

JAN 27 1985  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EMERGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name MOZLEY PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number In west Atlanta, between Westview and M. L. King, Jr., Drives, and the railroad on the south and north, and Rockmart Dr. and West Lake Ave. on the east and west, three miles from the central business district in Fulton County, Georgia.

city, town ATLANTA (N/A) vicinity of  
county FULTON code GA 121  
state Georgia code GA zip code 30303

(N/A) not for publication

**3. Classification**

**Ownership of Property:**

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

**Category of Property**

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

**Number of Resources within Property:**

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	477	154
sites	0	32
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	477	286

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Mark R. Edwards  
Signature of certifying official

6-19-95  
Date

Mark R. Edwards  
State Historic Preservation Officer,  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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

**5. 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:
- see continuation sheet

Coral Shree 8-11-95  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature, Keeper of the National Register      Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
EDUCATION/school  
RECREATION/outdoor recreation

### Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
EDUCATION/school  
RECREATION/outdoor recreation

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/bungalow/craftsman  
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Italian Renaissance  
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne; other: Folk Victorian  
OTHER/gabled-ell cottage; Georgian cottage

### Materials:

**foundation** brick  
**walls** brick  
**roof** asphalt shingle  
**other** N/A

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Summary Description: Mozley Park is a west Atlanta neighborhood laid out in the early 20th century. It includes on its northernmost boundary the park of the same name, as well as F. L. Stanton Elementary School. The historic houses were built from around 1910 when the basic street arrangements were completely mapped until the 1940s. Most of the houses are modest bungalows intermixed with older Queen Anne style houses and other modest period houses. There have been changes to the houses including new awnings, siding, and rear additions. The overall neighborhood plan is that of a gridiron, typical of many Atlanta neighborhoods. The three oldest north-south streets are Racine, Laurel, and Wellington, laid out in 1907. Many streets retain their original granite curbing and narrow sidewalks with hexagonal pavers. Last to be settled were Altoona Place and the extensions of Mathewson and Mims. Houses in these areas are the most recently built. Lots are primarily fifty feet wide in most cases. F. L. Stanton Elementary School, built in 1927, and Mozley Park, are the only historic features of the district which are not residential. The area is bounded on the north by a railroad track, on the east by a creek, and on the west by the interstate and by a MARTA station. Other residential areas also adjoin the district. The majority of non-

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contributing properties are Ranch-style houses, with many alterations, and a few commercial intrusions at the west edge.

Mozley Park is situated approximately three miles due west of the center of the Atlanta Central Business District in Land Lots 141 and 148 of the 14th District of Fulton County. The proposed historic district is bounded on the north by Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive, Mozley Park Recreation Area, the Seaboard Coast Line (now CSX) Railroad and MARTA rapid rail lines. The western boundaries are roughly: West Lake Avenue, the West Lake MARTA Station, and Interstate 20. The area is bounded on the south by Westview Drive and Interstate 20. The eastern boundaries follow Proctor Creek and Rockmart Drive then become more irregular; following the boundaries of development that existed at the time Reverend Witherspool bought the house on Mozley Place and moved into the all-white neighborhood.

At the time of the Civil War (1861-1865), settlement in the area consisted of a few structures located on several criss crossing roads. Through the latter part of the nineteenth century, the area was a community known as "Battle Hill" and remained sparsely populated.

The largest landowner in the area was Dr. Hiram Mozley, and most of the land that now comprises the historic sections of Mozley Park was owned by him and, after his death in 1902, his heirs. Before the land was developed, the main streets running through the community were Greensferry (now Westview Drive), Gordon Street, and Hunter Road (later Mozley Drive and now Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr.). The neighborhood was settled west to east from the triangle at Greensferry, Hunter, and Gordon east to Proctor Creek.

