

DATA SHEET

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Fulton
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE MAY 13 1976

1. NAME

COMMON:
Piedmont Park

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Grounds of Cotton States and International Exposition

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Area bounded on the south by Tenth Street; on the east by the Southern Railway line; north and west by Piedmont Road

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 5 - Andrew Young

STATE: Georgia CODE: 13 COUNTY: Fulton CODE: 13/21

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural
 Commercial
 Educational
 Entertainment
 Government
 Industrial
 Military
 Museum
 Park
 Private Residence
 Religious
 Scientific
 Transportation
 Other (Specify) landscape architecture
 Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Parks and Recreation Department, City of Atlanta

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall - Mitchell Street

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Fulton County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Pryor Street

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Survey of Historic Sites and Districts, 1972-73

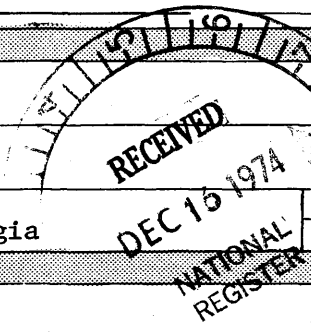
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Advisory Committee on Landmarks and Historic Sites of the Atlanta Civic Design Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall - Mitchell Street

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

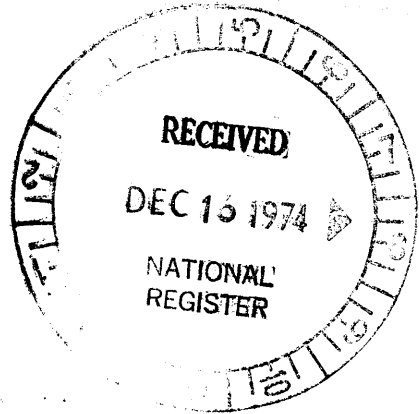
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Piedmont Park is a roughly triangular area of 185 acres lying north of Tenth Street between Piedmont Road and the Southern Railway line in northeast Atlanta. Piedmont Lake, an irregularly shaped, man-made body of water, is located in the wide southern portion of the park. One entrance to the grounds, located north of the intersection of Monroe Drive and Tenth Street leads into a driveway surrounding this lake which connects with a five-mile driveway winding through the entire park area. At the northeast corner of the lake the road intersects a second major access route leading from Park Drive over an arched, brick and concrete bridge into the park. A third major entrance, which connects with an adjacent old residential suburb, Ansley Park, via the Prado, begins near the northern apex of the triangular park plat and winds through a densely forested area along the highest elevation of the grounds. This roadway descends to a section of road which surrounds the major open space of the park. This large open area in the west-central section of the park is a meadow-like space now used for miscellaneous recreational games such as baseball. Between this open space and the lake is a section of trees and smaller spaces dominated by a two-story bandstand.

West and north of the meadow on an elevated area are formally planted flower garden plots and a children's playground area. In the center of this section the former Fourteenth Street-Piedmont Road entrance is marked by stone gates focused on a Peace Monument placed there in 1911 as an expression of good will between North and South. This gateway is now closed to automobiles though it remains open as a pedestrian entrance. South of the lake along Tenth Street is a golf course. Transition and access between the various elevations and levels of the grounds are provided by stone stairways bounded by low stone walls and framed by tall, circular stone planters.

A small area of the park opposite the Fifteenth Street-Piedmont Road intersection is occupied by the buildings and recreational facilities of the Piedmont Driving Club. In one facade of the club's stone structure a portion of a wall from an old farm house which originally stood on the site contains a mill stone inserted into the gable. Interiors of the clubhouse are notable Atlanta examples of Beaux-arts classical spaces designed by Philip T. Shutze of a once prominent Atlanta firm, Hentz, Adler and Shutze.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1895-1910

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Piedmont Park is an Atlanta area in which basic concepts of park planning developed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr, were implemented by his sons and successors, Olmsted Brothers. The grounds of this park were originally laid out for a fair, the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895, and were later purchased for a city park. The senior Olmsted, though unable to complete this project, was consulted during the planning of the Exposition and influenced some elements of its plan. In 1910 Olmsted Brothers provided a plan of improvement for the park which clearly carried out design ideas of the elder Olmsted. The green spaces that were structured according to this plan remain today as an area of growing significance to the increasingly urbanized environment which surrounds the park.

