

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET
PH029 6905

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 5 1975
DATE ENTERED NOV 20 1975

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Emory University District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER North Decatur Road

CITY, TOWN Atlanta VICINITY OF 4th - Elliott H. Levitas
STATE Georgia CODE 13 COUNTY DeKalb CODE 089

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Emory University

STREET & NUMBER North Decatur Road

CITY, TOWN Atlanta VICINITY OF Georgia STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. DeKalb County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Decatur STATE Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Emory University, founded in 1915 in Atlanta as an outgrowth of Emory College at Oxford, was designed in plan by Henry Hornbostel, who also designed the original buildings. Although several other architects including the New York library specialist, Edward Tilton and the Atlanta firm of Hentz-Adler-Shulze contributed in later years to the building designs of the Emory Campus, it is the Hornbostel Emory campus plan, indiscriminately set in the Olmsted-influenced Druid Hills area landscape that had and still has a predominating effect on the Emory campus environment. It has been the Hornbostel plan, as shown on the enclosed drawing, that has largely determined the manner of later 20th century growth.

The Druid Hills property that Asa Griggs Candler donated for Emory University was situated in a wooded residential community north of Atlanta, planned by Frederick L. Olmsted. In essence, Hornbostel carved out of these wooded, rolling hills a plan not only for those buildings to be immediately constructed but a comprehensive scheme for the entire university campus. On a plateau between two ravines he divided the central core of the University buildings, a major quadrangle with the law school, theology school, and a centrally located library with connecting arcades that was never built as designed. Around another semi-circular arched layout across one ravine was planned several dormitories along with the physiology and anatomy buildings. Numerous other buildings including faculty residences, a power house, railroad lines, bridges and roads were planned, some of which were built in accordance with Hornbostel's plan, some with substituted designs and some that were never built at all as a result of the University's growth and changing needs. No obvious landscape architecture, no formal gardens, were planned, but rather the natural growth of dogwoods and pines was allowed to shape the campus surroundings.

The major Henry Hornbostel buildings within Kilgore Circle on the Emory Campus are the Lamar School of Law and the Candler School of Theology, built in 1916. (Other major Hornbostel designs on the Emory Campus, but not within the district are the John P. Scott Laboratory of Anatomy, the T. T. Fishburne Laboratory of Physiology of 1917, and two dormitories, Dobbs Hall and Winship Hall, completed in 1917.)

The Theology and Law Buildings are two story rectangular structures which face each other at the western end of the main quadrangle. The basic elements of their facade are comparable. Arched doorways lined with glazed terra cotta ornament provide access to spacious central hallways. In the Law Building a spectacular curving staircase leading from the basement level to the second story is silhouetted against the tall arched window of the rear facade. The marble stairway of the Theology hallway is built on a U-shape with a broad landing which affords a view into the Durham Chapel. This chapel, paneled in dark wooden wainscoting and pink marble, is located in a wing which projects behind the main block of the building. Its space is focused on a row of white composite columns grouped under an arch over the chancel. Its light fixtures are detailed with symbols of the early church. On the exterior of the quadrangle facades of both buildings, rectangular windows are grouped in the eastern end while tall arched windows in the other ends reflect the spacious libraries within.

Following the same architectural features of the other Hornbostel designed buildings, the chemistry building, the first two floors of which were built in 1917, a third in 1927 and the Physic building, 1919, were also built by the contractor, Tufts.

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All of these Hornbostel buildings are reinforced concrete structures which are faced with multi-color marble slabs laid in an irregular pattern. Red tile roofs with deep bracketed overhangs complete the compositions. On the Law and Theology buildings either in the terra cotta eave design, in the chapel lights or on the entrance motifs, small symbolic designs referring usually to the building's use are detailed in a manner characteristic of Hornbostel.