The first streets to be laid out for the development of Mozley Park ran north and south, connecting Greensferry and Hunter Roads. Racine, Joe Johnson (now Laurel), and Wellington were platted in 1907 and houses were constructed as early as 1910. The next streets to be developed ran west to east: Church (now School Place), Atlanta Avenue (now Mims Street) and Elixer Avenue. The first streets followed the lines dividing lands owned by Dr. Mozley's heirs and the W. T. Brown and W. A. Fishback families. The houses built in this oldest section of the neighborhood were Folk Victorian cottages and Craftsman bungalows, built on small lots with varied setbacks and no driveways. Streets were placed at angles to each other in a grid pattern. Some of these streets retain their original granite curbing and narrow sidewalks with hexagonal pavers.

More west to east development followed the next few years on Battle Hill (now Mozley Place). Archer Street and Malcom (now a part of

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Mozley Place) were developed in a west to east direction. The next series of streets again ran north and south: Mathewson, Altoona Pass (now Westview Place), Chapel Avenue and Rosser (now Chicamauga). By 1938, Altoona Place, and the extensions of Mathewson and Mims were in place. The areas between Chicamauga and Proctor Creek were not settled until after World War II (after 1945) and include Booker (now Douglas), Mitchell (now Gideons), and Thurgood.

By 1911 the community had a public school in place. Battle Hill Elementary School was located on the corner of what is now known as Laurel Avenue and Archer Street. School Place (formerly Church Street) led up the hill to the school grounds and ended directly in front of the school.

The development of Mozley Park from 1920 to 1930 was similar to other bungalow or "garden suburbs" that began springing up around the periphery of Atlanta in the second decade of the twentieth century. Most of these were white middle class neighborhoods with mostly single story, Craftsman-style bungalows that varied according to the configuration of gables and porches. Lots were typically 50 feet wide with 25 foot setbacks. Many had driveways and detached garages placed at the rear of the lot.

In 1922, the citizens of Mozley Park and the surrounding area solicited the Atlanta City Council to purchase the Mozley estate for a recreation area to serve residents of the southwest side of Atlanta. Between 1922 and 1926 the City Council demolished the 1900 Neoclassical Revival mansion which stood at the top of the hill. The Civil War breastworks and trenches that remained on the site were leveled. In place of these historic resources, a first-rate park was developed with roadways, landscaped areas, lakes, swimming pool, and a bathhouse. The name of the section of Hunter Road that ran along the southern border of the park was changed from Hunter Road to Mozley Drive.

In 1927, a new elementary school was built on a wooded hill adjacent to the Mozley Park Recreation Area on Mozley Drive (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive). Named for Georgia's first poet laureate, Frank Leiby Stanton, Frank L. Stanton School is a traditional, two-story, red-brick building with limestone trim and awning windows. The original structure had eight classrooms and an auditorium. There was a kitchen but no formal cafeteria. Today, the Stanton School has seventeen classrooms, a library, an auditorium and a cafeteria. The original Battle Hill School was demolished and several houses occupy the site today. The hill, which was once the highest point in the neighborhood, has been leveled.

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By 1938, the present configuration of streets was substantially complete. Development continued in a modest manner during the 1930s and 1940s, picking up again at the end of World War II (1945). Most of this was concentrated at the eastern end of the district.

The intrusion of Interstate 20 (late 1950s, early 1960s) and other developments have altered portions of the landscape in Mozley Park and the surrounding areas. Some of the older houses along Gordon, between Westview and Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr., have been demolished and the southern ends of Laurel and Racine have also been taken for the Interstate. Some remnants of interior alleyways still exist and the neighborhood is characterized by varying tree cover, including some landmark trees.