The area that is now Piedmont Park was in use as the driving grounds and race track of the Gentlemen's Driving Club when it was chosen in 1894 as the site of the Cotton States and International Exposition. The site had already been fixed by March of that year when Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr, spent two days in Atlanta visiting the grounds and consulting with the officers and members of the Exposition board. Among a long list of recommendations which he made to this group were suggestions about the positioning of subsidiary buildings on knolls around one large exhibition building, providing parkway type access roads to the grounds and the recommendation that the fair be given a clearly defined regional purpose. Though his advice about one large building was ignored, small buildings were placed on knolls about a large central space, roads with green medians were built along the present Jackson and Forts Streets leading to the grounds and the Exposition's focus emphasized the unique position of the City of Atlanta as a potential distributing point for the region. Correspondence between March and May of 1894 indicates that Olmsted's firm was making plans to design the fair grounds, but that delays on the part of Exposition Company officials eventually caused the senior Olmsted to give up the project. The plan that was used for the grounds was drawn up by Grant Wilkins, a local engineer and builder who had been constructing bridges and public buildings in the city since the 1870's. The Exposition ran for exactly 100 days, opening on September 18, 1895 and closing on December 31, 1895. In 1904, the City of Atlanta bought the 185 acres which had housed the exposition for Piedmont Park. The following year when the city's building inspector tendered a report, all the exposition buildings were deteriorating, some were suitable for demolition and others were badly in need of repair. A fire in 1906 destroyed the Fine Arts Building and the New York State Building, which had been in use as a ballroom for the Piedmont Driving Club.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

H L Preston, "Proposed Pleasure Parkways", unpublished conference paper, 1972
 Elizabeth A M Lyon, "Frederick Law Olmsted and Joel Hurt: Planning the Environment in Atlanta, 1890-1894", unpublished conference paper, 1972
 Kenneth Ayers, "Olmsted and Druid Hills", unpublished seminar paper, Emory University
 Frederick Law Olmsted and Olmsted Associates collections, Library of Congress
 Franklin Garrett, Atlanta and Environs, II (New York, 1954)
 Walter G Cooper, The Cotton States and International Exposition and South Illustrated (Atlanta, 1896)

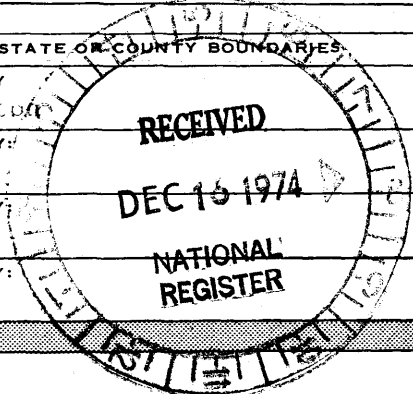
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	33° 47' 39"	84° 22' 50"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	33° 47' 39"	84° 22' 07"				
SE	33° 46' 52"	84° 22' 07"				
SW	33° 46' 52"	84° 22' 50"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **185**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Dr Elizabeth A Lyon, Emory University**

ORGANIZATION: **Advisory Committee for Historic Structures, Sites, and Districts of the Atlanta Urban Design Commission** DATE: **June 15, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER: **City Hall - Mitchell Street**

CITY OR TOWN: **Atlanta** STATE: **Georgia** CODE: **13**

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Jackson O'Neal Lamb
JACKSON O'NEAL LAMB

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: December 12, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 5/13/76

