

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



148

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Wynne-Claughton Building
other names/site number Mortgage Guarantee Building, Carnegie Building

2. Location

street & number 141 Carnegie Way, NW not for publication
city or town Atlanta vicinity
state Georgia code GA county Fulton code 121 zip code 30303

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility 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 ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Richard Clowes 1-26-12
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. 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.) _____

Richard Clowes 3/26/12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Wynne-Claughton Building
Name of Property

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County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements: Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt
other: Metal

Wynne-Claughton Building
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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Wynne-Claughton Building, also known as the Carnegie Building, is a 12-story office building in downtown Atlanta. Designed as an office building by noted Georgia architect G. Lloyd Preacher and completed in 1925, the flatiron-shaped building is bounded by Ellis Street, Margaret Mitchell Square, and a small alley running north to south. The building is supported by a reinforced-concrete frame, which is reflected in the vertical piers and horizontal spandrel panels that define the building's exterior. Its prominent west-facing corner is streamlined by smooth, round corner piers. The southwest façade is the longest of the building's three sides and includes an entrance to the small elevator lobby. The three-part exterior design features storefronts with limestone cladding on floors one and two, former office spaces clad in brick veneer on floors three through 12, and a pressed-metal entablature. Neoclassical ornament is located in the pilasters between the storefronts and in the modillion cornice. The original interior plan included stores on the first floor and offices above organized around the elevator lobby and service core. In 2010, the Wynne-Claughton Building was rehabilitated as a luxury hotel. The rehabilitation, which preserved the historic exterior of the building, transformed the nonhistoric office suites on floors three through 12 into guest rooms. Historic interior features, such as the original windows and surrounds, were retained as part of the rehabilitation.

Narrative Description

**The following description derives from Brian W. LaBrie, "The Carnegie Building" Historic Property Information Form, August 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Wynne-Claughton Building is an early 20th-century flatiron-shaped office building located at the intersection of Carnegie Way and Ellis streets in downtown Atlanta, Georgia (photos 1-3). Completed in 1925, this 12-story skyscraper includes a reinforced-concrete structural system, terracotta fireproofing between floors, and high-speed elevators. The exterior reflects the Chicago School principle that tall office buildings should appear like a classical column with a base, shaft, and capital. The base is represented by the first two floors, including the entrance-level storefronts, which are clad in limestone. The shaft of the column is seen in the repetition of floors three through 12. The capital is represented in the Neoclassical Revival-style pressed-metal cornice (photos 12-14).

The main (Carnegie Way) elevation features seven bays (photo 1, right side). The Ellis Street façade features four bays (photo 1, left side). The first-floor storefronts provide light to the hotel lobby and restaurant. The two-story base of the building is faced in limestone blocks and is separated by a thick belt course of limestone between the second and third floors (photos 8-9). The piers are clad in limestone with decoratively carved capitals that feature griffins amid palmette leaves. Floors three through 12 are clad in brick with wide pilasters that mark the underlying structural piers. These pilasters alternate with smaller nonstructural pilasters. Two pairs of double windows are located in each framing bay. The pressed-metal cornice includes a modillion frieze, acanthus leaves, and large pendants that accentuate the vertical piers.

The main entrance to the building is located on Carnegie Way. In the past, this entrance provided access to the elevator lobby and offices in floors two through 12. This entrance, which had been altered in numerous past renovations, now serves as the main entrance to the hotel. The streamlined corner entrance, which faces southwest onto Carnegie Way, once provided access to a retail store, but is longer used (photos 5-7). The carved limestone eagle above the corner entrance was added between 1928 and 1955.

The ground floor plan featured the main entrance to the building on Carnegie Way and six to seven retail stores with separate entrances. In the 1980s, the main entrance was recessed from the street and the historic storefronts were replaced with the current anodized aluminum storefronts. The interior partition walls were changed over the years to meet the needs of shop owners. Floors two through 12 were organized into office suites with a central elevator core and stairs.

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A second stair was added on the east side of the building, possibly after the Winecoff Hotel fire in 1946 (photo 19). The partition walls on the upper floors were adapted to each tenant over time so none of these walls remain.

