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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

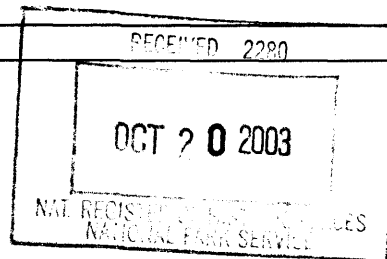
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested 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** Anne Wallace Branch, Carnegie Library of Atlanta  
**other names/site number** Techwood Recreation Center, Sun Trust Bank Branch

## 2. Location

**street & number** 535 Luckie St. N. W.  
**city, town** Atlanta (N/A) **vicinity of**  
**county** Fulton **code** GA 121  
**state** Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30313



(N/A) not for publication

## 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local (leased to Sun Trust Bank)
- public-state
- public-federal

### Category of Property:

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

### Number of Resources within Property:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

<b>buildings</b>	1	0
<b>sites</b>	0	0
<b>structures</b>	0	0
<b>objects</b>	0	0
<b>total</b>	1	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

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.

Richard Coates  
Signature of certifying official

10.15.03  
Date

*fr* W. Ray Luce  
Historic Preservation Division Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Edson Beall 12.4.03

Ray  
Keeper of the National Register Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

EDUCATION/library

### Current Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Georgia Revival

### Materials:

<b>foundation</b>	brick
<b>walls</b>	brick
<b>roof</b>	asphalt shingles
<b>other</b>	n/a

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

#### Summary Description:

The former Anne Wallace Branch of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta is a one-story with basement, red brick building built in the Georgian Revival style similar to other Carnegie-sponsored libraries of the early 20th century. It was designed by architects working on behalf of the Carnegie Library program and followed established architectural guidelines established by the benefactor. The building is rectangular with a narrow rear extension with rounded corners for storage and stairs to the basement. There is a one-story, pedimented entry portico with Corinthian columns. A marble band wraps around the structure between the red brick main block and the stucco-over-granite basement level. The windows feature marble sills, lintels with projecting keystones, and a panel below. There is a wooden cornice with dentils and modillions. The main roof is hipped; that of the rear extension is flat with a chimney at the rear. The main facade is parallel to Luckie Street and is reached by marble stairs. There are wood pilasters on either side of the main entrance and a fanlight over the front entrance door, above which is a decorative wooden arch with keystone and cornice. Due to its being built as a library, there is an abundance of large windows throughout. The interior was built to be one large room for library purposes, entered through an entrance vestibule. The main room has a coved ceiling divided into three sections. The rear extension now houses three separate rooms and the staircase, although the center section with the fireplace was once open to the main library room. The basement was originally used as an auditorium, but has other uses now including a meeting room. There were changes made when the library became a recreation center in the 1960s, again when it was rehabilitated in the 1980s, and again in the 1990s when, through a certified rehabilitation, it was converted for use as a branch bank, including adding a handicapped entrance door on the north side. The library is located just south of Georgia Tech in a former residential area that for many years later was the nation's first public housing complex, most of which has been demolished for new apartments and a new school and YMCA nearby.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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**Description:**

The Anne Wallace Branch of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta building is located at 535 Luckie Street in the City of Atlanta. The building was constructed with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. It was designed by Whitfield and King, a New York City architectural firm responsible for a number of Carnegie Libraries.

The layout of the branch closely followed the design guidelines suggested by Andrew Carnegie's "*Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings [sic]*" in which he stated "TO OBTAIN FOR THE MONEY THE UTMOST AMOUNT OF EFFECTIV [sic] ACCOMMODATION, CONSISTENT WITH GOOD TASTE IN BILDING [sic]." [Capitalization and spelling as in the original memo.]

The Anne Wallace Branch is an elegant example of a typical one-story plus basement Carnegie library, closely designed along the guidelines issued by Andrew Carnegie and his secretary, James Bertram. The footprint of the building is rectangular with a similar smaller addition with rounded corners located behind (the east side) of the building. This addition is original to the building and houses small storage areas and the staircase to the basement. The massing, proportion and detailing of the building suggest Georgian Revival with a one-story, pedimented, entry portico in the Corinthian order giving the building a southern flavor. The main floor of the building is red brick. The basement level is white stucco over granite block. A continuous marble band wraps around the structure between these two materials at the main floor level. All windows are multi-light, double hung sash wood windows. The large windows on the four facades of the main floor have eight-over-eight divided lights, and feature marble sills and lintels with rusticated keystones and wood spandrels at the bottom of the window. The cornice of the entire building, including the portico, is wood and punctuated with dentils and modillions. There are two separate roofs: the main roof is hipped with a flat top, the roof over the addition is a flat roof with a twelve foot high chimney in the center.