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 5-12-76

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

(Continuation Sheet)

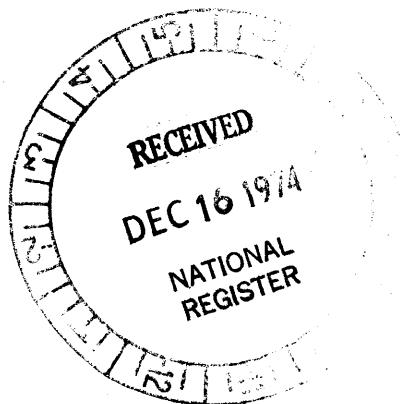
STATE Georgia	
COUNTY Fulton	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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	MAY 13 1976

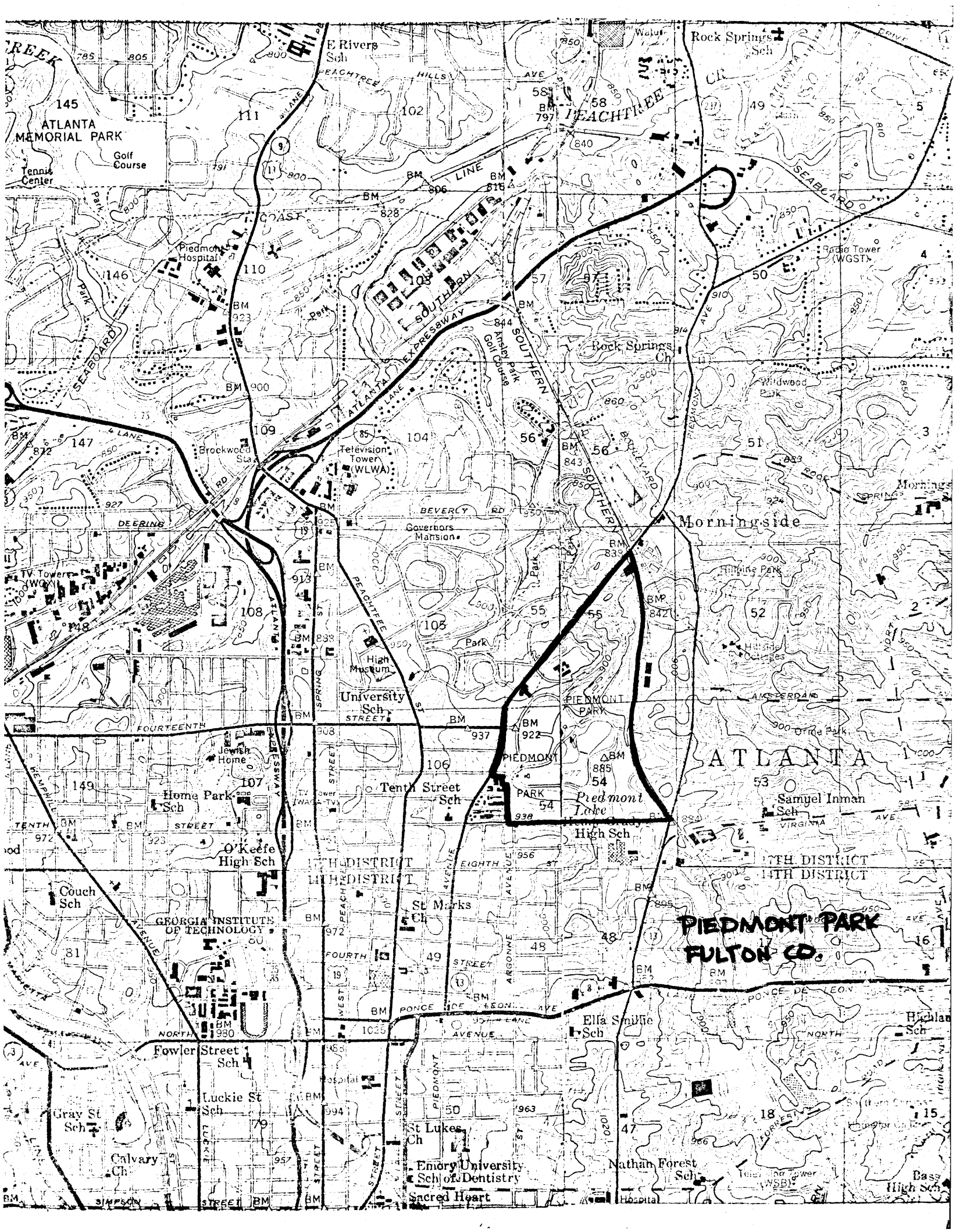
(Number all entries)

