

PH00 23167

5th Congressional District
Andrew Young

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

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 NUMBER	DATE	
	JUL 23 1973	

1. NAME

COMMON: Inman Park

AND/OR HISTORIC: Inman Park

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: See Continuation Sheet

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta

STATE: Georgia

CODE: 13

COUNTY: Fulton

CODE: 121

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Apartments</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple Owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

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, City of Atlanta

DATE OF SURVEY: D72-73

Federal State County Local

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

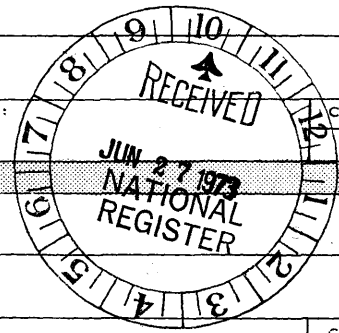
STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall - Mitchell Street

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta

STATE: Georgia

CODE: 13

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Georgia

COUNTY: Fulton

ENTRY NUMBER: 23167

DATE: JUL 23 1973

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7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Inman Park is a predominately residential neighborhood that lies near the eastern boundary of the City of Atlanta. Connected to the central district by Edgewood Avenue it is approximately due east of the financial center called Five Points. The western section of the area is marked visually by two triangles of open space from which a view down Edgewood Avenue toward town includes the cluster of skyscrapers about the Five Points area and the Georgia State Capitol dome. The ground occupied by the subdivision is elevated, and the gently rolling terrain and curving streets create the picturesque character of the neighborhood. One of the triangles of open space is created by the branching of Euclid Avenue northeast from Edgewood. To the west of this intersection a two-block by three-block section of the original subdivision has suffered some encroachment of commercial uses. However, the Inman Park (Edgewood Avenue) School still stands on the south side of Edgewood Avenue and many of the original residential structures remain north of the Avenue in this section. Several are being renovated by new owners who belong to the restoration and neighborhood association of Inman Park Restoration, Inc. South of the avenue, in addition to the school there is a large cleared area and several older homes which have now been adapted to small business uses. One recently built apartment house is also located in this section of the original suburb.

East of the Edgewood Avenue-Euclid Avenue intersection are located the majority of the original standing structures. In addition, Springvale Park, although neglected and bisected by a recently constructed road embankment, continues to occupy the center of the residential area. This section of the suburb, too, has suffered some commercial uses, especially along Edgewood Avenue. In addition many apartment units and small houses are those built in the neighborhood soon after 1910, the date on which size and use restrictions on the original deeds lapsed. However, the large number of 1890-1910 houses which remain, the picturesque street pattern, the large trees and the several green areas which are still intact, create a recognizable and visually distinct neighborhood.

Among the notable structures of the suburb is the original c. 1890 shingle style car barn which stands on Edgewood Avenue near the intersection of Elizabeth Street. West of the car barn along the south side of Edgewood Avenue are three large early nineties houses, two at 897 and 883 Edgewood which are undergoing restoration. (1972) All are two-story frame buildings with the asymmetrical combination of turrets, generous porches, complex roof-lines vigorous surfaces and eclectic details of High Victorian Queen Anne forms. Though the top sections of the turrets of the King (891 Edgewood) and Glenn (883 Edgewood) homes have disappeared, their tall, molded chimneys emphasize the verticality of the structures. A terra cotta panel inserted in the King chimney documents

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY Fulton	
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	JUL 23 1973

(Number all entries)

2. Location

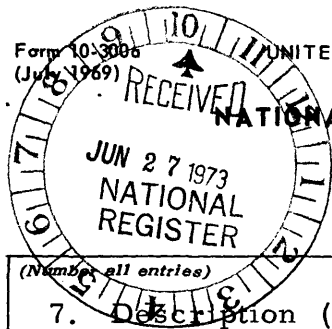
Are a bounded on the east by the west right-of-way line of I 485-F O 56 as of April 1, 1973, beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the south right-of-way line of DeKalb Avenue with said west right-of-way, running north along said west right-of-way to its intersection with the north right-of-way line of Austin Avenue; on the north by the north right-of-way lines of Austin and Lake Avenue; on the west by the rear lot lines of the properties bordering the west side of Waddell to intersection with the north lot line of Numbers 732, 736 and 742 Edgewood Avenue with the southwest corner of Number 50 Waddell Street continuing south along the west lot line of Number 732 Edgewood Avenue to the north right-of-way line of Edgewood Avenue, thence westerly along said north right-of-way line to a point directly north of the northwest corner of Number 729 Edgewood Avenue, thence south along the west lot line of the property of the Atlanta Board of Education at Number 729 Edgewood Avenue to the south right-of-way line of DeKalb Avenue; on the south by the south right-of-way line of DeKalb Avenue easterly to the point of beginning.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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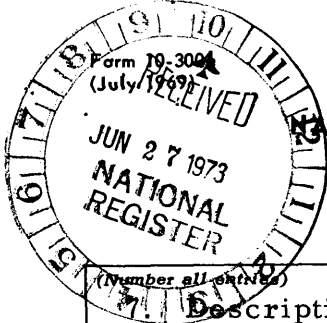
(Number all entries)