In 2010, the Wynne-Claughton Building was rehabilitated as a luxury hotel. The exterior remains much as it did when the building was built in 1925. The first floor includes the hotel lobby and a restaurant (photos 16 and 17). The second floor includes a fitness room and meeting room (photo 17). The interior of floors three through 12, which had been nonhistoric office suites, were rebuilt as guest rooms (photos 20-23). The few historic interior features, including the original windows and surrounds and a stairwell, were retained as part of the rehabilitation. Final certification for the Wynne-Claughton Building was approved by the National Park Service for federal tax credits on October 8, 2010. The property received final certification from the Historic Preservation Division for the state property tax abatement and state income tax credit programs on August 19, 2010.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1925-1962

Significant Dates

1925—Wynne Claughton Building completed.

1928—Building purchased by Mortgage Guaranty Company.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

G. Lloyd Preacher (architect)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1925, when the Wynne-Claughton Building was completed, and ends in 1962, the last year the building was owned by the Mortgage Guarantee Company at the end of the historic period.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Wynne-Claughton Building, also known as the Carnegie Building, is significant at the local level in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of a tall office building built in Atlanta in the first decades of the 20th century. Designed by noted Atlanta architect G. Lloyd Preacher, the Wynne-Claughton Building reflects the Chicago School principle that skyscrapers reflect classical columns with a base of commercial storefronts, a shaft of repeating floors of offices, and a capital represented by the attic story. The reinforced-concrete frame is reflected in the vertical piers and horizontal spandrel panels that define the building's exterior. The Wynne-Claughton Building, like other Chicago school skyscrapers in Atlanta, is ornamented with elements of the Neoclassical style. The Wynne-Claughton Building is also significant at the local level in the area of commerce because of its association with the expansion of commercial activity north along Peachtree Street and because it provided office space to scores of small businesses and regional headquarters that needed to be located in downtown Atlanta.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Wynne-Claughton Building is significant at the local level in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of a tall office building constructed in Atlanta in the first decades of the 20th century. The Wynne-Claughton Building is a 12-story flatiron-shaped building bounded by Carnegie Way, Ellis Street, and a north-to-south running alley to the east. The Wynne-Claughton Building is a Chicago School skyscraper in which the three-part exterior reflects the proportions of classical column with a base of storefronts, a shaft of repeating floors of offices, and a capital formed by the attic story. The reinforced-concrete frame is reflected in the vertical piers and horizontal spandrel panels that define the building's exterior. The exterior features Neoclassical-Revival-style ornament in the carved limestone that frames the storefronts and in the elaborate pressed-metal entablature.

The architect, G. Lloyd Preacher, incorporated modern technology into the design of the Wynne-Claughton Building so it could serve both local merchants and the increasing number of branch offices and regional headquarters that were moving to Atlanta in the 1920s. In 1924, the *Atlanta Constitution* described its construction as fireproof with "steel being used, while terra cotta and limestone will be employed in its decoration." The building, the article continues, will have every "device and equipment known to modern office-building practice" with "up-to-date" construction and "it will be one of the most convenient commercial buildings in the city."¹ Reinforced concrete and terracotta tiles were used to create an open floor plan. Lightly constructed wood partition walls enabled lessees to create office layouts to suit their needs.

In 1925, the *Atlanta Constitution* proclaimed the "Opening of Wynne-Claughton Marks Epoch in Construction History of Atlanta and The South."² The building's modern conveniences, the *Atlanta Constitution* noted, include "every up-to-date contrivance necessary for the efficient business methods of today. The elevators are of the latest type, giving rapid service of the most satisfactory kind. The arrangement of the offices is of special note and the rooms are light and well ventilated. Each office is thoroughly equipped and everything in the building is conducive to rapid dispatch of business."³

The Wynne-Claughton Building is also significant in the area of commerce because of its association with the expansion of commercial activity north along Peachtree Street and because it provided office space to scores of mostly small businesses that needed to be located in downtown Atlanta. The Wynne-Claughton Realty Sales Company was formed by Morgan T. Wynne and Edward Claughton in 1924. In that year, the company began construction on its 12-story headquarters building in the growing hotel and shopping district on Peachtree Street north of Five Points. The Wynne

¹ "Prepare Ground for New 12-Story Office Building," *Atlanta Constitution*, June 8, 1924.