8, Significance (contd.)

In 1909 when the Olmsted Brothers began preparation of their comprehensive plan for the park, all of the buildings were apparently gone and the grounds were deteriorating. Only the general outlines, the stone stairways which had led to the buildings, and the lake remained. The plan which was submitted early in the following year utilized the handsome stone stairways with their tall circular stone urns as access and transition paths between the different levels of the grounds. The outlines of the lake were reshaped, and the major features of the plan implemented ideas often expressed by Frederick Law Olmsted both in his writings and in his park designs. Provisions were made for formal gardens which would contrast with informal elements arranged along meandering roadways. Sections were planned for recreation, baseball, swings and slides, a beach and and boathouse, and a golf course. A five mile driveway was created to focus on a series of changing views of the lake and landscape.

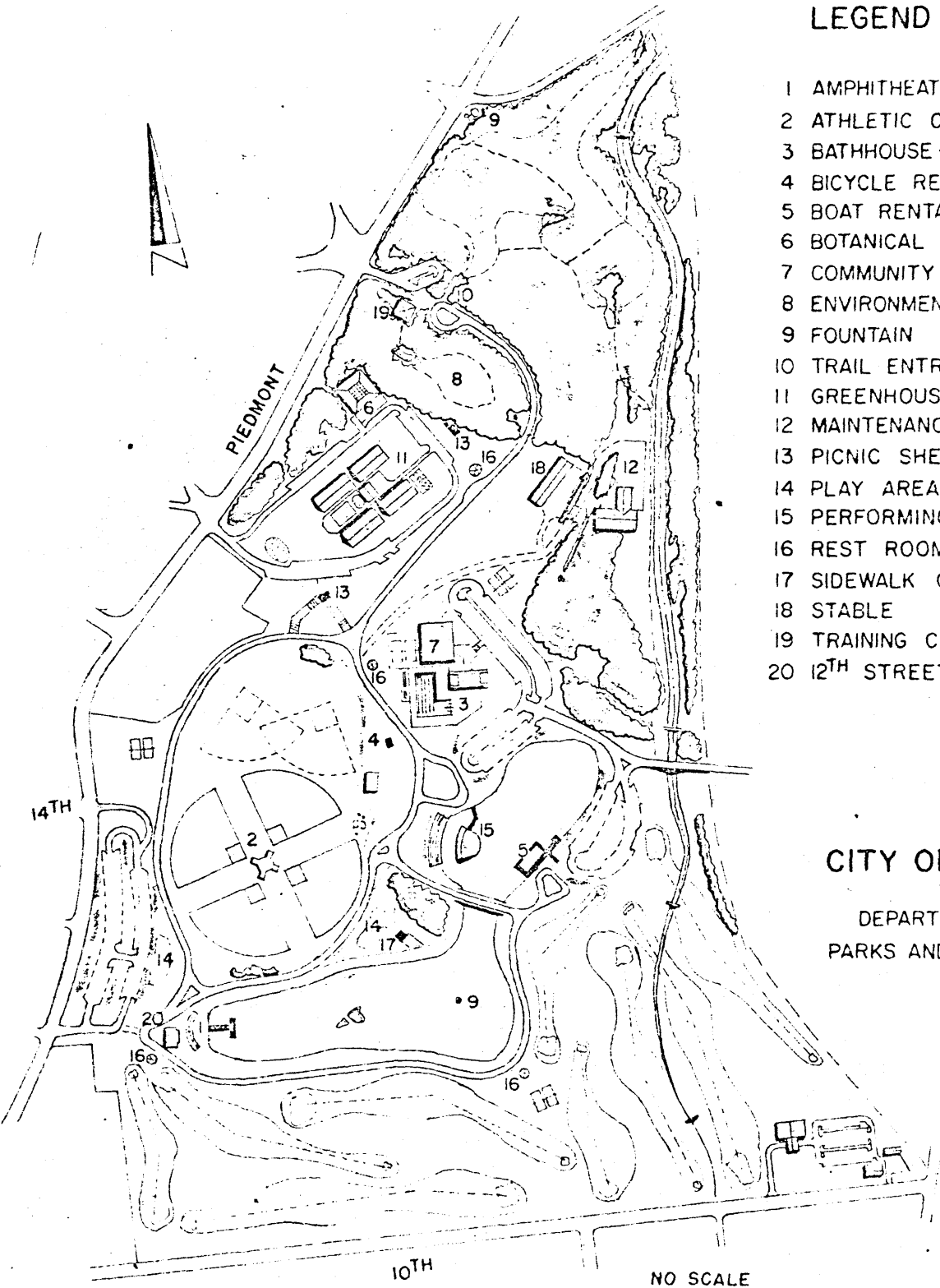
This landscape clearly provides for Atlantans a large public park space that has been shaped according to the principles and ideas of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. Olmsted, during a long life of writing and landscape designing, maintained that parks were important moral as well as physical influences on the lives of urban dwellers. Careful planning and landscaping of the environment, he believed, could favorably affect the health and welfare of society. Piedmont Park is important to Atlanta not only as the physical representation of such ideas, but also as a landscaped area of great potential value to the increasing density of the residential and commerical developments on its borders.