7. Description (Cont.)

its date, 1890. The LeCraw home at 897 Edgewood is more horizontal in proportion with circular pavillions extending the form at both front corners. Wooden tiles and ornamental panels enliven the surfaces of these early structures. Across the street on the northwest corner of Waverly Way is the Ernest Woodruff House of 1899-1902, a large, two-story brick and stone building designed by Atlanta architect W. T. Downing in a sturdy Jacobethan Revival form. Across the impressively large triangle of green space to the west known as the Delta on Delta Place is the home originally built by Dr. Charles Hurt, the brother of Inman Park's builder. This is a large two-story structure with a Tuscan columned porch, modified Palladian window in the first story and bracketed eaves. It embodies the general characteristics of many Inman Park homes in displaying some of the details of the colonial and classical revivals of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, composed in a picturesque manner.

Further to the west of the Charles Hurt House on the south side of Edgewood Avenue, the Inman Park School anchors this corner of the suburb. Designed by G. L. Norrman, a prominent Atlanta architect of the eighties and nineties, it is a massive two-story red-brick structure set on a high stone basement. Windows are grouped in threes and balanced symmetrically under triangular gables. Similar gables above projections in the wall surface also articulate the side facades. Dentil cornices of white wood outline these gables as well as the roof lines around the rectangular mass of the building. The central entrance arch approached by a steep flight of steps that leads into the spacious interior hall is mirrored on the rear facade by a similar feature.

North and west of the Delta near the intersection of Spruce Street are three two-story frame structures which display three modes common to Inman Park. On the northwest corner of Spruce Street is the white, frame colonial revival home of Charles Winship who bought the lot in 1890 but probably built the house several years later. Across Spruce Street is the Latham House, an asymmetrically massed Queen Anne style building with octagonal turret, ample first story porch on turned posts, and second story porch under a triangular gable above. Next door to the east is the Robert Winship House, dated 1893 by the ornamental terra cotta panel on its chimney, with academically inspired motifs of Palladian windows, molded garlands and dentil cornices, enclosed within a picturesque composition. Originally, Ionic columns supported the roof of its generous front porch.



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Description (Cont.)

East of these buildings on the north side of Euclid Avenue is the Beath-Dickey-Griggs house, one of the oldest in the suburb and the home of the founder of the present restoration group. It is a fine example of High Victorian Queen Anne style distinguished by its fine details such as turned posts, stone and terra cotta work, and interior paneling, and by its setting marked off from the sidewalk by a stone wall and approached from either side of the lot by steps. Also standing on this street is another of the oldest structures, the first Ernest Woodruff House, a picturesque turretted two-story frame building. Two other especially noteworthy structures which are located in the eastern section of the suburb are the Joel Hurt and Asa G. Candler homes at the intersection of Euclid and Elizabeth Streets. Built at approximately the same time, 1902-1904, these homes display contrasting architectural forms. The Candler House on the southeast corner is a monumentally scaled, red brick structure articulated by white wooden details including a two-story Ionic columned portico, arched windows and doors, and ornamental cornices. Inside, elaborate plaster decoration in the entrance hall carries out this Beaux-arts classical theme. The Hurt House on the northeast corner is a buff brick building, designed by W. T. Downing, set well back from the street in dense foliage. The landscape plan for the grounds was provided by Olmsted Brothers, sons & successors to Frederick L. Olmsted. The simpler forms and restrained details, smooth surfaced walls and non-traditional detailing of this house reflect the late Victorian work of the Prairie School architects. Inside, dark oak mantels and staircase paneling suggest craftsman influence.