The historic district does not have any churches within its boundaries, and the only community building is a noncontributing structure that has been rebuilt after a fire destroyed it. No commercial buildings exist in Mozley Park. Because of minimal alterations to the majority of houses (some have metal awnings and enclosed porches), the neighborhood has maintained its integrity as an early twentieth century residential community. The district contains a few noncontributing Ranch and other late 20th-century house types.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:**

nationally     statewide     locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

A     B     C     D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):**     N/A

A     B     C     D     E     F     G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK

**Period of Significance:**

Period of Significance:  
1907-1954

**Significant Dates:**

1907; 1949

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

UNKNOWN

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**Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:**

**Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

Mozley Park is significant in architecture because it is a good example of a planned neighborhood reflecting a variety of historic architectural styles ranging from the Queen Anne, through a large majority of Craftsman Bungalow houses, to minimal traditional style interpretations of the late-1930s and early 1940s. Among all of these are some very fine examples of each of these styles and types of houses. The historic school was built in 1927. The park is also significant in community planning and development because it reflects the transformation of a large estate, in this case that of Dr. Hiram Mozley (died 1902), into a residential neighborhood through subdivision. Here the streets were laid off beginning in 1907, with the main gridiron street pattern being completed in the late 1930s. The neighborhood secured the original Mozley estate for a real park, as it remains today, in the 1920s. The addition of a new school in 1927 continued the growing dimensions of the neighborhood. The district is also exceptionally significant in social/black history because the neighborhood broke Atlanta's housing "color line" when it became the first to be transformed from an all-white neighborhood to one that was majority African-American between 1949 and 1954. While efforts beginning in the 1930s to move into Mozley Park by African-Americans were thwarted, the beginning of change came in 1949 when Rev. W. W. Witherspool, an African-American minister, purchased a house on Mozley Dr., at the east end of the present district. This momentous event set off a near riot, and led eventually to a major change in demographics, and was a major factor in Atlanta's civil rights history, resulting in new housing opportunities for all African-Americans in Atlanta.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** African-American Residential Patterns in Atlanta, Georgia 1865-1960.

Mozley Park experienced a transition from an all white neighborhood in 1949, to a majority black neighborhood by 1954. This change in neighborhood racial demographics was the first of many such stories in Atlanta history and a key factor in the metamorphosis of Atlanta race relations.

Between 1865 and 1890 African-Americans in Atlanta and the South made tremendous strides in overcoming the decades of slavery, forced illiteracy, and hatred. However, African-Americans remained victimized by racism. From the end of the 19th- and well into the 20th-century, African-Americans were disenfranchised by economic



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exploitation, racist political machines, and segregation laws ("Jim Crow"). Atlanta was a segregated city by 1910.

In the 1920s African-Americans were able to bargain for the right to expand into new residential areas without violent reactions from whites. After World War II, Atlanta experienced another housing shortage and African-American leaders in Atlanta were able to get the approval for further expansion of the black population into new, self-contained neighborhoods with adequate housing. The policy of segregation still existed, but a new "color line" was established at Westview Drive. This was reflected in the city's zoning ordinance.

Mozley Park, which bordered Westview Drive on the north side, played a critical role in the African-American plan to move westward. The neighborhood was a bottleneck to further expansion of black settlement on the west side of Atlanta. In February of 1949, Reverend W.W. Witherspool, a black minister, bought a house on Mozley Place and moved into the all-white neighborhood, precipitating a near riot among the other residents. African-American leaders again worked out a compromise with the white-run leadership that allowed blacks to purchase property in certain new locations but still prohibited blacks from living anywhere they chose.

As African-Americans moved into Mozley Park, whites rapidly sold their homes and moved to other, nearby suburbs. By 1954, the neighborhood was predominantly black and Mozley City Park, originally specified for white use only, was officially designated for use by African Americans. This was the first Atlanta neighborhood to undergo this form of racial transformation and in such a short period of time. IT established a precedent that would be repeated in many sections of the city during the next decade.

**National Register Criteria**

The district meets Criterion A because it is associated with the creation of a planned white neighborhood from an estate and then its conversion after World War II into an African-American neighborhood. Major issues related to the Civil Rights Movement were centered around this transformation. It also meets Criterion C because of its large collection of historic houses from the early 20th century, mostly of Craftsman style and bungalow type. The majority of these houses still retain their design and workmanship.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

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The district meets Criteria Consideration G because of the extraordinary significance of the events which took place between 1949, when the neighborhood was first integrated with the purchase of the house by Dr. Witherspool, and 1954, when the neighborhood had been transformed into mostly African-American. This is a major landmark in the Civil Rights history of Atlanta, and established a precedent for new mid-20th century housing patterns.