The main façade is parallel to Luckie Street and set back approximately forty feet from the street with a grass front lawn. The main floor is raised above grade and can be reached via four wide marble stairs, centrally located on the main elevation. Four non-fluted wood Corinthian columns with acanthus leaf topped capitals rest on marble plinths along the width of the portico. Representative wood pilasters are located on either side of the main entrance. The front door is a single 10-pane glass door with side lights, not original or historic. A semi-circular fanlight with tracery adorns the entrance door. Above the fanlight is a decorative wood arch with a keystone and wood cornice finishing off this detail. A total of four windows, two on either side of the portico, are located on the front (west) façade. Four basement window openings are there. The north and south facades originally had three windows each on the main floor and three basement windows on the north façade. One window on the north facade has been converted to a handicapped entrance from the north parking lot and a hole cut in the granite retaining wall for direct access. The south façade has a single metal door with sidelights and a transom on the basement level. One window is located on either side of the door. The rear (east) façade has seven windows on the main floor and six windows and a single metal door with transom on the basement level.

The building's main floor interior is one large open space entered through a small vestibule, which is topped with a coved ceiling. The entryway connecting the vestibule to the main room also has a beautiful elliptical fanlight with tracery. On one side of the vestibule a small room housing HVAC machinery was partitioned off during the 1986 remodeling. The main room also coved ceilings, which are divided into three equal areas and are of plaster over wood lath. The ceilings are divided by two ornamental wood beams, met at the ceiling by four decorative pilasters: two on each of the east and west walls. The walls consist of two different materials, the wainscot level is painted wood paneling to six feet. The original horizontal bead board over wood lath has been restored. Above the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

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wainscot level the walls were plastered and painted to the wood crown molding. The window sills are also six feet above the floor. This was typical for a Carnegie library design, as it allowed for uninterrupted book stacks along the walls. In the design process, wood window spandrels were added below these windows on the exterior to make the windows appear larger and better proportioned. New lighting and workstations and cubicles were added when it was converted to a branch bank.

The rear addition houses three separate rooms and the staircase. The center space originally was part of the main room and has a fireplace and a coffered arched opening. This opening was closed off during one of the two renovations, either in 1964 or 1986. It is now the bank's break room or kitchen. Two storage rooms with wood book shelves are located on either side of the opening. A quarter circle staircase, leading to the basement, is located in the northeast corner of the addition and contains one full window and one half window. The stair treads are made of vinyl and are not original. The basement is divided into two large areas. One room houses the boiler and air conditioning units, the other is now a meeting space. In 1906 this room was designed as an auditorium, with a stage that survived the 1964 renovation but was probably removed during the 1986 renovation.

The lot is landscaped, with a granite retaining wall located along the north side. The east or rear retaining wall was removed during the bank renovation and there is a rear exterior access stair. The foundation of this wall most likely dates back to 1942, when the surrounding turn-of-the-century homes were destroyed and the Clark Howell Homes were built. The nominated property is a lot 90 feet wide and 100 feet long that is that part of the current property that approximates the size of the original city lot deeded for the library, a parcel 80 feet by 113 feet. It does not include all of the parking lots, or the drive-in banking pavilion on the east side. The building is surrounded by a variety of residential and commercial neighbors. Directly to the north is the newly constructed Fowler School and branch YMCA. The entire block across Luckie Street is occupied by the corporate headquarters of the soft drink giant, Coca-Cola. To the south are newly finished apartment buildings. The school and apartment residential development are a replacement for the Clark Howell Homes, demolished in the mid-1990s.

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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  
EDUCATION

**Period of Significance:**

1909-1953

**Significant Dates:**

1909, Opening date for the library

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

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

Whitfield and King, of New York City: principal-- King, Beverly S. (1879-1935).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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**Statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Anne Wallace Branch of the Atlanta Public Library is significant in architecture as a good intact example of the use of the Georgian Revival style for a public building. It retains most all of its original exterior features--red brick, centered entrance portico with columns, windows with keystones, entrance fanlight, etc. It is significant as having been built to be a Carnegie branch library using the Carnegie-sponsored plans created by the New York City firm of Whitfield and King, with local architect Harry L. Walker assigned to the project. The building was built to the Carnegie-approved plans used in many libraries across the country. It retains its original space inside, with modern additions, of the one large room for library use as a reading room.

The building is significant in education because it was built as the first branch of the Atlanta Public Library, which was often called the Carnegie Library because the central library was built in 1902 also using Carnegie funds. This branch opened in 1909 and served until 1962 when the branch facility was moved to another building nearby and this building became the Techwood Recreation Center. It was named for Anne Wallace who was the local librarian who approached Andrew Carnegie for funds for Atlanta's Central Library downtown. The building served as a branch public lending library for white patrons and their children and provided the usual services available for those years. It is significant as one of only 24 Carnegie-supported public libraries ever built in Georgia, most of which survive, and the only one surviving of three branch libraries and the central library built in Atlanta with Carnegie money.