South on Elizabeth Street from this Hurt house is the first Joel Hurt Inman Park home, originally a small white-frame farm house to which later Victorian additions were made. In addition, on Elizabeth Street the majority of the homes are either late Victorian Queen Anne and colonial revival style, or early twentieth century bungalows with deep porches and broad gable roofs. With the exception of a few moderately sized apartment buildings, most of the houses in this section of the neighborhood on Waverly Way, Euclid Avenue, Elizabeth and Hurt Streets date from the first quarter of the twentieth century. Many of the apartments also date from 1910 to 1920.

In addition to its many notable buildings, Inman Park is characterized by its landscape features. Large, old trees shade the streets. In addition to the two triangles of open space at the intersection of Euclid and Edgewood Avenues known as the Triangle and the Delta, Springvale Park provides a large corridor of green space in the center of the area. This park, however, has lost many of its original plantings and the lake which once was located

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7. Description (Cont.)

in its north end has been allowed to dry up. In addition, Euclid Avenue, which originally stopped at Waverly Way on the west and Elizabeth Street on the East, was in 1961 extended on a dirt embankment through the center of this green space. Nevertheless the sizeable park area remains.



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1890 - 1973**

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) History
<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 checked="" 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

Inman Park was the first planned residential suburb which was developed in Atlanta. Its promoter, Joel Hurt, was one of the city's most important early builders. His plan for a residential suburb was one part of a larger development scheme including a skyscraper office building and an electric street railway, which he carried out in the late nineteenth century. Inman Park was, for some years, occupied by many prominent Atlanta families who built typical late nineteenth century Victorian homes on its picturesque landscaped streets. Some of these were designed by the outstanding Atlanta architects of the period. The area of the original suburb declined as a single family residential environment from about 1910-1920 until three years ago (1970) when a group of young people rediscovered its old homes and shaded streets. Organizing as Inman Park Restoration, Inc. they sparked a restoration movement which has steadily gained momentum.

The original development of the Inman Park suburb began officially with the first lot auction of 1889 by Joel Hurt's East Atlanta Land Company. This event was the culmination of several years of work, planning the suburb and developing related projects. Hurt proposed to link the exclusive residential suburb by rapid transit along a straight two mile avenue to the downtown area where he would build a modern office building. The straight route, Edgewood Avenue which opened in 1887, was created by joining two existing streets by a bridge over railroad tracks, widening the streets, and condemning the land which separated them. In this part of the development, Hurt's company contributed to the cost of building the bridge and widening the streets and the City Council supported the condemnation of the land. By 1889, Atlanta's first electric street car line, planned and engineered by Hurt, ran along the avenue. The South's first skyscraper, the Equitable (Trust Company of Georgia) Building was opened in 1892 at the intersection of Pryor Street and Edgewood Avenue, the town end of the street railway line.

Throughout the eighties plans for the residential suburb were in progress. As early as 1875 Hurt owned land in the area, but in 1882 he began a program of buying land parcels that could be combined as a

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Rick Beard, "Hurt's Deserted Village: Atlanta's Inman Park," unpublished paper,
 Southeast American Studies Conference, 1972
 Sarah Sims Edge, Joel Hurt and the Development of Atlanta (Atlanta, 1955)
 Franklin Garrett, Atlanta and Environs (New York, 1954)
 Elizabeth A. Lyon, "Business Buildings in Atlanta: a Study in Urban Growth and Form," unpublished doctoral dissertation, Emory Univ., 1971
Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal Cont.

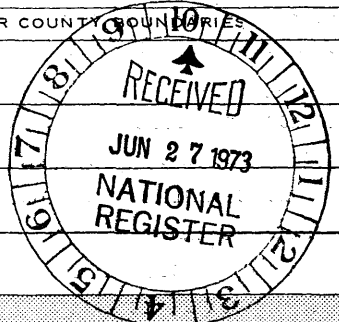
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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 ° 45 ' 45"	84 ° 21 ' 51"				
NE	33 ° 45 ' 45"	84 ° 21 ' 13"				
SE	33 ° 45 ' 13"	84 ° 21 ' 13"				
SW	33 ° 45 ' 13"	84 ° 21 ' 51"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 180

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

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

ORGANIZATION: **Civic Design Commission and the Advisory Committee on** DATE: **May 24, 1973**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Landmarks & Historic Areas**