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance, 1907-1954, encompasses the period from the original subdividing and construction of the Mozley Park community to the time of Atlanta's Civil Rights Movement, when the arbitrary color line for housing was broken and the neighborhood made the transition from an all-white community to an all-black community.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

The noncontributing resources are houses that were built after 1954 or those which have been compromised. Due to the late period of significance, a number of more recent houses and streets have been left with the boundaries, since the streets were part of the historic Mozley Park development although the houses were built later. The noncontributing sites are the vacant lots located throughout the district.

**Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)**

The text of the HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (below) was prepared fully by the consultants, Rolayne Venator and John Tullos.

**MOZLEY PARK: THE ORIGINS**

At the time of the Civil War (1861-1865), settlement in the area consisted of a few structures located on several criss-crossing roads. When Union forces were closing in on Atlanta in July 1864, a fierce battle was waged in the area around Ezra Church. The Confederates suffered heavy losses in the Battle of Ezra Church and the outcome of the battle there enabled General Sherman to continue his successful siege of Atlanta.

Through the latter part of the nineteenth century, the area was a community known as "Battle Hill" and remained sparsely populated. It was incorporated in 1895 and the post office officially changed its name from "West Atlanta" in 1896. The largest landowner in the area

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was Dr. Hiram Mozley, and most of the land that now composes the historic sections of Mozley Park was owned by him and, after his death in 1902, his heirs. Dr. Mozley had been a Confederate soldier and manufacturer of a product called "Mozley's Lemon Elixir".

The development of Mozley Park was similar to other bungalow or "garden suburbs" that began springing up around the periphery of Atlanta in the second decade of the twentieth century. Most of these were white, middle class neighborhoods with mostly single story homes that varied according to the configuration of gables and porches.

Mozley Park developed as a white working class residential community. Today, Mozley Park is a stable African-American middle class residential community. Over the years 1910-1990, the City Directories have listed the occupations of the residents as carpenters, salesmen, clerks, firemen, waitresses, technicians, machinists, watchmen, and "retired".

Mozley Park experienced a transition from an all white neighborhood in 1949 to a majority black neighborhood by 1954. This change in neighborhood demographics was the first of many such stories in Atlanta history and a key factor in the metamorphosis of Atlanta's race relations.

**THE BACKGROUND:AFRICAN-AMERICAN HOUSING ISSUES**

Before and during the Civil War urban whites and African-Americans lived in close proximity, often inhabiting the same house. With the end of the war and the end of slavery, fear and mistrust led to a sense of uneasiness, and in many cases, outright hostility. Most whites in the South felt it was necessary to effect a separation of the races. African-Americans also preferred to live among members of their own race, with whom they could share experiences and feel comfortable. Blacks, however, were forced to live in the less desirable sections of the city. In Atlanta, freedmen moved to the city in search of opportunities for education and employment. The land near the center of town was too expensive for many of the new immigrants. They settled in the undesirable bottoms and valleys or marginal land at the periphery of the city, usually along the railroad tracks.

Between 1865 and 1890 African-Americans in Atlanta and the South made tremendous strides in overcoming the decades of slavery, forced illiteracy, and hatred. By the last decade of the 19th century, every profession and skill was practiced by African-Americans. But grim times lay ahead. In the post Civil War South, African-Americans symbolized the Southern defeat. From the end of the 19th and well

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into the 20th century, African-Americans were disenfranchised by economic exploitation and racist political machines.

The first segregation legislation in Atlanta was passed in 1892. African-Americans were required to sit in the back of street cars and to give up their seats to any white person who needed one. Soon trains, waiting rooms, hotels, water fountains, city parks, and elevators were regulated by segregation legislation. In this era of increased hostility, violence erupted in cities throughout the nation. After the Atlanta Race Riot of 1906, the movement out of downtown Atlanta by African-Americans accelerated and continued to accelerate over time. African-American owned shops and businesses relocated to the western section of the city or concentrated in the Eastern Business District, which became almost entirely African-American. Atlanta had become a segregated city by 1910.