The Hornbostel buildings are not the only Emory buildings of merit within the district. In 1926 the Asa Griggs Candler Library was designed by and built under the direction of the leading New York Library architect, Edward Tilton. Built on the east end of the Law School-Theology School quadrangle, the library with its modern Italianate design and its hip roof, wide eaves and rectilinear form, complements the Hornbostel buildings. The interior double staircase has a wood railing with alternating designs of decorative and simple spokes. In addition to library use the building also served as the administrative center of the University until 1955, after which the building was remodeled to accommodate expanding library needs.

With the Library, the Administration Building (1955) and the History Building help to complete the quadrangle plan that Hornbostel designed.

Other Emory buildings designed by members of the Hentz-Adler-Shutze firm are Glenn Memorial Church and Little Chapel on North Decatur Road. Intended both as an auditorium and church and designed in the style of Sir Christopher Wren, Glenn Memorial (1931) is a finely proportioned structure of assimilated parts: the exterior body of the church closely follows St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Charlestown, S.C.: the tower on top of an Ionic portico is structurally independent of the church body as in King's Chapel in Boston; and the tiered tower and steeple design is modeled after All Saint's in Bristol, England. In the nearby Church School Building by Shutze is the Little Chapel, an almost exact, smaller replica of Wren's St. Stephen's Wolbrook (1672-9) with beautiful arched proportions, carved woodwork and excellent plaster mouldings along the domed ceiling.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1915 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Henry Hornbostel

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Emory University is not only significant as an educational institution but as a Hornbostel planned architectural complex set within an Olmsted-designed residential community. These tangible evidences of Emory's historical significance are closely related to its history as a Methodist school founded in 1915 in conjunction with the strong support of Atlanta's Candler family and their Coca-Cola wealth. These factors of Georgia Methodism, the Candlers and Coca-Cola have had a great, continuous influence on Emory, especially with respect to the campus planning and architecture. It was Coca-Cola money and the Candler influence that brought Hornbostel, an outstanding 20th century architect from New York, to plan Emory's natural garden campus and its first Georgia-marble building of modern Italianate design.

Emory was begun as a result of a controversy over what extent the Methodist Church should control Vanderbilt University and the desire of Asa Griggs Candler to contribute some of his Coca-Cola wealth for the promotion of Christian education. As a result Candler initially endowed Emory with a million dollars and gave the Druid Hills Campus property. Emory University in Atlanta in 1915 was an outgrowth of Emory College at Oxford, which started as a Georgia Conference Methodist Manual Labor School in 1834. It was Asa Candler's brother, a Methodist bishop, Warren Candler, that served as the first chancellor of Emory.

At the suggestion of Arthur Tufts, who was a friend of the Candler family and the builder of most of the Coca-Cola buildings in major U.S. cities, Henry Hornbostel was chosen to design the Emory University plan and some of its buildings. A professional associate of Tufts, Mr. Stuhrman, had known Hornbostel as a teacher at Carnegie Institute of Technology and suggested this brilliant New York architect who had also designed buildings for Carnegie Institute of Technology. In addition to winning the competition for Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1903-4, Hornbostel, a sometime called "proto-brutalist" also became its first professor of architecture in 1905. Born in Brooklyn (1867-1961) Hornbostel attended Columbia University, studied in Europe. Aside from his architectural involvement, he also designed several bridges, one of which was Hells Gate Bridge in New York City.

The building contract for the original Emory University was most unusual. Arthur Tufts, as a Candler family friend and contractual engineer, was given the complete contract. This contract made the architect, Hornbostel, totally responsible to the builder, Arthur Tufts. Although a building committee was formed to make suggestions as to building needs and designs and to protect the university's interests, Tufts bore the full responsibility for the end result.