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 Mary G. Jewett

Title State Hist. Pres. Officer

Date June 20, 1973

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

Robert W. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

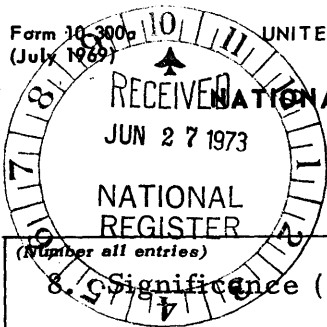
Date 7/23/73

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 7 13 73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS
 NE 16/744690/3738740
 SE 16/745120/3738140
 SW 16/744200/3737760
 NW 16/744160/3737200
 47M



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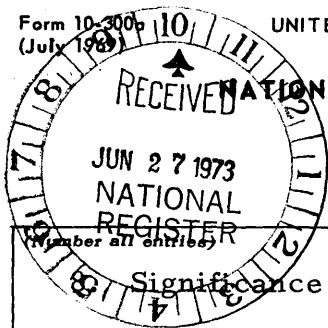
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8. Significance (Cont.)

subdivision. In 1887 the East Atlanta Land Company was chartered with Joel Hurt owning the controlling share of the stock. The company, with the help of Samuel Inman, the financier and cotton broker for whom the suburb was named, continued to buy land until its total holdings reached 138 1/2 acres. Improvements such as streets, a park, landscaping and tree planting were well underway by 1889 when ten lots were sold at public auction. Subsequently, more land was acquired and more lots subdivided, including some spaces which had appeared on the earliest plats as open landscaped areas. Lots were sold with restrictions which set the minimum cost of each house at \$3,000., specified set-backs and restricted use to residential purposes. These restrictions were effective to January 1, 1910. During the year that the restraints lapsed, apartments, small, less expensive houses and small business began to invade the area. However, a recent, detailed study of the land transactions reveals that the speculative nature of many land purchases and the East Atlanta Land Company's apparent financial need for subdividing larger lots and open spaces, contributed to the decline of the intended fine and exclusive residential neighborhood. By 1926 when Joel Hurt died, many of the old families had moved out, some lured to Hurt's second and large suburb nearby which had opened in 1908 and was called Druid Hills. The physical features of the suburb, including the majority of its homes and characteristic details such as granite block and other paving materials, remained. Only as recently as 1961 was the integrity of its park and semi-secluded area broken by a connector between two sections of Euclid Avenue. Instead of the graceful bridge proposed in an early twentieth century plan, this roadway was built on a crude dirt embankment which callously cut the park space in two and funnelled traffic through the center of the subdivision.

Joel Hurt, who developed Inman Park and lived there until his death, was a civil engineer and businessman who contributed many projects to the development of Atlanta in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. He was a man who recognized the potential of the technological innovations of his time, and was aware of the most advanced American work in building and landscape design. Inman Park's landscape designer, James Forsyth Johnson, is not well-known, but the Equitable Building architects, Burnham and Root, were pioneers in the Chicago School. Frederick Law Olmsted, who consulted with Hurt on the early designs for Druid Hills during the time the Atlantan was developing Inman Park, was America's foremost landscape architect.

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Significance (Cont.)

In addition to Hurt, many prominent Atlanta business and community leaders built residences here. Asa G. Candler, founder of the Coca-Cola Company and active city promoter, his brother Warren A. Candler, a bishop in the Methodist Church and supporter of Emory University, and many other members of the Candler family lived here. Among other important Atlantans who also lived in the neighborhood were Wilbur Fiske Glenn, an influential Methodist minister for whom Glenn Memorial Church on the Emory campus is named; George King, founder of Atlanta's King Hardware; Ex-Governors Allen Candler and Alfred W. Colquitt; Robert Winship, founder of Winship Machine Company; Ernest Woodruff, financier and officer of the Coca-Cola Company and his son Robert, who later assumed a prominent role in the Atlanta community.

If for no other reason, Inman Park is significant because it provides an Atlanta example of the typical late nineteenth century picturesque suburb conceived in a form similar to Frederick Law Olmsted's earlier influential Riverside outside of Chicago. In addition, this development was Atlanta's first and was part of a larger plan which greatly influenced the growth patterns of the city during the late nineteenth century. Architecturally, it is one of a very few places in Atlanta where buildings using the vocabulary of late nineteenth century styles can be seen. It is the only neighborhood in which buildings of the period remain as a group that gives a distinct character to an entire area. Along its streets are good examples of 19th Century High Victorian Queen Anne and other picturesque modes, late Victorian colonial and classical revival styles and typical early twentieth century forms like the bungalow.