While the entire population of Atlanta continued to grow through this era, there was no major change in areas of African-American settlement. African-Americans continued populate Summerhill, Atlanta University and South Atlanta, and to increase their ownership of property in the Old Fourth Ward and Reynoldstown as whites began moving to newer suburbs. The continued population growth and the cessation of new housing construction between 1914 and 1920 created a severe housing shortage. Compounding the problem, in 1917 a fire destroyed seventy-three mostly residential blocks on the east side of the city. These factors resulted in tremendous building activity after 1920.

By 1919 the African-American population on the east side of Ashby Street was large enough so that it affected the newly planned white subdivisions west of Ashby: in West View Park, Sunset Park and City View. Ashby Street School was built for the use of white children, but in 1919 the Board of Education designated Ashby Street School as colored because of the low proportion of whites populating the area west of Ashby.

As a result of a series of political boycotts organized in the years 1919-1921, African-Americans were able to bargain for other severely needed elementary schools and the promise of the first African-American high school in the city of Atlanta, Booker T. Washington High School. Until 1920 Ashby Street was the "color line" that contained African-Americans on the city's west side. Booker T. Washington High School was to be built one block east of Ashby Street.

This breaking of the "color line" did not mean that African-Americans were able to move where they pleased, but that new areas would be open for them through a process of controlled segregation enforced by a

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1922 Zoning Ordinance. This marked the first time in Atlanta's history that African-Americans could expand their residential areas without violent reaction from whites and it established a precedent for future generations seeking better living conditions.

African-Americans were able to move from areas that were overcrowded, into modern, well-built neighborhoods that were developed and financed by African-American businessmen. By 1930 over 37% of the city's African-American population lived on the west side. The Hunter Street Corridor (now Martin Luther King Jr. Dr.) developed into a commercial center that came to rival, and eventually surpass, Auburn Avenue as the focus for African-American life and culture.

POST WORLD WAR II CHANGES/PRESSURES

After World War II (after 1945) Atlanta, like many other cities, experienced another housing shortage. Most of the manufacturing facilities built for the war effort were located in or near metropolitan areas where transportation was readily available. Thousands of men and women came to the cities to work in the factories. After the war, instead of returning to the rural areas, many of these people stayed in the cities. When the soldiers returned home, the housing supply was inadequate for all the new families. The GI Bill provided low interest financing for home loans and education but there was a time lag in getting enough new housing into the marketplace.

African-American veterans faced a double obstacle. The general lack of adequate housing affected them just as it did the whites and their options were further limited by segregation. Using their political and economic strength, African-American leaders in Atlanta were able to get the approval for the expansion of the African-American population into new, self-contained neighborhoods with adequate housing. African-Americans were at last able to build new residential communities without racial violence, but it was still within a policy of segregation with a new color line.

Westview Drive was the southern limit of African-American settlement and to ensure that the boundary was effective, white residents did not allow African-American builders to build within one hundred yards of Westview. To emphasize the point, all streets that ran from African-American developments into Westview were left unpaved for those one hundred yards.

MOZLEY PARK: THE TRANSITION

Mozley Park, which bordered Westview Drive on the north side, played a critical role in the African-American plan to move westward. In the

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late 1930's African Americans made attempts to move into Mozley Park but white residents responded with sufficient threats to discourage these efforts. In February of 1949, Reverend W. W. Witherspool, a black minister, bought a house on Mozley Place and moved into the all-white neighborhood, precipitating a near riot among the other residents. A crowd of over 100 went to the State Capitol and the Mayor's office, demanding the government do something about the situation. African-American leaders worked out a compromise that allowed blacks to purchase property in certain new locations but still prohibited African-Americans from living anywhere they chose.