LEGEND

- 1 AMPHITHEATER
- 2 ATHLETIC COMPLEX
- 3 BATHHOUSE - SWIMMING POOL
- 4 BICYCLE RENTAL
- 5 BOAT RENTAL
- 6 BOTANICAL CONSERVATORY
- 7 COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER
- 8 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA
- 9 FOUNTAIN
- 10 TRAIL ENTRANCE
- 11 GREENHOUSE COMPLEX
- 12 MAINTENANCE
- 13 PICNIC SHELTER
- 14 PLAY AREA
- 15 PERFORMING ARTS
- 16 REST ROOM
- 17 SIDEWALK CAFE
- 18 STABLE
- 19 TRAINING CENTER
- 20 12TH STREET BUILDING



CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS AND RECREATION

NO SCALE

Plan of Piedmont Park (189 Acres)

Scheme:

Architectural effect, by grouping Buildings around Lake and Plaza.
Buildings without Galleries. Architectural effect by Lines rather than Ornamentation.
Material for Buildings: Wood, Glass and Shingles.
Color of Buildings: Gray body, White trimmings.
Roofs green.
Planting: Evergreen Shrubs and Grass.
Covering for Slopes and Terraces: Running horizontally.
Walkways: Pavement Crushed Limestone.
Highways: Rustic Network.
Steps: Wood, colored same as Walkways.