In the Emory campus-plan buildings, Hornbostel took advantage of the natural resources

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- American Architect, October 6, 1920, p.443.
- Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine, September 24, 1972.
- Bulloch, H. M., A History of Emory University, 1936.
- Candler, C. H., Asa Griggs Candler, 1950.
- Asa G. Candler; Warren Candler; and the Emory University Board of Trustees Minutes, 1914-1920; Special Collections, Library of Emory University

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 30 acres

UTM REFERENCES

UTM 10 100

A	1,6	7,4,7,8,6,0	3,7,4,2,1,0,0	B	1,6	7,4,7,9,1,0	3,7,4,1,6,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	7,4,7,4,2,0	3,7,4,1,6,8,0	D	1,6	7,4,7,4,0,0	3,7,4,2,0,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The physical boundaries of the central portion of the Hornbostel plan, now the Emory Historic District, are as follows: Begin at the main gate, continuing west on Oxford Road to Dickey Drive and eastward on Kilgore Circle to Asbury Drive; continue southeastward on Asbury Drive to Kilgore Circle to Mizell Drive, then continue between the Rich Memorial Building, School of Business and Glenn Memorial Church School Building to North Decatur Road; then continue west on North Decatur Road to the beginning point at Oxford Road.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Elizabeth Z. Macgregor, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Section, Dept. Natural Resources

DATE

October 27, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

270 Washington Street, Room 703C-10

TELEPHONE

404-656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DAVID M. SHERMAN
(Acting)

DATE

10-28-75

TITLE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Acting

DATE

11/20/90

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

11-12-75

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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he had to work with. His campus plan acknowledged the beauty of natural growth of dogwood and pine with the winding roads and small-bridges-over-ravines much in the spirit of the Olmsted-planned landscape of Druid Hills. Hornbostel noted the similarities of north Italy and the Emory area with its "rolling hills, pines and even marble as native stone." The Emory buildings, like many others by Hornbostel, were designed with a modern approach to a traditional style. The use of the block form buildings with wide eaves and arched windows in combination with pink and gray Georgia marble in a random "quilt-like" pattern suggests the forms of Italian villas and buildings characteristic of Renaissance Tuscany. By using indigenous materials such as the culls of quarried Georgia marble slabs and by integrating the buildings into the landscape, Hornbostel created a system of structures in accord with their surroundings.

Other significant buildings on the Emory campus follow much in the spirit of the Hornbostel Italianate-style. The Asa G. Candler Library complements the Hornbostel environment in design and follows his quadrangle plan. The Glenn Memorial Church and Chapel was designed by members of the firm of Hentz-Adler-Shutze. This firm was begun originally by Hal Hentz and Neel Reid with G. L. Norrman and later with Rudolph Adler. Hentz and Reid had studied at Columbia University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts together. Although Philip Shutze worked with Hentz-Reid-Adler and was a major designer, it was not until after Reid's death in 1926, that he became a partner in the firm. Shutze a native Georgian, was born in Columbus in 1890. He was a graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology and Columbia University and also a winner of the Prix de Rome. Aside from the Emory buildings, Shutze did many Atlanta residences, the Woodruff wing of Long Memorial Hospital and the Wesley Memorial Hospital.

The nominated district is only a portion of the original Hornbostel plan and recognizes the nationally known architects and craftsmen involved in planning and developing the Emory campus.

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English, Thomas H., Emory University 1915-1965; 1955.

Lyon, Elizabeth A., Correspondence and consultation; on file at Historic Preservation
Section of the Department of Natural Resources.

Mitchell, William R., Jr., consultant

Tufts, Mrs. Arthur, Interview, November 22, 1972, by Elizabeth Z. Macgregor.