A majority of the larger homes which housed so many prominent Atlanta families remain. The general outlines of streets and green spaces, with the exception of a strip on the eastern edge which has recently been cleared for a proposed expressway and the Euclid Avenue embankment through Springvale Park are intact. Until the recent reconstruction efforts, a large number of homes had been owned by absentee landlords who rented crowded apartment quarters to low income citizens. Now, the resurgence of interest in the neighborhood has put more than 100 properties back into owner-occupied status. Renovation of structures and a massive neighborhood clean-up have begun the rehabilitation of this fine old residential neighborhood. Throughout the years of change, and despite encroachments along its edges, this area has retained much of its visual unity as well as a strong sense of place. The new inhabitants are working to supplement this with a sense of community and neighborhood involvement.

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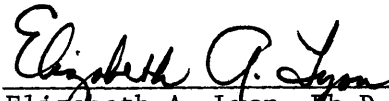
Amendment
Inman Park Historic District

Avenue, by the west lot line of Number 732 Edgewood Avenue (at the northwest corner of Waddell Street and Edgewood Avenue), by the north edge of the right-of-way of Edgewood Avenue between the west lot line of Number 732 Edgewood Avenue and a point directly across the Avenue from the northwest corner of the property of the Atlanta Board of Education at Number 729 Edgewood Avenue, and by the west property line of the aforementioned Number 729 Edgewood Avenue, as extended, between the north edge of the right-of-way of Edgewood Avenue and the south edge of the right-of-way of DeKalb Avenue; on the south by the south edge of the right-of-way of DeKalb Avenue between its intersection with the aforementioned west property line of Number 729 Edgewood Avenue, as extended, and its intersection with the west right-of-way of I485-F 0 56, as of April 1, 1973.

FORM PREPARED BY

Richard Cloues
Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Section
Department of Natural Resources
270 Washington Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

August 31, 1978



Elizabeth A. Lyon, Ph.D., Chief
Historic Preservation Section
State Historic Preservation Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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AMENDMENT

INMAN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT, ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY

The original Inman Park Historic District nomination form, approved for registration on July 23, 1973, was amended on December 22, 1975, with the intention of correcting an oversight in the Verbal Boundary Description (Section 2 of the original form). While correcting that error, the amendment itself created a new mistake by inadvertently including more property in the amended district than was intended or justifiable (indeed the amendment included property within the cleared right-of-way for a projected interstate highway). This new amendment seeks to correct both the original oversight and the subsequent error. This amendment should be substituted for Section 2 of the original nomination form as amended.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Nominated Property: Approximately 132 acres

Quadrangle Name: Northeast Atlanta

Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000

UTM References: A 16/744⁸⁴⁰~~880~~/3738⁸⁶⁰~~900~~
 B 16/745170/3738~~400~~ 040
 C 16/744170/3737650
 D 16/744180/3738160

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Inman Park Historic District is bounded on the east by the west edge of the right-of-way of I485-F 0 56, as of April 1, 1973, between the south edge of the right-of-way of DeKalb Avenue on the south and the north edge of the right-of-way of Austin Avenue on the north; on the north by the north/rear property lines of lots along the north side of Austin Avenue between the west edge of the right-of-way of I485-F 0 56 and Elizabeth Street (including the property at the northeast corner of the intersection of Austin and Elizabeth Streets), and by the north edge of the right-of-way of Lake Avenue between Elizabeth Street and Waddell Street; on the west by the west/rear property lines of lots along the west side of Waddell Street between Lake Avenue and Edgewood

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AMENDMENT TO

INMAN PARK

FULTON COUNTY

Boundary extension: To the verbal description of the Inman Park boundaries should be added "both sides of Austin Avenue between Euclid Avenue and Elizabeth Street to the north rear property line at Atlantis Avenue." This additional north side of Austin Avenue was omitted through oversight in the original nomination. In this one block area are nine, 1 and 1½ story frame bungalows, all with one story porches, some with bracketed eaves and shingled siding, and all dating between 1912-15. A small brick commercial area (c.1918) is located at the southwest end of the block.

