

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **AUG - 5 1985**

date entered **SEP 5 1985**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common East Point Industrial District

2. Location

street & number Vicinity of Martin Street, Norman Berry Drive,
Taylor Street and Central of Georgia Railroad N/A not for publication

city, town East Point N/A vicinity of

state Georgia code 013 county Fulton code 121

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Fulton County Courthouse

city, town Atlanta state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local _____

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The East Point Industrial District is located in downtown East Point in the area to the east side of the railroad tracks, west of Martin Street, south of Norman Berry Drive, and north of Taylor Street. The district is comprised of five late 19th- and early 20th-century industrial complexes. These complexes include the White Hickory Wagon Works, Blount Carriage and Buggy Works, Couch Brothers Cotton Mills, the Atlanta Utility Works, and the Oak Knitting Mill Buildings.

The White Hickory Wagon Works, presently the O'Neill Brothers Textile Warehouse, constructed in 1884 and located between Ware and Cleveland Avenues, is comprised of several attached one- and two-story brick structures. Architectural details include large segmental-arched windows, decorative hood moldings, brick pilasters, recessed panels, and heavy timber interior frame.

The three-story Blount Buggy Works and the two-story Couch Brothers Manufacturing Company, located north of Cleveland Avenue, and constructed around 1907, are rectangular shaped, brick buildings with segmental-arched windows. Both feature characteristic heavy timber interior framing.

The Atlanta Utility Works, located to the south of the MARTA overpass at the south end of the district, is a one-and-one-half-story, long, rectangular brick building with clerestory and segmental arched windows. Most of the original complex, although altered, remains and consists of a foundry, machine shop, mill work and storage rooms.

The Oak Knitting Mill, at the northern end of the district, constructed in the early 1920s, is comprised of several buildings similar in overall size, scale, and design to other industrial buildings in the district. The largest of the structures, which houses the Dixie Trading Company, has reinforced concrete construction with non-load bearing brick walls forming the bays.

All the properties within the district, with the exception of the Atlanta Utility Works, have non-historic concrete block and aluminum shed additions that have been added to the original industrial buildings. The O'Neill Brothers property contains one large 1950s warehouse and a non-historic garage. The Blount Buggy Works property has one non-historic concrete block structure, and the Couch Brothers property has several intrusive structures. A major intrusion in the district is the recently constructed Washington - Cleveland Avenue MARTA overpass which passes over the railroad tracks into the MARTA parking lots west of the district.

The area east of the district opposite Martin Street is comprised of post World War II worker housing, apartments, and warehouses. Immediately south of the district is a non-historic industrial plant. The area to the north consists of a historic residential neighborhood, Jefferson Park, a district which has been determined eligible for the National Register. The area to the west of the district is comprised of the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks, on-going MARTA rapid-rail construction, and the commercial section of downtown East Point.

The district boundary is based on the area of intact historic industrial buildings adjacent to the railroad tracks.

The East Point Industrial District, under the name of the Martin Street Industrial District, was determined eligible for the National Register on April 27, 1984. The responsible federal agency was the Urban Mass Transit Authority (UMTA).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local history

Specific dates 1884–1935 **Builder/Architect** John J. Egan

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The East Point Industrial District is significant in the areas of architecture, industry, and local history.

In terms of architecture, the district is important for its collection of late 19th- and early 20th-century industrial and warehouse buildings, which are for the most part rectangular brick structures with large segmental-arched windows. These buildings with their relatively simple unadorned exteriors and heavy timber-framed interiors are good examples of late 19th century industrial architecture found in small towns and cities in Georgia and the southeast at the turn of the century. There is also one good example of early 20th-century reinforced-concrete construction in the district, made evident by its exposed concrete frame and brick infill panels.

The district is significant in the area of industry for its association with the development of East Point's industry adjacent to the Central of Georgia Railroad and the A & WP Railroad in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These industries included the manufacturing of wagons, carriages, buggies, horse collars, back-bands, and the production of cotton oil, fertilizer, and farm machinery. The district is important as a suburban industrial base that developed outside of the City of Atlanta in the 1880s. Residents of South Atlanta commuted by train or electric trolley to East Point's factories at the turn of the century. The White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Company, which began operation in 1884, produced wagons until the 1920s when motorized farm vehicles replaced the wagon as the primary farm vehicle. The company supplied wagons to much of the southeast for about forty years. The Blount Carriage and Buggy Company was another major factory for the production of horsedrawn vehicles, but its life was also short because of the rapid advances in transportation technology. The Couch Brothers Manufacturing Company was responsible for the production of cotton products and machinery and had more than a dozen patents for various farm-related products. The Atlanta Utility Works was another company that produced cotton oil, fertilizer, and farm machinery until the 1920s when the land-based economy began to decline. This industrial activity represents the epitome of Henry Grady's vision for a modern "new South" at the end of the 19th century.