**National Register Criteria**

The Anne Wallace Branch Library meets National Register Criterion A because as a Carnegie Library Branch, and especially as the first branch library built in Atlanta, it fits into the broad patterns of American history in the field of education, as a library, and in philanthropy as a result of the interest of Andrew Carnegie, a native of Scotland, in providing grants for communities to build library buildings to be supported by the community. The Carnegie Library program was the beginning of major American philanthropy. The library meets National Register Criterion C as a good example of a building built for a specific function, that of a library, following the rules and floorplans established by the Carnegie Foundation in setting up the libraries, and it also retains most of its original design elements, including its Georgian Revival format, with a central portico and flanking windows, as well as the details around the door and windows, as well as the central reading room, now a banking lobby, on the interior.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

N/A

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance runs from the opening of the library (1909) until the end of the historic period (1953) since the library was still open and functioning at that time.

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

There is only one property, a contributing building, the library itself, in this nomination.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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

The Anne Wallace Branch of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta is best understood in the larger context of the Carnegie Library building program in the United States that was funded by Andrew Carnegie. The following essay written by the consultants, Ray and Associates, and based in part on the research materials, bibliography, and essay written in 1986 by a student at Georgia Tech, is provided herein with light editing and a final coda to bring the history of the building up to date by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.

**Andrew Carnegie and Carnegie Libraries**

In 1886, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, wealthy beyond all measure, vowed to utilize his money for benevolent causes, and wrote essays describing his philosophy. In an era when billions were being made from the industrial revolution, his philanthropy was unprecedented. He believed the success of a strong civilization and public enlightenment came through knowledge. The education of the masses to promote democratic ideals needed to come through literacy. His desire to provide free lending libraries for the public created a network of libraries throughout the English-speaking world.

Between 1889 and 1916, Andrew Carnegie established over 2,500 library buildings in the world, 1,681 in the US. While some grants were given to large urban areas for main libraries and their branches, he also provided the means for a vast majority of modest jewel-box libraries in small rural communities. In the beginning he hoped for general community center and library combinations to be constructed for various activities, directed by the townspeople. With local personalities and politics creating conflicts, Carnegie later preferred his endowments go for a larger number of small libraries in outlying communities throughout the country. The endowments were to be sent in increments as needed to reimburse the expenses, as incurred, not in one large sum or grant.

His directives included:

- A. The community provide a site,
- B. The library be public, not subscription or historical society directed,
- C. After 1908, his office should approve the site and the building plans, submitted through the community, not the architect,
- D. The site should be large enough to contain an expansion or addition,
- E. Title of the land to be vested in the community.

Carnegie was not interested in buying residences or other buildings for conversion to libraries, insisting on well-designed exteriors and interiors intended for library usage. After many undesirable plans were submitted, and wasteful excesses were running rampant from local building inadequacies, Carnegie and his secretary, James Bertram, developed suggested designs for well-planned libraries. These plans, known as *Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings*[sic], specified classical masonry exteriors as the preferred construction technique. The two-story interiors consisted of a first floor, with an adult's and a children's reading room, a reference room, and a centralized librarian's desk. The basement should have a lecture room, staff room, toilets, and heating equipment. No wasted space devoted to lounges or huge ornamental entrances was tolerated. Many communities balked at these restrictions, wanting to utilize this monetary windfall to create monoliths devoted to local heroes or politicians. Other communities were slow to accept the new idea of a free lending library, or did not locate the new library in a central, accessible location. Unbelievably, in some locations, endowments were offered and turned down altogether. For instance, Macon, Georgia, turned down a Carnegie grant, wanting to dedicate their library to a local patron. Funding and locating a number of books to stock the shelves, as well as finding trained librarians to manage the library, also created some community problems. By 1911 the grants were overseen by the Carnegie Corporation and no



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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new endowments were given after 1917, unless already promised. Mr. Carnegie died in 1919.

Despite these problems, in a few short years, Carnegie had been singularly responsible for providing the public an acceptance of the institution of free public libraries. Without his philanthropy, public library development and, in extension, intellectual and educational achievement in the United States would have been critically altered.

### **Carnegie Libraries in Georgia and Atlanta**

Shortly after the Civil War, several progressive Atlanta men organized the Young Men's Library Association (YMLA), being a member of which soon became a socially and intellectually important association. The library functioned as a subscription library, only loaning books to members. For over thirty years the YMLA succeeded in providing reference for school children, but did not provide free lending for non-members. After spending its first decades in a series of second-story locations, the YMLA settled in an older home at 101 Marietta Street in 1893. (*City Builder*, November 1924.)