New UTM:	A.	16 744 840	37 38 820	B.	16 745 160	37 38 050
	C.	16 744 180	37 37 670	D.	16 744 030	37 38 460

Acreage: approximately 130 acres

Elizabeth Z. Macgregor
Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Section
Department of Natural Resources
270 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

December 22, 1975

Name 
DAVID M. SHERMAN

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

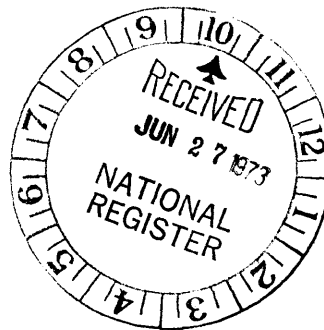
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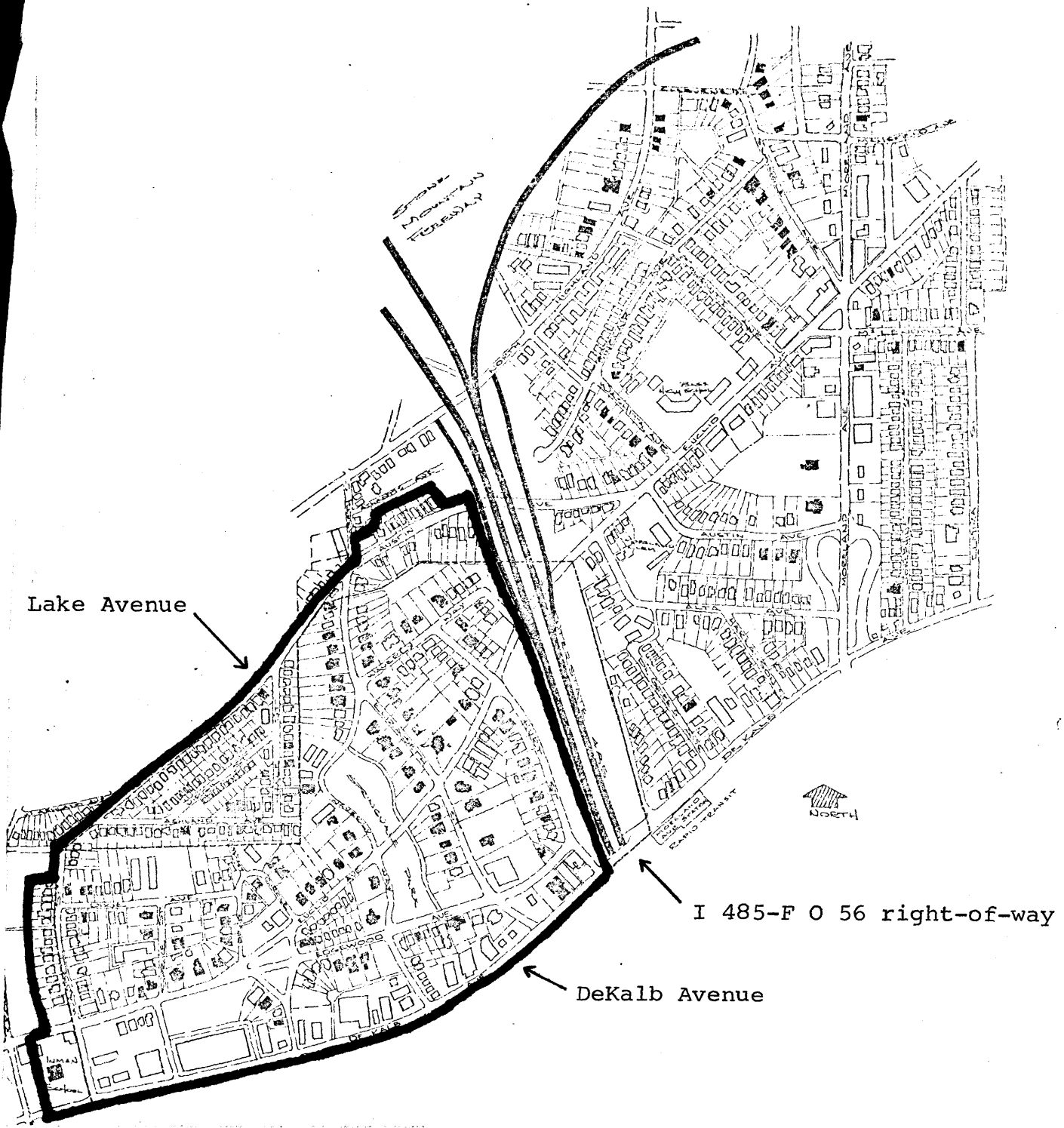
STATE Georgia	
COUNTY Fulton	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 23 1973

(Number all entries)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deed Books, Fulton County
Building Permit Files, City of Atlanta
Personal Inspection, September, 1972, Elizabeth A. Lyon
Personal Inspection and Consultation, 1970-1973, William R. Mitchell, Jr.,
Georgia Historical Commission





SKETCH MAP

Inman Park Historic District, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Scale: 1" = 800'