² "Opening of Wynne-Claughton Building Marks Epoch in Construction History of Atlanta And the South," *Atlanta Constitution*, April 12, 1925.

³ "Wynne Realty Co. Is Agent For Many Large Properties In Atlanta and Other cities," *Atlanta Constitution*, April 12, 1925.

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Claughton company retained the second floor for its sales offices, let the ground floor for retail shops, and let office suites on floors three through 12. From 1928 to 1962, the building was owned by the Mortgage Guaranty Company, which kept offices on the second floor and let the upper floors to a variety of small businesses.

The Wynne-Claughton Building was built during a period of unprecedented growth in Atlanta. During the first three decades of the 20th century, the city's population tripled and the city limits were expanded to include the communities of Edgewood, Kirkwood, and West End. Atlanta's skyline was reshaped by skyscrapers, including the Equitable Building (1892), Flatiron Building (1897), Empire Building (1901), Candler Building (1906), the Winecoff Hotel (1913), Davison's Department Store (1925), and, in 1925, the Wynne-Claughton Building. Several prominent civic boosters contributed to Atlanta's growth in the early 20th century, including Louie Newton, editor of the *City Builder* magazine, and Ivan Allen, Sr., who was president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. The city's early-20th-century boosters encouraged not only commercial growth but also the development of cultural, artistic, and sports activities, and institutions that they hoped would transform Atlanta into an urban center of both regional and national importance. Led by local businessmen, this effort transformed the economic orientation of the city from a railroad hub to a regional business center. In 1925, Ivan Allen, Sr., president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, chaired the Forward Atlanta campaign, a national advertising campaign designed to lure new businesses to the city and to encourage national corporations to establish their regional headquarters in Atlanta. The *Atlanta Constitution* reported that the campaign brought 83 new businesses to relocate or establish themselves in Atlanta in 1925, 155 in 1926, 158 in 1927, and 175 in 1929.⁴

G. Lloyd Preacher, architect of the Wynne-Claughton Building, was among the building's first tenants. Preacher was born in Fairfax, South Carolina, on May 11, 1882 to Reverend John F. and Elizabeth Preacher. In 1904, he graduated from Clemson University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and a Master of Arts in Architecture.⁵ Soon after graduation he worked as a manager at Lombard Iron Works in Augusta, Georgia. By 1910, Preacher established his own firm, Preacher and Holman Architects and Engineers, in Augusta. His specialty was "institutional work, such as hospitals, skyscrapers, residential and resort hotels and schools."⁶ In 1912, he designed the first skyscraper in Augusta, the Marion Building, which was followed by numerous other commissions. In 1922, he moved his offices to Atlanta where he designed numerous buildings, including the Bon Air Apartments (1922), Henry Grady Hotel (1924), Atlanta City Hall (1930), Medical Arts Building (1927), and the Wynne-Claughton Building in 1924. Between 1935 and 1945, Preacher served as a consultant to the Federal Home Loan Bank. During World War II, he directed efforts by the National Housing Agency to provide houses for defense workers.⁷ In his career, Preacher built over 400 buildings in seven states. Of these, 290 buildings are in Georgia with roughly 100 located in Atlanta. He designed 45 schools, 45 hotels, and 29 apartment buildings. Preacher died on June 17, 1972.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

**The following developmental history derives from Brian W. LaBrie, "The Carnegie Building" Historic Property Information Form, August 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Wynne-Claughton Realty Sales Company was founded by Morgan T. Wynne in 1923. Wynne began his real estate career in the Atlanta firm of S. B. Turman & Company. With capital stock of \$100,000, he formed the Wynne-Claughton company with financial consultant Edward N. Claughton as his partner. The company, which located in the Wynne Building at 105 Ivy Street, included John Crowell, insurance specialist, and Garnett Arnold, "negro property specialist."

In 1924, the Wynne-Claughton company began construction of a new headquarters building north of Five Points in the business and entertainment area promoted by the Forward Atlanta campaign.⁸ This district included the Carnegie Library

⁴ "City's March of Progress In All Lines of Development Brought Out by Statistics," *Atlanta Constitution*, December 29, 1929.

⁵ Charles Lowe, "G. Lloyd Preacher," *Augusta Magazine*, (Fall 1981), 15.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ "Opening of Wynne-Claughton."