In 1899, Atlanta applied through an Atlanta-based representative of Carnegie Steel, for a grant for a new public library. Carnegie approved with a first endowment of \$100,000. An architectural contest was held to propose plans for the new building and Ackerman and Ross, a New York City architectural firm, was selected. The building was begun in May, 1900, but not completed until after 1902. The librarian, Miss Anne Wallace, was instrumental in requesting additional funds from Carnegie for the furniture and equipment. She brought another \$45,000 into the coffers of the fledgling library. (*City Builder*, November 1924.) The YMLA donated its books and furnishings to the new Carnegie Library and was thus dissolved. The library was a success and at the end of the first year circulation was five times as great as the YMLA. The library became Atlanta's Central Downtown Library, variously known as the Carnegie Library or the Atlanta Public Library. The building was demolished in 1977 or shortly thereafter.

Carnegie did not attempt to foster racial integration with his endowments. The main Atlanta library was segregated and the black population of Atlanta petitioned for entrance in the new Carnegie library in 1902. The city asked the blacks to provide a spot for their own branch, but Negro leaders felt the city should provide the site. The Auburn Avenue Branch Carnegie Library was finally constructed in 1921, nineteen years after the first grant from Carnegie.

Throughout Georgia requests to the Carnegie Foundation were being made and received. The towns of Cordele, Dublin, and Newnan were all awarded libraries in 1903. Cuthbert and Savannah followed soon behind. Savannah had two Carnegie libraries, one for white and another for the African-American population. Libraries were also donated to small locally populated colleges and universities. (*Georgia Educational Journal*, 1935.) Atlanta University, the Georgia Institute of Technology and Agnes Scott College all had Carnegie libraries. The Georgia Tech library is still standing, and now houses the president's office and other administrative activities. The other two have been demolished. The larger, more endowed universities rarely received funding, as Carnegie believed in leveling the playing field for the intellectual masses.

Carnegie paid for 30 libraries in Georgia, 24 public libraries including branches in Atlanta and Savannah, and 6 college libraries. Of these, 20 public libraries still survive (two of which were originally built as branch libraries), and four collegiate library buildings survive, although none of those four are currently used as libraries. Of the 24 still existing Carnegie library buildings in Georgia, 18 are listed on the National Register, either individually or as contributing buildings within historic districts. If this present nomination is listed, there will then be only one original Carnegie library in Georgia, that of Boston, that remains unlisted. (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., "Carnegie Libraries in

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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Georgia" memo and chart, 1986, amended 2003.)

**Anne Wallace**

Anne Wallace began work in 1892 as a librarian at the Young Mens Library Association at 101 Marietta Street, and later moved to become the head librarian at the main Carnegie library on Forsyth Street. This building was erected with a \$100,000 donation from Andrew Carnegie; however, Miss Wallace was instrumental in obtaining additional donations of \$25,000 for the building and \$20,000 for furniture and equipment from Mr. Carnegie. The energy and tenacity of this young woman became legend in the early days of the public library in Atlanta.

She was born in 1866, the eleventh child of Col. Alexander M. Wallace, a pioneer of Atlanta during the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Her older sister, Fannie Wallace, preceded her as a librarian at the YMLA. Anne Wallace received some additional schooling at Pratt Institute in New York, where she succeeded in getting an interview with Andrew Carnegie to plead her case for Atlanta.

She was also the first president of the Georgia Library Association, organized in Atlanta in 1897. The Georgia Library Association is a branch of the American Library Association, an organization that encouraged state associations to foster attention on local problems in library management. Anne Wallace organized the Georgia branch on May 31, 1897, and remained president for 10 years.

During her tenure as librarian, she also convinced Carnegie of the need for a Library Training School, to be housed in the new Carnegie Library. After an initial donation of \$2,000, he promised \$4,000 per year for three years for the school's resources. The Library Training School would be composed of 10 young southern women, selected by competitive examinations. The school would provide training for women in the library field, offering the first southern locality for such education. The School was absorbed in 1930 into the Emory University Library School, which later was dissolved.

Anne Wallace said at the time:

For years I have been working at this plan, and now its consummation enables me to offer a limited number of southern women the means of receiving a technical instruction in library work. .. I have no doubt that the southern training school will, in the future, become as necessary as the schools of the north. (*6th Carnegie Report*, 1904.)

Franklin Garrett, in his 1936 article, "Development of the Library in Atlanta" for the *Atlanta Historical Bulletin*, mentioned that Anne Wallace also organized the Georgia Library Commission. This Commission was supported by the state to give library service to rural areas by means of traveling book collections. Garrett described her as outstanding for her vision of the possibilities of the library as a social agency, for her grasp of the practical details necessary to make that vision an enduring reality, and the pleasing personality which enabled her to build a well integrated organization. Anne Wallace left Atlanta in 1908, to marry Max F. Howland of Boston. She returned for the opening of the Anne Wallace Branch Carnegie Library.