4151
NORTHWEST

3743

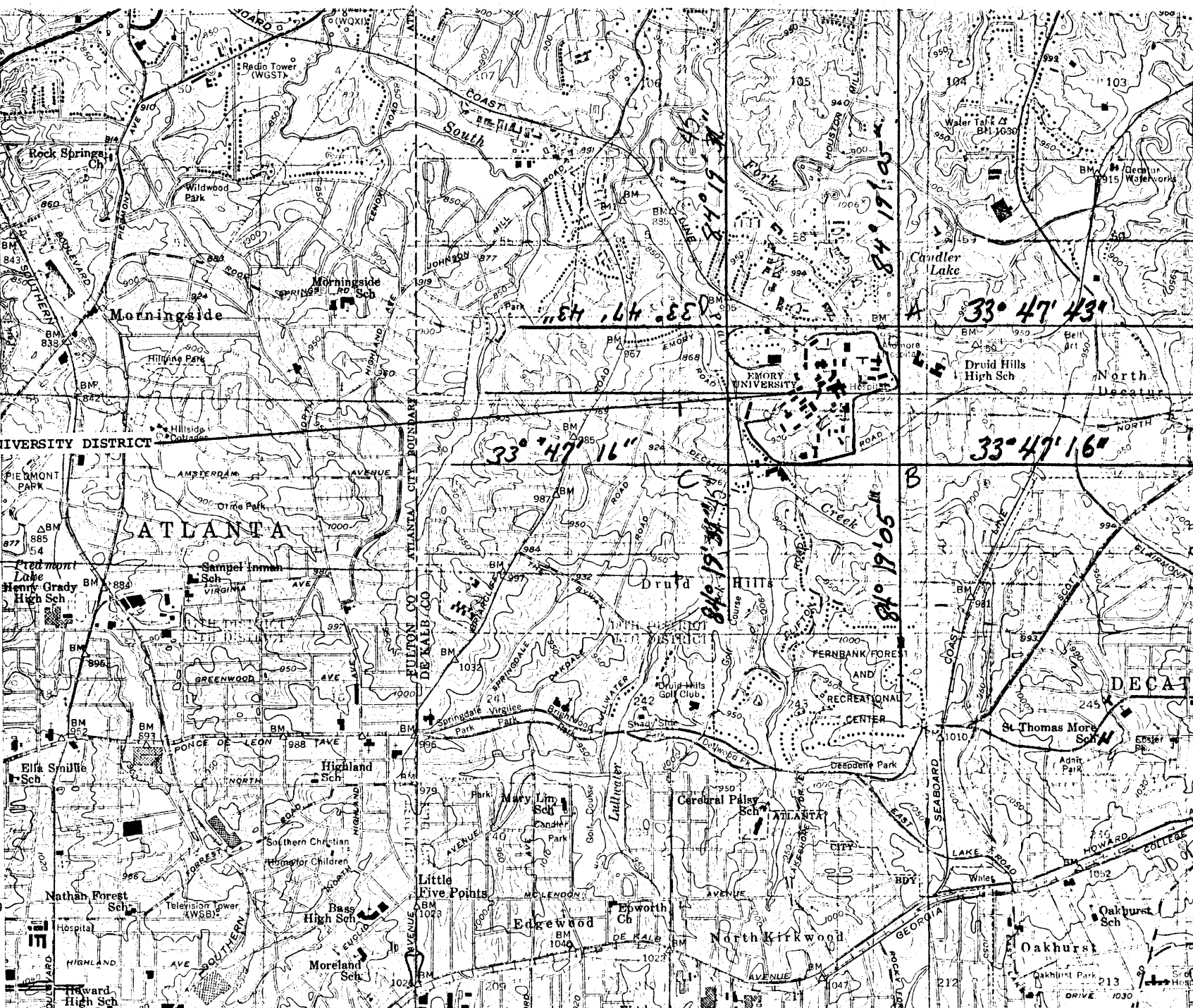
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FEET

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EMORY UNIVERSITY DISTRICT

U.S. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY 1:250,000



Rock Springs Ch

Morningside

ATLANTA

Ella Smilie Sch

Nathan Forest Sch

Howard High Sch

Predmont Lake Henry Grady High Sch

Highland Sch

Bass High Sch

Moreland Sch

Little Five Points

Edgewood

Cerebral Palsy Sch

North Kirkwood

$33^{\circ}47'16''$

$33^{\circ}47'16''$

$84^{\circ}17'45''$

$33^{\circ}47'43''$

$84^{\circ}19'15''$

$84^{\circ}19'05''$

DECATUR

St. Thomas More Sch

Oakhurst Sch

Oakhurst