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(1900), the Winecoff Hotel (1913), Loew's Grand Theater (1893), and Davison's Department Store (1927). The company hired Atlanta architect G. Lloyd Preacher to design the new building, which was built by the general contractor Gude & Company. Construction began on July 3, 1924 and was finished on April 11, 1925 at a cost of \$890,000. The architect and general contractor were among the building's first tenants.⁹ The second floor was occupied by the Wynne-Claughton Realty Sales Corporation.¹⁰ Other early tenants included the Atlanta Convention & Visitors Bureau, the Association of County Commissioners, the Christian Science Reading Room, Knights of Ku Klux Klan state headquarters, the Oakland Motor Car Company, and the Jeffersonian Searchlight.¹¹ Tenants in the ground-floor retail space included the Hagood Drug Company.¹² By 1928, tenants included Novelty Nook, Columbia Building and Loan Association, First National Savings Syndicate, C. W. Haygood, and Guaranteed Bond and Mortgage Company (later called the Mortgage Guarantee Company).¹³

The Wynne-Claughton Realty Sales Company encountered financial difficulties beginning in May 1925 and the Wynne-Claughton Building went into receivership. Building supply companies brought petitions to the Fulton County Superior Court charging fraud against financier G. L. Miller & Company, contractor Gude & Company, and architect G. Lloyd Preacher. In 1928, the building was purchased at auction by Miller Bond Holders Protective Committee, who owned 90 percent of the bonds issued by the G.L. Miller & Company, the original financier of the building.¹⁴ On December 7, 1928, Miller sold the building to the Mortgage Guarantee Building Company, a subsidiary of the Mortgage Guarantee Company. The Mortgage Guaranty Building Company moved into the building, occupying space on the ground floor where its banking room, city and national loan departments, securities, and accounting offices were located. Its closing, insurance, inspectors, bond sales, and chief executive offices were located on the second floor. The vault and storage rooms were located in the basement.¹⁵ The Mortgage Guarantee Company added a stairwell on the east side of the building, possibly after the Winecoff Fire in 1946, and remodeled the corner entrance to include the eagle logo of the Mortgage Guarantee Company. The company also reconfigured the first-floor retail spaces, which included six stores between 1928 and 1940 and seven after 1955.¹⁶ In 1940, tenants included Lucy Wood Cafeteria, Kimsey's Book Shop, Mortgage Guarantee Building Barber, and Rankin-Whitten Realty Company. Ten years later, Arthur Murray Dance Studio, Loudette Crutchfield Typewriters, MeYere Shirt Company, Mortgage Guarantee Building Barber, and Rankin-Whitten Realty Company rented space.¹⁷ In 1960, tenants included Arthur Murray Dance Studio, Lila Benton Doll Hospital, Georgia Stamp and Coin, and Harris Lunches. From 1928 to 1962, the building was known as the Mortgage Guarantee Building.

In 1962, Colquitt Lee Chandler, Jr., purchased the Wynne-Claughton Building and changed the name to the Carnegie Building. Tenants in 1965 included the Arthur Murray Dance Studio, Lila Benton Doll Hospital, Carnegie Luncheonette, Atlanta International Raceway Ticket Office, and Rankin-Whitten Realty.¹⁸ Subsequent owners of the Wynne-Claughton building were Ackerman & Company from 1979 to 1981, Carnegie Way Investors Ltd., from 1981 to 1994, Carnegie Building LPP., from 1994 to 2007, Diplomat Hospitality II LLC, April 2007 to August 2007, and Carnegie Hotels LLC, from August 2007 to present. In 2010, the Wynne-Claughton Building was rehabilitated as a luxury hotel with the lobby and a restaurant on the first floor, workout room and meeting room on the second floor, and guest rooms on floors three through 12. The rehabilitation received final certifications from the National Park Service and Historic Preservation Division in 2010.

⁹ "Wynne Realty Co. Is Agent."

¹⁰ "Prepare Ground."

¹¹ Carnegie Building, City of Atlanta landmark designation, July 10, 1990. http://www.atlantaga.gov/government/urbandesign_carnegie.aspx. Accessed September 6, 2007.

¹² "Opening of Wynne-Claughton."

¹³ Property Solutions, "Phase 1 Environmental Assessment of Carnegie Building," (April 8, 2003), 8.