It is also very important to note, that this early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the City of Atlanta named something this important, the first branch library, for the local woman who instigated the funding for the library branch, and named it for her in her lifetime. During its entire existence, the name of the branch was never changed.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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In her resignation letter in 1908, Miss Wallace mentioned that Carnegie had donated \$30,000 for two new Atlanta branch libraries. Possibly as per Bertram's suggestion, Whitfield and King, New York architects, had been commissioned to design them. Because Whitfield had experience with library design, this branch building adhered to the principles of Bertram's approved plans. For example, the basement contained an auditorium, and the first floor could be supervised by the librarian's desk.

In Georgia the firm of Whitfield and King designed the Barnesville Carnegie Library as well as this branch. Beverly S. King partnered with Harry L. Walker in Atlanta between the years 1910 and 1912. Walker remained in Atlanta and formed the partnership, Walker and Chase, that specialized in reinforced concrete construction.

Anne Wallace described the branch:

The exterior of the building will be Southern Colonial in character, and the main floor comprises one large reading room with wall shelves. The decorative features consist of a huge open fireplace with cozy fire seats. There are fifteen panels painted on burlap to represent woodland scenes.

Finished in 1909, and opened on October 30 on the corner of Luckie Street and Merritts Avenue, the new branch was in the center of a residential area with two schools in the immediate vicinity. Streetcars stopped on the corner and the brick building's steam heat and electric lights, along with the fireplace, must have provided a safe haven for many book lovers. Indeed, the 1909 report of Georgia Library Association states that within two months of opening, the branch had 355 new readers, 225 being children. By the end of the first year, total membership had increased to 524, as adult registration grew rapidly. The report mentioned that supplying the branch with sufficient books, especially children's books, was a problem. Often children waited for books to be returned because the shelves were bare. Nonetheless, the library community was encouraged to see the interest in and use of a lending library gaining in public awareness and acceptance.

The library serviced its surrounding community throughout the next 53 years. In its early years, the Anne Wallace Branch was the area's favorite children's library, with story hour a great success. During the Great Depression of the 1930s the library was a source of scarce books for school research. The neighborhood changed through the decades, and the large houses surrounding the library were eventually altered into retail, office and apartment establishments. In the early 1940's urban renewal was accomplished by the erection of the Clark Howell Homes, a US Housing Authority district, which was a westward addition to the 1934 Techwood Homes, the nation's first public housing project. The library's surrounding neighborhood was bulldozed, Merritts Avenue was blocked at Luckie Street, and identical rectangular apartment buildings were built around the lovely old building. Most likely the stone walls existing on the north and east sides of the building were constructed as retaining walls in the new landscape at this time. The Anne Wallace Branch Carnegie Library building was closed on September 21, 1962, and the library functions moved to 528 Lovejoy Street, into the Techwood-Clark Howell Community Center lasting there until the 1990s.

In 1964 the Atlanta Housing Authority hired the Atlanta architectural firm, Thompson & Hancock, to convert the library building into the Techwood Recreation Center. Modification and changes in 1964 consisted of painting and patching, replacing windows and doors, new plumbing fixtures, upgrading the electrical system, new fluorescent lighting strips, a new electric water heater and the placement of crime prevention bars over the windows. Further, in 1986 the firm of Williams, Russell and Johnson of Atlanta converted the building from steam heat to gas fire duct heating and air conditioning. Radiators were removed.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

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In 1999, Sun Trust bank took an interest in the library building which had been long abandoned. They formed a limited partnership, Carnegie Library, L. P. and created a 40-year lease with the Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta, a city agency, which had become owner during the days it was the recreation center. Under this partnership, SunTrust Bank, Atlanta was able to make use of the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits and it was under this program that its certified rehabilitation was approved by the National Park Service on November 9, 2001. The former library has been serving as a branch bank since that time. The bank has placed a metal plaque in the entrance vestibule recalling the library's historical status.

This small jewel-like building remains today as testament to the progressive vision and tenacity of people like Anne Wallace and Andrew Carnegie to provide the public an opportunity for literacy. They held a belief that the education of the people would lead to a stronger democracy. This belief created a nation-wide chain of libraries designed to meet the needs of the common man, and held dear in the memory of those who learned to love reading in their local Carnegie library.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Anderson, Samuel F. "A Research Paper on: The Anne Wallace Branch Carnegie Library For The Consideration of Inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places." Arch 6402, Georgia Institute of Technology. December 8, 1986. On file, Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, GA. *This student paper's bibliography was used by the consultants who prepared the final nomination, with a few additions. It is reproduced below:*

"Anne Wallace Library is Formally Opened." *The Atlanta Journal*, October 31, 1909.