Mozley Park had been a bottleneck to further expansion of black settlement on the west side. As African-Americans moved into the neighborhood, whites rapidly sold their homes and moved to other, nearby suburbs. By 1954 the neighborhood was predominantly black and Mozley City Park, originally specified for white use only, was officially designated for use by African-Americans.

Segregation persisted in Atlanta but the western half of the city continued to see an increase in African-American advancement. The intrusion of Interstate 20 and other developments after 1960 have altered portions of the landscape in Mozley Park and the surrounding areas. Some of the older houses along Gordon, between Westview and Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr., have been demolished and the southern ends of Laurel and Racine have also been taken for Interstate 20.

Today, Mozley Park is a peaceful, middle-class neighborhood. Architecturally, the district is significant for providing good examples of Atlanta's residential architecture of the first part of the twentieth century. The structures document the evolution of building materials, technologies, types and styles from the early 1900s to the 1960s. The majority of the houses are Craftsman style bungalows. However, early 1900s Folk Victorian, Queen Anne and English Vernacular Revival cottages are intermixed within the community. Minimal alterations to the majority of the buildings have preserved the integrity of the neighborhood as an early twentieth century residential community. The Ranch, gabled bungalows and other contemporary houses that are located within the neighborhood are not intrusive.

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## **9. Major Bibliographic References**

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Rolayne Venator and John Tullos, consultants, prepared "Mozley Park" draft National Register nomination form in 1992 and Rolayne Venator prepared a larger context statement Historic African-American Residential Neighborhoods in Atlanta, Georgia: African-American Residential Patterns in Atlanta, Georgia 1865-1960 (1992) under the sponsorship of the Atlanta Preservation Center. Copies of both are on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** (X) N/A

- ( ) 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 #

**Primary location of additional data:**

- (X) State historic preservation office
- ( ) Other State Agency
- ( ) Federal agency
- ( ) Local government
- ( ) University
- (X) Other, Specify Repository: Atlanta Preservation Center

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):**

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** approx. 300 acres

### UTM References

- A) Zone 16 Easting 736450 Northing 3737500
- B) Zone 16 E737110 N3737850
- C) Zone 16 E738280 N3737550
- D) Zone 16 E737550 N3736620

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary line has been outlined with a heavy black line on the enclosed map. The line has been drawn to include the contiguous, intact historic resources in the area. The proposed historic district is bounded on the north by Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive, Mozley Park Recreation Area, the Seaboard Coast Line (CSX) Railroad and MARTA rapid rail lines. The western boundaries are roughly: West Lake Avenue, the West Lake MARTA Station, and Interstate 20. The area is bounded on the south by Westview Drive and Interstate 20. The eastern boundaries follow Proctor Creek and Rockmart Drive then become more irregular; following the boundaries of development that existed at the time Reverend Witherspool bought the house on Mozley Place and moved into the all-white neighborhood.

### Boundary Justification

Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive is the politically designated northern boundary of the neighborhood. In addition, the style and character of the housing changes north of Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive. The Mozley Park recreation area and the Stanton Elementary School, although north of M.L.King, Jr., Drive, are included because they have traditionally been considered a part of the Mozley Park community.

Interstate 20 on the south and southwest and Proctor Creek on the east are physical barriers. The remaining eastern boundaries follow the edge of development in the neighborhood at the time of Reverend Witherspool's move into the community.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian, based on work of Rolayne Venator, and John Tullos, consultants.  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**street & number** 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** June 14, 1995

(OHP form version 12-08-93)



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Photographs

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**Name of Property:** MOZLEY PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
**City or Vicinity:** ATLANTA  
**County:** FULTON  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** DECEMBER, 1993