¹⁴ "\$330,000 Is Paid For Apartments, Office Building," *Atlanta Constitution*, May 3, 1928.

¹⁵ Fulton County, Georgia, Superior Court, Deed Book 3844, 265.

¹⁶ "Carnegie Library, June 29, 1955." Special Collections, Pullen Library, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.

¹⁷ Property Solutions, 9.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 10.

Wynne-Claughton Building
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

LaBrie, Brian W. "The Carnegie Building" Historic Property Information Form, August 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) Final certification August 19, 2010
- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>741920</u>	<u>3738410</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes only the Wynne-Claughton Building, which occupies the entire property.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date December 21, 2011
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334
e-mail steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Wynne-Claughton Building

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: December 2010

Number of photographs: 23

1. West corner entrance, photographer facing east.
2. South corner with Winecoff Hotel (right), photographer facing northwest.
3. South corner with Atlanta Public Library (left) and Winecoff Hotel (right), photographer facing northwest.
4. West corner entrance, photographer facing east.
5. West corner entrance, detail, photographer facing southeast.

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6. West corner entrance, detail main doorway, photographer facing east.
7. West corner entrance, detail of eagle relief sculpture, photographer facing east.
8. Storefronts on Carnegie Way, photographer facing northwest.
9. Storefronts on Carnegie Way, pilaster and capital, photographer facing northeast.
10. Southwest façade from Fairlie Street, photographer facing northeast.
11. Alley with Winecoff Hotel (left) and Wynne Claughton Building (right), photographer facing south.
12. West corner, entablature, photographer facing east.
13. West corner, entablature, detail, photographer facing east.
14. West corner, entablature, detail, photographer facing east.
15. Interior, first floor, hotel lobby, photographer facing northwest.
16. Interior, first floor, restaurant, photographer facing southeast.
17. Interior, second-floor, meeting room, photographer facing southeast.
18. Interior, 8th floor, corridors, photographer facing northwest.
19. Interior, 8th floor, stair, photographer facing east.
20. Interior, Room 810, photographer facing south.
21. Interior, Room 810, bathroom, photographer facing southwest.
22. Interior, Room 811, photographer facing south.
23. Interior Room 812, photographer facing southwest.

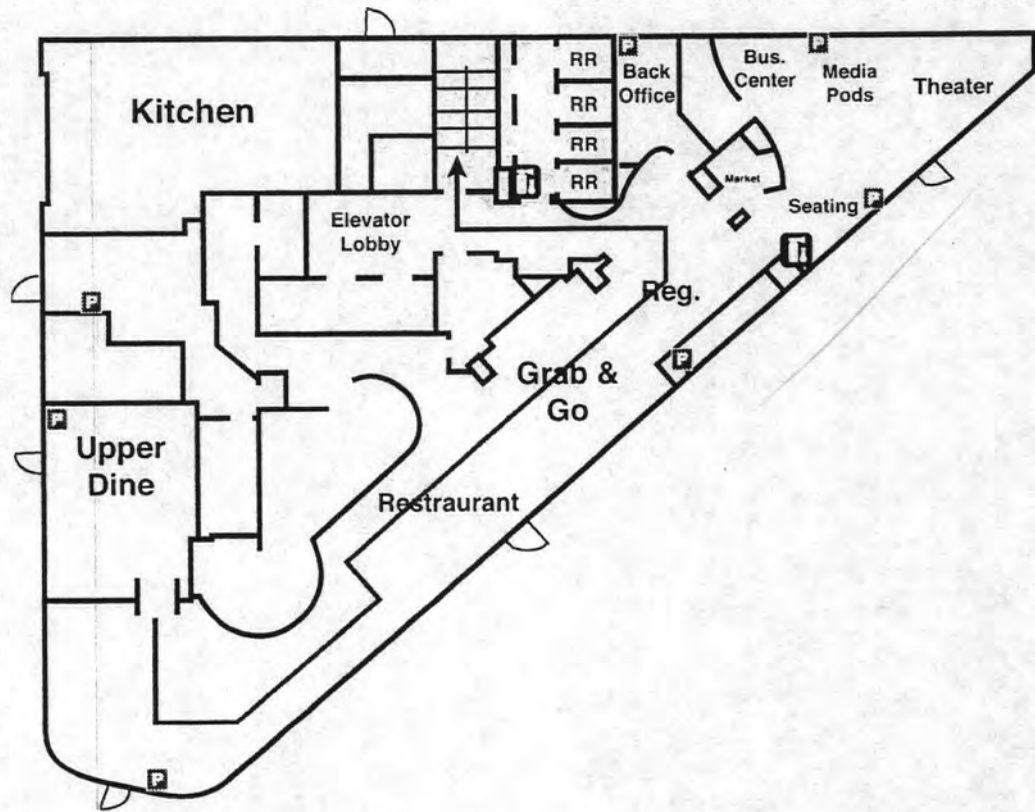
Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