"Andrew Carnegie's Gifts to Georgia Libraries." Paper presented at 1935 meeting of Georgia Library Association, Columbus, GA. Published in *Georgia Education Journal*. Vol. 28, No. 5 (January 1936): 28-30. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta. Carnegie Library Folder.

"Building for a Democracy of the Intellect: A Documentation and Structural Study of Carnegie Library Buildings." <http://caus5.arch.vt.edu/Research/Carnegie>. Accessed January 12, 1999.

"Carnegie Gives Fund For Library School." Uncited newspaper article found taped to front of the *Sixth Annual Report of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1904*. On file at Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta. Carnegie Library folder.

*Carnegie Library of Atlanta Annual Reports. 1899-1967*

Clower, George W. "Col. Alexander M. Wallace 1822-1901." *Atlanta Historical Bulletin*. Vol XII, No. 1 (March 1967): 22-27.

Coston, Eunice. "Georgia's Libraries Grow Up." *The Atlanta Journal*, October 24, 1937, p. 6.

Daniel, Frank. "There are Quite a Few More Librarians Now Than in 1895." *The Atlanta Journal*, November 30, 1959.

Garrett, Franklin. "The Development of the Library in Atlanta." *Atlanta Historical Bulletin*. Vol. IV, No. 17 (April 1939): 106-111.

"Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings.[sic]" Excerpts of this Carnegie in-house memo are found in at Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta. Carnegie Library Folder.

Nutting, James R. "The Carnegie Library of Atlanta." *The City Builder*, November 1924, pp. 7-10.

Raines, Leonora. "Atlanta's Dream of Fair Women." *Atlanta Historical Bulletin*. Vol. IX, No. 35 (1951): 33-4.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. On file at Atlanta History Center. (1911, p.48.)(1931, vol. 1, p.59.) (1931, updated 1950, vol. 1, p. 59.)

Thomas, Kenneth H., Jr. Memo to File, September 9, 1986, re: a review of *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: ALA, 1969.) by George C. Bobinski.

Thomas, Kenneth H., Jr. Memo to File, September 3, 1986, re: [Architects associated with Carnegie Libraries] Architects Walker, Harry/Henry L.; King and Walker; and Whitfield and King. Located in Architects and Builders in Georgia Files.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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Thompson & Hancock of Atlanta, Architects. 1964 Plans. "Alterations to Techwood Recreation Center," City of Atlanta Department of Parks. September 7, 1964.

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued  
date issued: November 9, 2001.
- 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:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository:

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** N/A

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## **10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property**      less than one acre.

### **UTM References**

A)    Zone 16      Easting 741145      Northing 3739579

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property consists of a lot 90 feet wide and 100 feet long that approximates the original legal boundary, the city lot which measured 80 feet by 113 feet. This is less than the current owners have at this location. It is marked on an enclosed map.

### **Boundary Justification**

The nomination boundary, a lot 90 feet by 100 feet, is that part of the current property that approximates the original city lot which measured 80 feet by 113 feet, on which the library building was originally built and which has always remained associated with it. The original city lot dimensions no longer exist.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

**name/title** Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**mailing address** 156 Trinity Avenue, S. W., Suite 101  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** August 6, 2003  
**e-mail** ken\_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)** ( ) not applicable

**name/title** Cynthia E. Dolder, associate  
**organization** Ray and Associates  
**mailing address** 328 7<sup>th</sup> St. NE  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30308  
**telephone** 404-607-7703  
**e-mail** n/a

- ( ) **property owner**  
(X) **consultant**  
( ) **regional development center preservation planner**  
( ) **other:**

**Property Owner or Contact Information**

**name (property owner or contact person)** Renee Glover, Exec. Director  
**organization (if applicable)** Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta  
**mailing address** 230 John Wesley Dobbs Ave.  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30303  
**e-mail (optional)** n/a



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Anne Wallace Branch Carnegie Library of Atlanta  
**City or Vicinity:** Atlanta  
**County:** Fulton  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** January 2003

**Description of Photograph(s):**

1 of 10: Front (west) facade with apartments to right; photographer facing southeast.

2 of 10: Front (west) facade; photographer facing east.

3 of 10: Front (west) facade and south facade with Coca-Cola Headquarters to the left; photographer facing northeast.

4 of 10: South and rear (east) facades with Coca-Cola Headquarters in background and the drive through tellers pavilion at the right; photographer facing northwest.

5 of 10: Rear (east) facade and north facade with drive through tellers pavilion and parking at left; photographer facing southwest.

6 of 10: North facade with handicapped entrance with canopy; photographer facing south.

7 of 10: Interior, inside view of main entrance doorway and vestibule; photographer facing northwest.