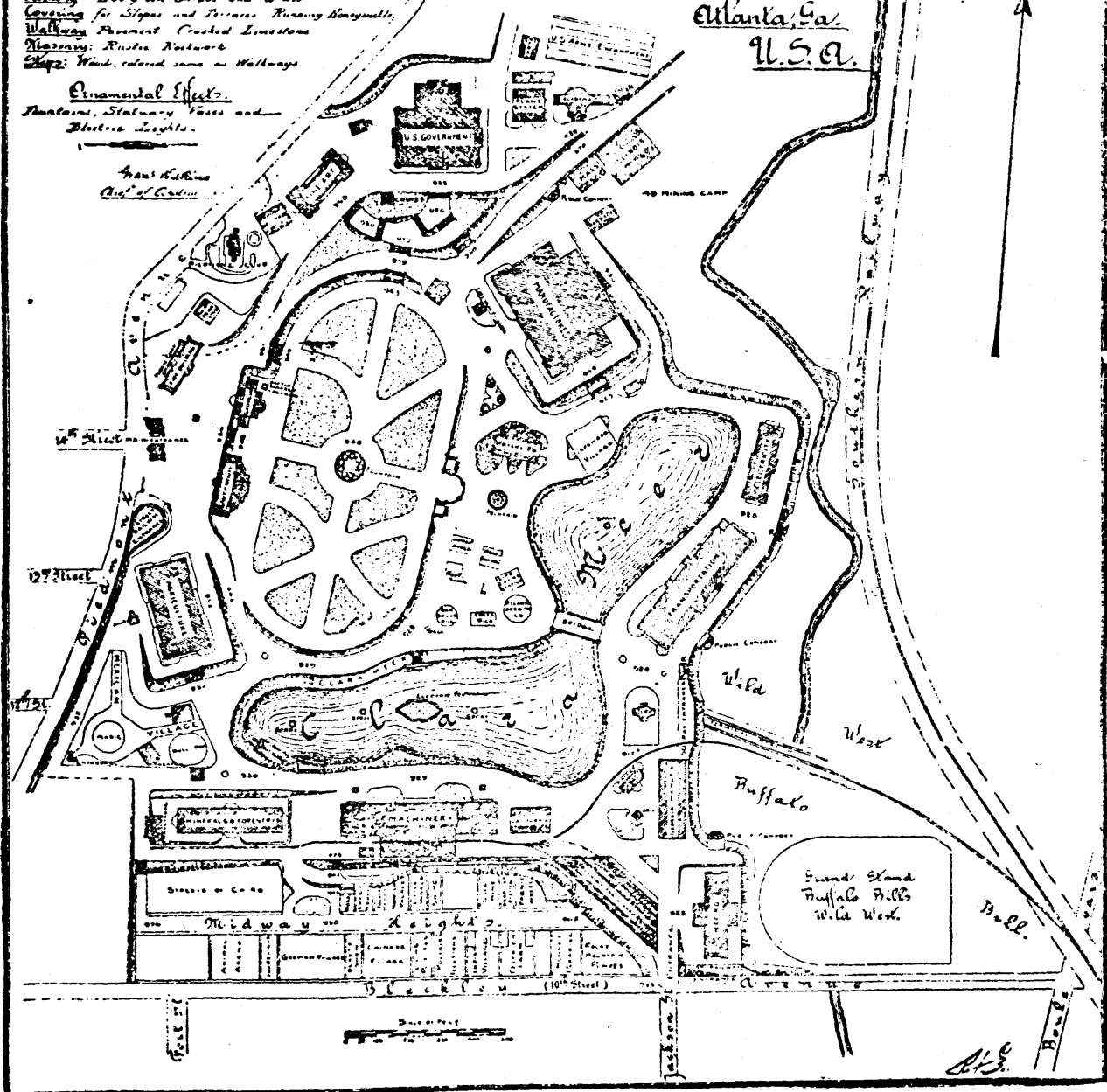
Ornamental Effects.

Fountains, Statuary, Vases and Electric Lights.

Grand Hotel
 Out of Center

Showing Layout of Grounds,
 Grouping of Buildings, with Scheme
 of Development, as made by Grant
 Wilkins, C.E. for the Cotton
 States & International Exposition Co.

Atlanta, Ga.
 U.S.A.



Plan of Improvement - 1910
Olmsted Brothers -

Map G