**Description of Photograph(s):**

- 1 of 41 THE PARK, Non-historic recreation building; photographer facing north.
- 2 of 41 F. L. STANTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 41 Park open area, looking toward POOL AREA; photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 41 WEST SIDE, NEAR PARK, corner of BROWNING ST. and FEDERAL DR.; photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 41 North side of Browning St.; photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 41 Intersection of Gordon Terrace and M. L. KING, Jr., Dr.; photographer facing north.
- 7 of 41 M.L.King, Jr., Dr. and RACINE St., SW CORNER; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 41 RACINE ST.; photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 41 LAUREL AVE., at School Place; photographer facing north.
- 10 of 41 LAUREL AVE., at edge of district; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 41 LAUREL AVE. (NEAR MIMS); photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 41 WELLINGTON ST., at extreme southern edge of district; photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

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- 13 of 41 ELIXER AVE.; photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 41 Southwest CORNER MIMS St. at WELLINGTON St.; photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 41 MIMS ST. (between LAUREL AND WELLINGTON); photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 41 WELLINGTON AT ARCHER; photographer facing northwest.
- 17 of 41 WELLINGTON AT MOZLEY PLACE; photographer facing northwest.
- 18 of 41 MOZLEY PLACE AT MATHEWSON PLACE (NE CORNER); photographer facing northeast.
- 19 of 41 MATHEWSON PLACE AT SOUTH END; photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 41 MIMS AT MATHEWSON; photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 41 ALTOONA PLACE, NEAR SOUTH END; photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 41 MIMS AT ALTOONA; photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 41 WESTVIEW PLACE, SOUTH END; photographer facing northwest.
- 24 of 41 MIMS ST. (EAST OF WESTVIEW); photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 41 WESTVIEW DR. AT I-20 (SOUTHERN EDGE OF DISTRICT), NEAR INTERSECTION OF WELLINGTON; photographer facing northeast.
- 26 of 41 WESTVIEW DR. AT I-20 (SOUTHERN EDGE OF DISTRICT), between MATHEWSON AND ALTOONA; photographer facing northeast.
- 27 of 41 WESTVIEW DR. AT I-20 (SOUTHERN EDGE OF DISTRICT), FURTHER EAST, EAST OF WESTVIEW PLACE/WESTVIEW DR.; photographer facing northeast.
- 28 of 41 CHAPPELL RD AT INTERSECTION WITH ADELE (MOSTLY NON-HISTORIC PROPERTIES); photographer facing northwest.
- 29 of 41 ADELE AVE. (LOTS OF NON-HISTORIC PROPERTIES); photographer facing northeast.