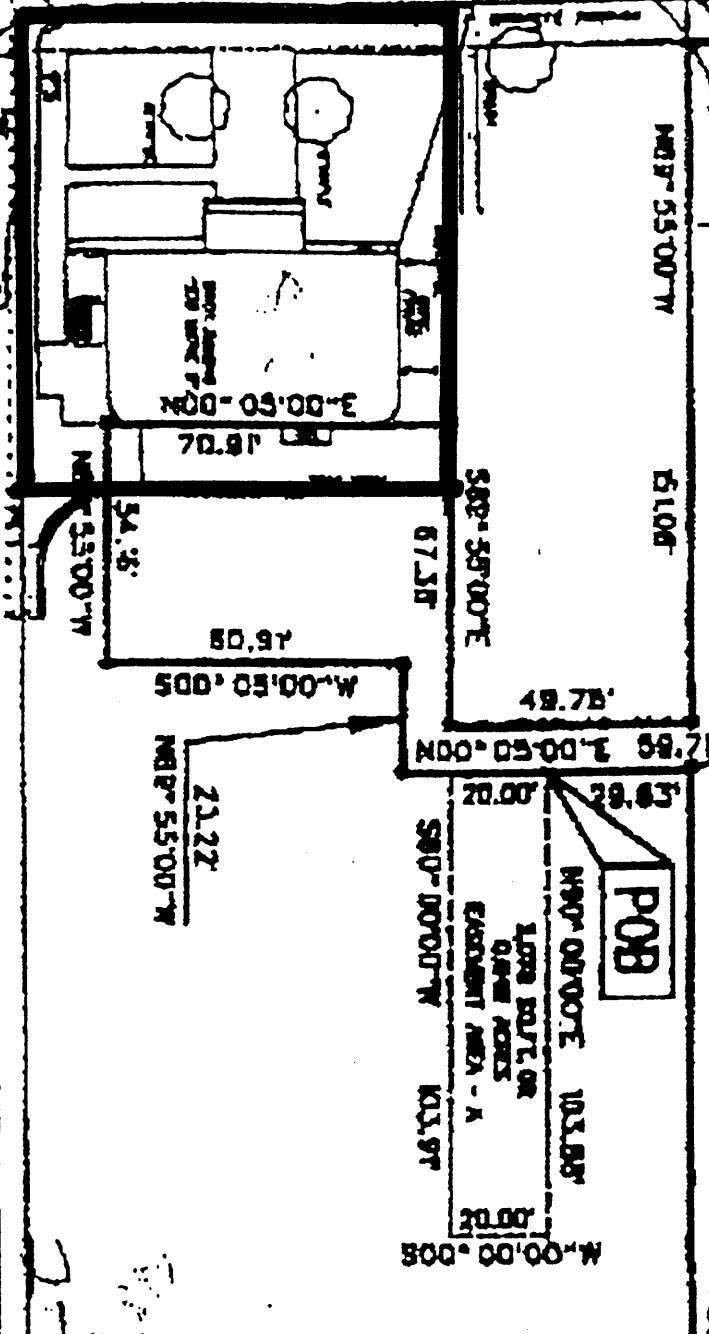
8 of 10: Interior, another view of main entrance from the middle of the reading room/banking lobby; photographer facing southwest.

9 of 10: Interior, rear of reading room/banking lobby as seen from the main entrance; photographer facing northeast.

10 of 10: Interior, rear of main reading room/banking lobby in the annex, the mantel is on the back or east wall of the building, used as a break room; photographer facing southeast.


(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

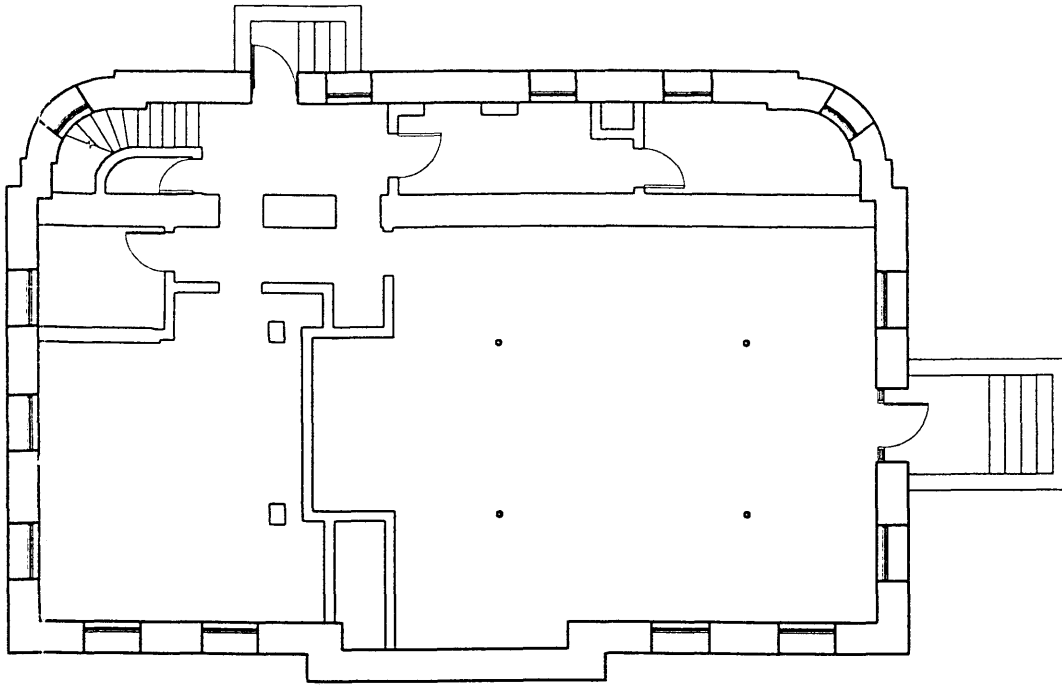
LUCKIE STREET (PUBLIC)