The East Point Industrial District is significant in the area of local history for its association with B. M. Blount and L. M. Hill who owned the White Hickory Factory, and J.D. Couch who owned the Couch Brothers Manufacturing Company. These companies and others within the district employed a large segment of East Point's population and many residents of South Atlanta at the turn of the century. The district is also important for its association with John J. Egan, who developed a large part of the town of East Point on the eastern side of the railroad tracks.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Roth, Darlene and Associates. "Martin Street Industrial District-Historic District Information Form." September, 1984. (On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources).

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 30 acres, approximately

Quadrangle name Southwest Atlanta, GA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	7	3	7	3	4	0	3	7	3	0	1	0	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

1	6	7	3	7	8	8	0	3	7	2	8	8	2	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

1	6	7	3	7	2	0	0	3	7	2	8	8	2	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

The district boundary is described by a heavy black line on the enclosed "property sketch map" and is justified in Section 7.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea Niles, Survey and Research Specialist

organization Georgia Department of Natural Resources date 7-10-85

street & number 270 Washington Street, SW telephone 404/656-2840

city or town Atlanta state Georgia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon
Elizabeth A. Lyon

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 7/11/85

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

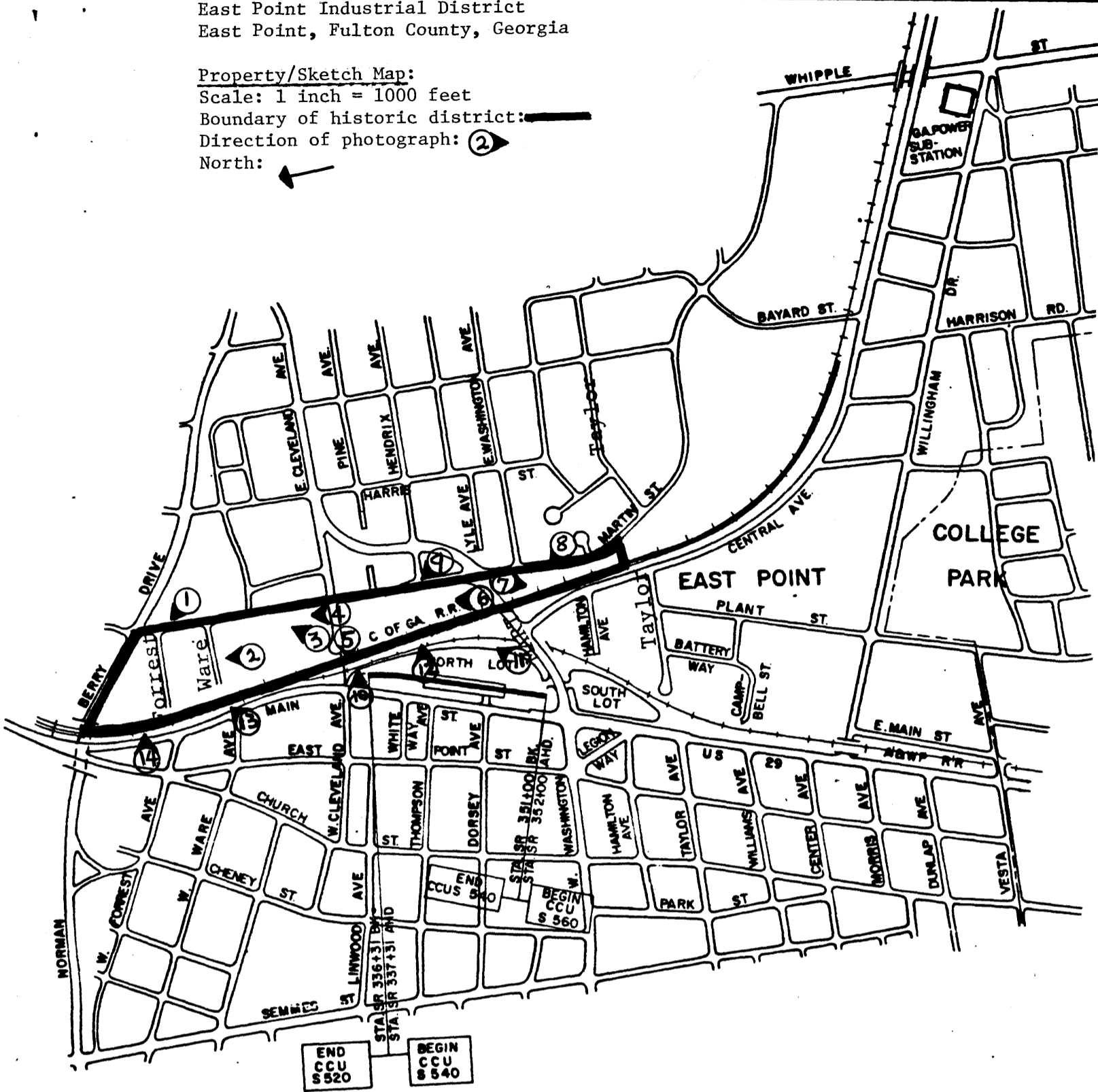
for Allene Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 9-5-85

Attest: Chief of Registration date

East Point Industrial District
East Point, Fulton County, Georgia

Property/Sketch Map:
Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet
Boundary of historic district: 
Direction of photograph: 
North: 



Source: MARTA, 1983