOM OF WALL	OT	OPEN TOP PIPE
B/W	BARBED WIRE	P	POWER LINE
CB	CATCH BASIN	PB	FLAT BOOK
CT	CURB INLET	P/B	POWER BOX
CL	CENTERLINE	PG	PAGE (S)
C/L	CHAIN LINK	PIV	POST INDICATOR VALVE
CMP	CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND	PL	PROPERTY LINE
CO	CLEANOUT	P/B	POINT OF BEGINNING
COMM	COMMUNICATION	POC	POINT OF COMMENCING
CT	CRIMPED TOP PIPE	PM	POWER METER
CTV	CABLE TELEVISION	P/P	POWER POLE
C/W	CONCRETE WALK	PS	PARKING SPACE (S)
DB	DEED BOOK	PVC	POLYVINYLCHLORIDE PIPE
DE	DRAINAGE EASEMENT	R	CURVE TO THE RIGHT
DI	DROP INLET	RB	RE-BAR
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
DNR	DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES	RFP	RED PIN FLAG
DNRMS	DNR MONUMENT SET	RPM	RED PAINT MARK
EMC	ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORP.	RR	RAILROAD
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	R/T	RETAINING
FC	FACE OF CURB	R/W	RIGHT OF WAY
F/C	FENCE CORNER	SF	SQUARE FEET
FDC	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION	S/P	SERVICE POLE
FPE	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION	SH	SOLID ROD
FH	FIRE HYDRANT	SS	SANITARY SEWER
F/L	FENCE LINE	SSE	SEWER EASEMENT
FOCH	FIBRE OPTIC CABLE MARKER	T	TELEPHONE LINE
FP	FENCE POST	T/B	TEST WELL
F/P	FLAG POLE	TBM	TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
BLMP	GAS LINE MARKER POST	T/C	TOP OF CURB
GM	GAS METER	T/P	TELEPHONE POLE
GP	GUY POLE	TP	TRAFFIC POLE
GPC	GEORGIA POWER COMPANY	TRANS	TRANSMISSION
GV	GAS VALVE	T/S	TRAFFIC SIGNAL
GW	GUY WIRE	TSI	TRAFFIC SIGN
H/C	HANDICAP PARKING SPACE	TW	TOP OF WALL
HVP/P	HIGH VOLTAGE POWER POLE	T/W	TEST WELL
HW	HIGH WATER	U/S	UNDERGROUND
H/W	HEADWALL	VB	VALVE BOX
ICV	IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE	VMP	VALVE MARKER POST
INW	INVERT	WL	WATER LINE
IPF	IRON PIN FOUND	WF	WETLAND FLAG
IPP	IRON PIN PLACED	WM	WATER METER
IRF	INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD	WV	WATER VALVE
JB	JUNCTION BOX	Y/P	YELLOW PIN FLAG
(L)	CURVE TO THE LEFT	YPM	YELLOW PAINT MARK
L/A	LIMIT OF ACCESS		

BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY FOR
PROCESS SYSTEMS
 LOCATED IN
 LAND LOT 138 ~ 17TH DISTRICT
 CITY OF ATLANTA
 FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA



"OUT"
 0.41498 AC
 18,076 SF

AREA
 3.46284 AC
 150,841 SF

SITE BENCHMARK: INVERT MANHOLE IN HILLSIDE DRIVE NEAR S.W. CORNER. ELEV. = 825.84' (NGVD 29)

PROJECT BENCHMARK: FULTON COUNTY GIS MONUMENT #9922. ELEV. = 1054.26' (NGVD 29)

NOTE: CONTOUR INTERVAL IS TWO (2) FEET.

WATTS & BROWNING ENGINEERS, INC. HAS EXAMINED THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) AND IT IS OUR OPINION THAT THE REFERENCED PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE X SEE BELOW AS PER: FULTON COUNTY FIRM MAP NUMBER 13121C0232 E, DATED 06/22/98.

ZONE X (UNSHADED): AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 500 YEAR FLOOD.

NOTE: THE REFERENCED MUNICIPALITY SUPPLIED THE ZONING INFORMATION STATED ON THIS PLAT. ANY GRAPHIC DEPICTION OF SETBACK LINES AND OTHER MATTERS OF ZONING ARE THE SURVEYOR'S INTERPRETATION OF THE ZONING INFORMATION FURNISHED. THE SURVEYOR OFFERS NO CERTIFICATION AS TO THE ZONING OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY OR COMPLIANCE WITH THE ZONING REGULATIONS FOR THE STRUCTURES OR BUSINESSES ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.