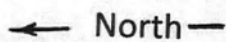


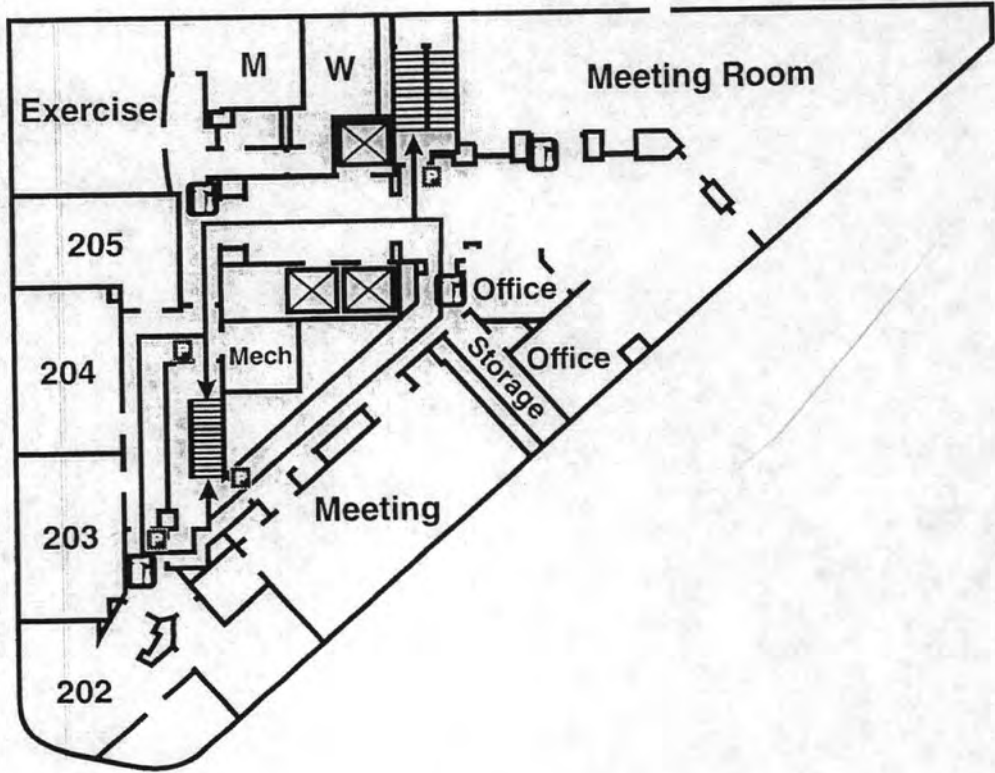
Wynne-Claughton Building

Fulton County, Georgia

First-Floor Plan

No Scale



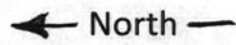


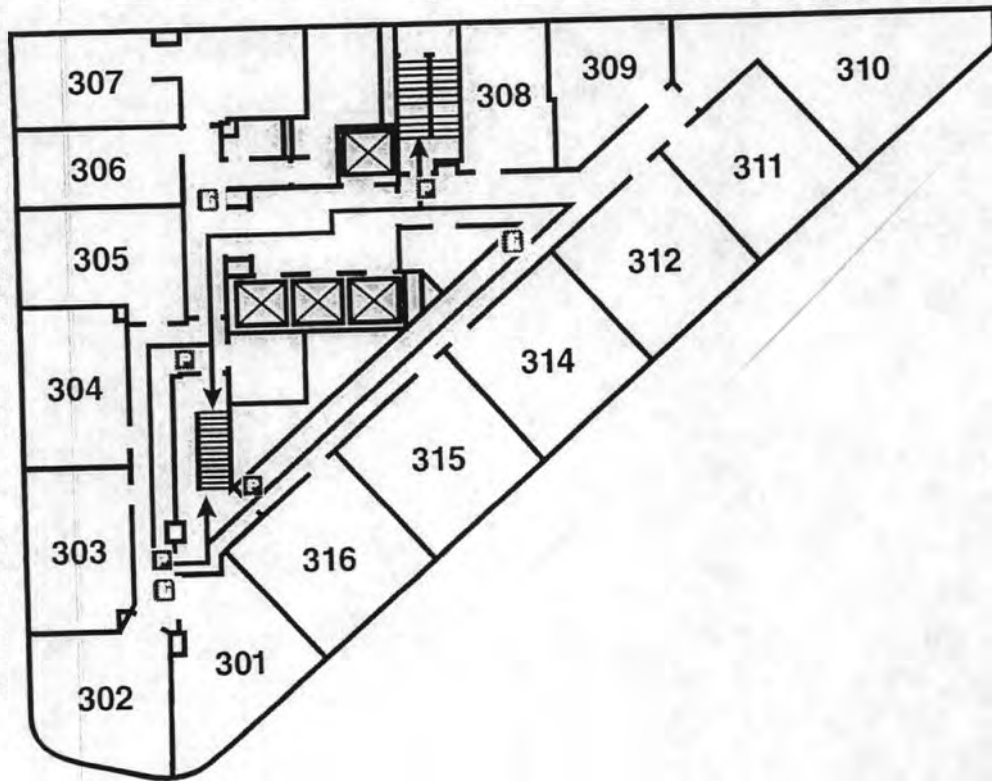
Wynne-Claughton Building

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Second-Floor Plan

No Scale





Wynne-Claughton Building

Fulton County, Georgia

Third-Floor Plan

(same plan on floors 3-12)

No Scale

← North →

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Wynne--Claughton Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Fulton

DATE RECEIVED: 2/10/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/19/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/28/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000148

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3/26/12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*1925 1 1/2 story bldg. designed by architect G. Lloyd Preacher.
local level, architecture - Commence.
well written nomination*

RECOM./CRITERIA SAC
REVIEWER Lisa [unclear] DISCIPLINE Historic
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 3/26/12

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 1 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 2 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 3 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 4 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 5 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 6 of 23



**Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 7 of 23**



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 8 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 9 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 10 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 11 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 12 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 13 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 14 of 23



**Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 15 of 23**



**Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 16 of 23**



**Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 17 of 23**



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 18 of 23



**Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 19 of 23**



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 20 of 23



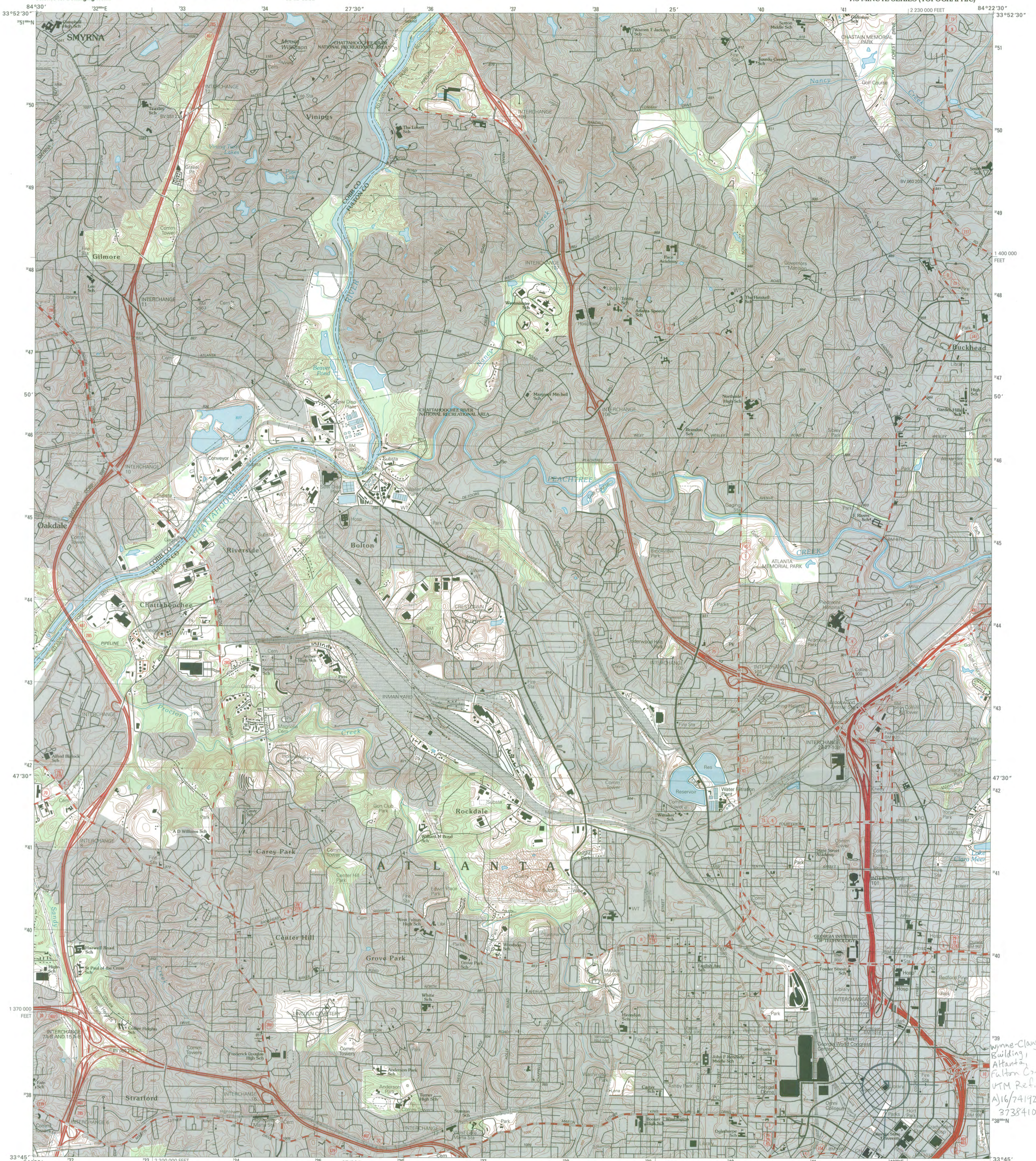
**Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 21 of 23**



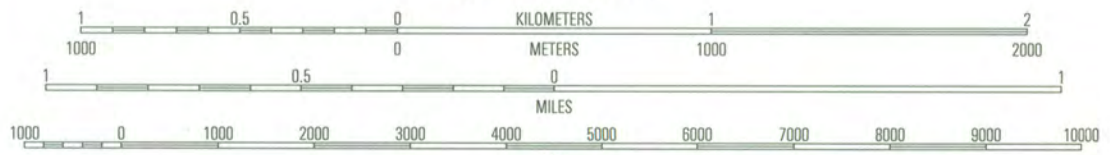
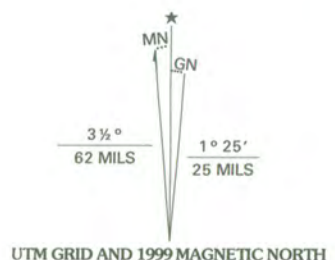
Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 22 of 23



Wynne-Claughton Building
Fulton County, Georgia
Photograph 23 of 23



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1991
Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16 10 000-foot ticks: Georgia Coordinate System of 1983 (west zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface Unimproved road
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

NORTHWEST ATLANTA, GA
1997
NIMA 4151 IV SW-SERIES V845

Wynne-Clayton Building
Atlanta
Fulton Co., GA
UTM Ref.:
AJ16741920
3738410

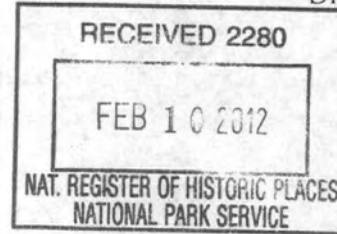




HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR



January 26, 2012

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for your consideration:

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium, Cobb Co., Georgia
Wynne-Claughton Building, Fulton Co., Georgia

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gretchen Brock".

Gretchen Brock
National Register & Survey Program Manager