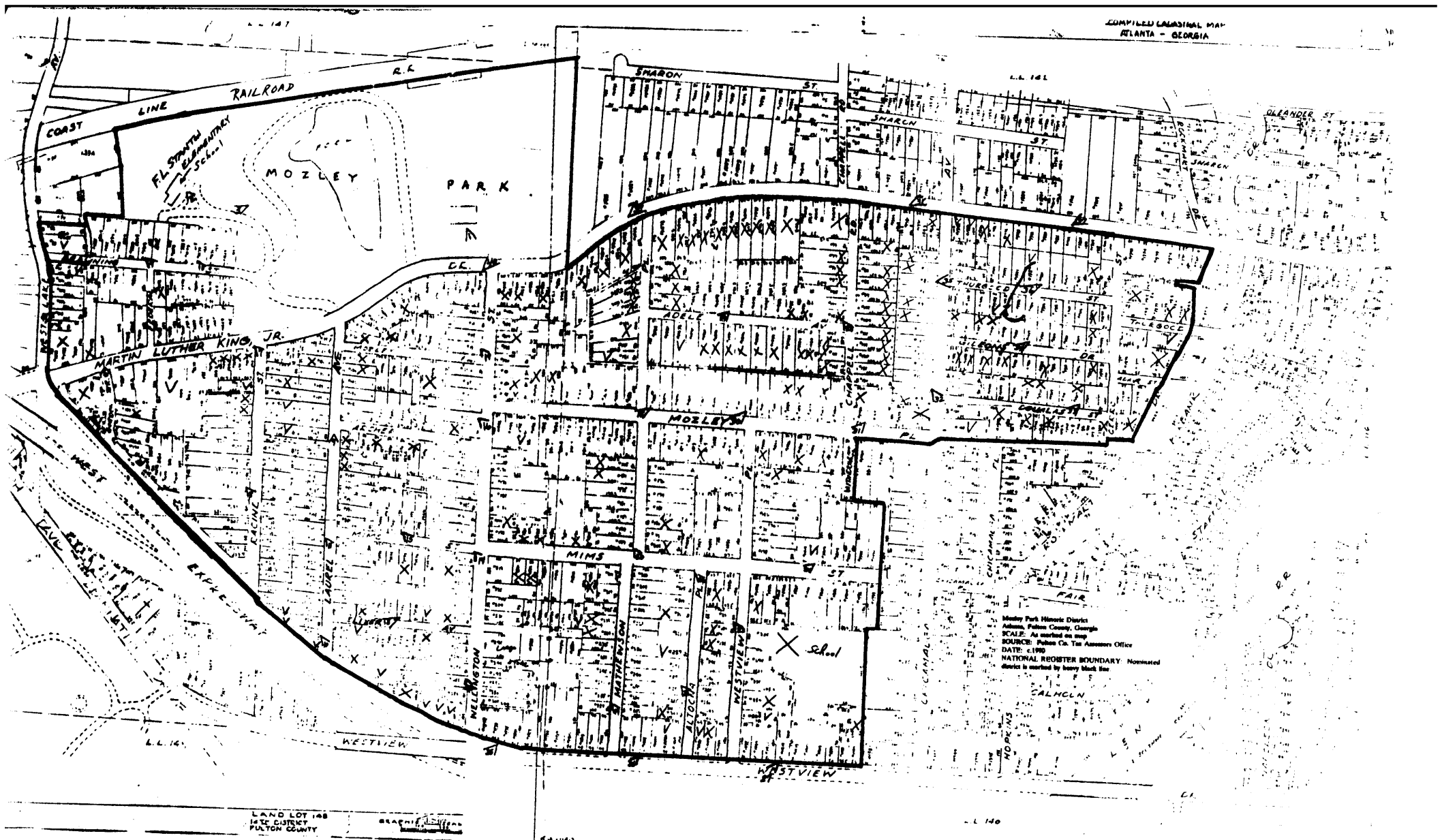
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
**Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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- 30 of 41      MOZLEY PLACE (BETWEEN MATHEWSON AND WESTVIEW);  
photographer facing northeast.
- 31 of 41      MOZLEY PLACE; photographer facing northeast.
- 32 of 41      CHICAMAUGA AVE. AT DOUGLAS ST.; photographer facing  
northwest.
- 33 of 41      DOUGLAS ST. (NEAR EASTERN EDGE); photographer facing  
northeast.
- 34 of 41      GIDEONS DR. (near eastern edge of district); photographer  
facing northeast.
- 35 of 41      CHICAMAUGA AVE. AT THURGOOD; photographer facing west.
- 36 of 41      THURGOOD ST.; photographer facing northeast.
- 37 of 41      M.L.King, Jr. Drive EAST OF CHICAMAUGA near the northern  
and eastern edges of the district; photographer facing southwest.
- 38 of 41      M.L.King Jr., Drive, WEST OF CHICAMAUGA; Photographer  
facing southwest.
- 39 of 41      M.L.King, Jr. Drive, AT MATHEWSON PLACE, the south side  
of the northern edge of the district; photographer facing southwest.
- 40 of 41      M.L.King Jr. Drive AT WELLINGTON ST., across from Mozley  
Park; photographer facing southwest.
- 41 of 41      At the far western edge of the district, across from the  
MARTA station, along West Lake Ave., south of Browning; photographer  
facing northeast.



LAND LOT 148  
14TH DISTRICT  
FULTON COUNTY

Mosley Park Historic District  
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia  
SCALE: As marked on map  
SOURCE: Public Co. Tax Assessor's Office  
DATE: c.1990  
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: Nominated  
district is marked by heavy black line

LAND LOT 141  
14TH DISTRICT  
FULTON COUNTY