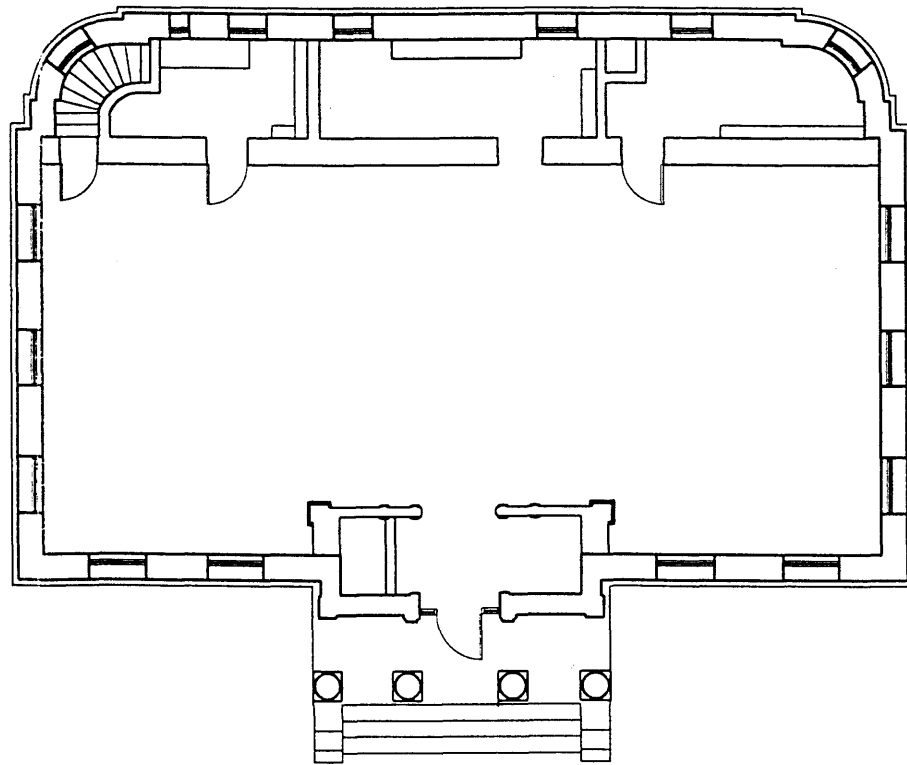
PROPOSED



Anne Wallace Branch, Carnegie Library of Atlanta  
 Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia  
 National Register Boundary:   
 Scale: 1" = 40'  
 North: →



2 LOWER LEVEL PLAN  
A3-1 XST-PLAN



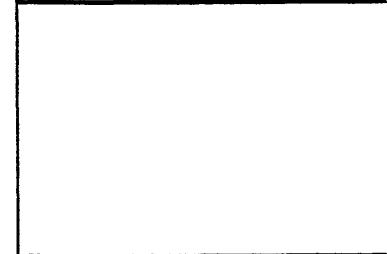
1 UPPER LEVEL PLAN  
A3-1 XST-PLAN



CENTENNIAL  
PLACE  
SUNTRUST BRANCH


NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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ISSUED FOR:	DATE: 12/17/92
PROGRESS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRAWN BY: D
PRICING <input type="checkbox"/>	CHECKED BY: CS
CONSTRUCTION <input type="checkbox"/>	COMM. NO. 9807

SHEET TITLE:  
EXISTING  
FLOOR  
PLANS

DRAWING: SHEET NO:

Anne Wallace Branch, Carnegie Library of Atlanta  
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia  
Scale: not to scale  
North: ←  
Note: Plans are pre-adaptive reuse.

13-1