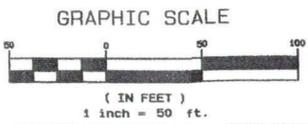
NOTE: THIS SURVEY IS PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE ENTITIES NAMED IN THE CERTIFICATION HEREON. SAID CERTIFICATION DOES NOT EXTEND TO ANY UNNAMED ENTITIES WITHOUT AN EXPRESSED RECERTIFICATION BY THE SURVEYOR NAMING SAID ENTITIES.

NOTE: ABOVE GROUND UTILITY LOCATIONS WERE OBTAINED FROM FIELD OBSERVATIONS. WATTS & BROWNING HAS NOT RESEARCHED UNDERGROUND UTILITY LOCATIONS. INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON REGARDING THE EXISTENCE, SIZE, TYPE AND LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES IS BASED ON MARKINGS IN THE FIELD AND INFORMATION FURNISHED TO BY OTHERS AND WATTS & BROWNING ENGINEERS IS UNABLE TO CERTIFY TO THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION. INDICATED LOCATIONS SHOULD BE CONFIRMED IN THE FIELD WITH UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH PLANNING, DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION.

BASIS OF BEARING SHOWN HEREON ARE TIED TO FULTON COUNTY GIS MONUMENT #9922 USING LEICA GPS SYSTEM 500 ON AUGUST 10, 2007.



NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION



THE FIELD DATA UPON WHICH THIS MAP OR PLAT IS BASED HAS A CLOSURE OF ONE FOOT IN 18,380 FEET AND AN ANGULAR ERROR OF 02" PER ANGLE POINT, AND WAS LEAST SQUARES ADJUSTED.

THIS MAP OR PLAT HAS BEEN CALCULATED FOR CLOSURE AND IS FOUND TO BE ACCURATE WITHIN ONE FOOT IN 177,941 FEET.

A LEICA TC 500 TOTAL STATION WAS USED TO OBTAIN THE LINEAR AND ANGULAR MEASUREMENTS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS PLAT.

IN MY OPINION, THIS PLAT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE LAND PLATTED AND HAS BEEN PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE MINIMUM STANDARDS & REQUIREMENTS OF LAW.

[Signature]
 MEMBER SURVEYING AND MAPPING SOCIETY OF GEORGIA

WATTS & BROWNING ENGINEERS, INC.
 CIVIL ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS
 5582 PEACHTREE ROAD
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30341-4953
 PHONE: (770) 451-7453
 FAX: (770) 455-3955
 WWW.MBENR.COM

SCALE:	1"=50'
DATE SURVEYED:	08/14/07
DATE UPDATED:	N/A
SURVEYED BY:	TJ
DATE DRAFTED:	08/27/07
UPDATE DRAFTED:	N/A
DRAWN BY:	JP
CHECKED BY:	MH
FIELD BOOK #:	2333
JOB NUMBER:	070613
FOLDER NUMBER:	070613
COGO FILE:	505-070613
DISC FILE:	272-070613
COUNTY/LL/D/S:	FULTON/138/17TH
PLAT FILE:	B
SHEET:	2























































FISHING
TACKLE

fresh

fresh



















ON



































































































OCEAN





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OCEAN

















COLLARED GREENS
MADE IN AMERICA

BOOKS

LINO

TOWELS





























MORNING

















E*L Sapo
Handcrafted Soaps







E*L Sape
bubbles, ba
& beads





































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination Shortened Comment Period (3 days)
Property Name: Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House
Multiple Name: _____
State & County: GEORGIA, Fulton

Date Received: 10/16/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/5/2018 Date of 16th Day: 11/8/2018 Date of 45th Day: 11/30/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003150

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 11/30/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: POS: 1938; AOS: architecture, landscape architecture; LOS: Local. English Vernacular Revival Style house.

Recommendation/ Criteria: NR Criterion C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 11/30/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

October 10, 2018

Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C St, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House** in **Fulton County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations: Per 36 CFR 60.13, the mandated 15-day commenting period for the Federal Register notice of a National Register nomination can be shortened or waived when necessary to assist in the preservation of historic properties. We hereby request that for the Meredith, Kenneth and Hazel, House nomination this commenting period be shortened to three days.

Sincerely,



Olivia Head
National Register Specialist