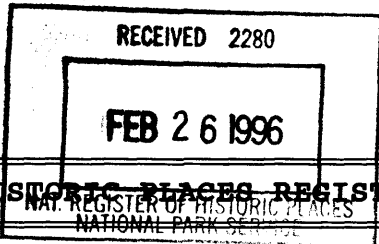


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 King Plow Company
other names/site number Atlanta Plow Company; Atlanta Agricultural Works

2. Location

street & number 887 West Marietta Street
city, town Atlanta (n/a) vicinity of
county Fulton code GA 121
state Georgia code GA zip code 30318

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	10	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	10	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 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.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

2/21/96
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Elson A. Beall 3/28/96

Entered in the
National Register

Signature, Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum; theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: functional

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	brick
roof	composite
other	terra cotta

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Located adjacent to the railroad tracks in an industrial section of northwest Atlanta, the King Plow Company complex consists of nine interconnecting historic industrial structures and two freestanding buildings; a c.1940s historic Cottage (Building 13) and a 1968 noncontributing prefabricated steel structure (Building 1). Buildings 3-7 were constructed c.1902. Buildings 2, and 9-11 were constructed in c.1936. Buildings 8 and 12 were recently demolished.

Exterior features include brick masonry construction, load-bearing walls, multi-pane industrial sash windows, clerestory windows, segmentally arched window and door openings, parapet walls, terra-cotta and masonry copings, chimneys, and painted facade signs. On the interior, heavy timber post-and-beam supports, steel post-and-truss construction, wood and concrete floors, sliding metal doors, skylights, a washroom, foundry machinery, a c.1940s sprinkler system, a c.1936 overhead rail system (to carry heavy equipment around the complex), Toledo scales, and some light fixtures remain. A rail spur and metal drawbridge are located between buildings 9 and 6, and 7. A boiler room is located on the west side of Building 11. The surrounding area is industrial.

Through a certified rehabilitation of the property, the complex has now been converted into studio apartments, gallery space, and a visual and performing arts center, and is the largest arts complex of its kind in Atlanta. During the rehabilitation, masonry walls, concrete floors, posts, beams, steel columns and truss systems, fire doors, mechanical systems, and clerestories were retained.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Listings of Buildings in King Plow Company Complex

1. Steel Storage (1968) - A noncontributing, freestanding building constructed outside the period of significance.
2. Foundry (1936) - Connected to building 3, this is a steel, post-and-truss construction building with large steel-frame, factory sash windows, and clerestory. Used as commercial and residential space.
3. Metal Stamping (1902) - Connected to buildings 2, 4, and 9, it has brick masonry, load-bearing walls with parapet roof. Used now for performing arts and exhibition space.
4. Machine Shop (1902) - Connected to buildings 3 and 5, it has brick masonry, load-bearing walls, clerestory, and open interior space. Used now for exhibition space.
5. Grinding Room (1902) - Connected to buildings 3, 4, and 6, it has a parapet roof, load-bearing masonry walls, heavy timber post-and-beam supports, and segmentally arched windows. Used now for commercial and residential space.
6. Paint and Assembly (1902) - Connected to buildings 5 and 7, it has a flat roof, load-bearing masonry walls, heavy timber post-and-beam supports, and segmentally arched windows. Used now for commercial and residential space.
7. Storage (1902) - Connected to building 6, it has a flat roof, load-bearing masonry walls, heavy timber post-and-beam supports, and segmentally arched windows. Used now for commercial and residential space.
8. Storage (1902) - Demolished to make room for fire department turnaround.
9. Welding and Assembly (1936) - Connected to buildings 3 and 10, it is a steel, post-and-truss construction building with large steel-frame, factory sash windows. Used as commercial and residential space.
10. Varnish and Handle Room (1936) - Connected to buildings 9 and 11, it is a steel, post-and-truss construction building with large steel-frame, factory sash windows, and clerestory. Used as commercial and residential space.

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Section 7

11. Woodshop (1936) - Connected to building 10, it is a steel, post-and-truss construction building with large steel-frame, factory sash windows. Used as commercial and space.
12. Bathrooms (c.1930's) - Demolished.
13. Cottage - Main Office (c. 1940) - Freestanding, brick, hipped-roof cottage with brick chimney, small front entryway portico with paired rectangular columns, central wood front door with sidelights and transom, and 6/1 double-hung windows. Used now as an office for the arts center.

8. Statement of Significance

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
Industry

Period of Significance:

1902-1946

Significant Dates:

1902 - First Phase of Construction
1936 - Second Phase of Construction
c.1940s - Construction of Cottage (last building to be constructed in historic period)

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

For over eighty years from 1901 to 1986, the King Plow Company was one of the leading manufacturers of farming implements in the South, shipping to over 38 states and many other countries. This complex of historic industrial buildings was the company's principal manufacturing plant.

In terms of industry, the property is significant as an important example of 20th-century industrial activity in Atlanta. For over eighty years from 1901 to 1986, the King Plow Company was one of the leading manufacturers of farming implements in the South, shipping to over 38 states and many other countries. The King Plow Company began when Clyde L. King, Sr., purchased the Walker-Sims Plow Company in 1901. In 1903, King changed the name to the Atlanta Agricultural Works, and the facilities were most likely moved at this time from the 600 block of Marietta to this site which was constructed in 1902. In 1916, the name was changed to the Atlanta Plow Company, and in 1928 it merged with the Towers and Sullivan Manufacturing Company out of Rome, Georgia. In 1933, the name was again changed to the King Plow Company. In 1932, Clyde King, Jr., took over as president and after his death in 1961 his wife Frances Poole King Garlington became the president and ran the company. The company closed in 1986. In March 1987, the entire factory was sold to Century Hardware, Inc., which had been renting space in the factory. They defaulted on their loan in March 1989, and King Shaw, great-grandson of Clyde King, Sr., acquired the property. The property has remained in the King family with the current owners being the great-grandchildren of Clyde King, Sr.

The King Plow Company Complex is significant in architecture as an unsurpassed and intact example of utilitarian industrial designs used for manufacturing facilities in the 20th century. The 1902 buildings represent the more traditional turn-of-the-century construction methods of masonry buildings with heavy timber post-and-beam supports and the later 1936 buildings represent the more modern middle-20th century methods with the steel post-and-truss structural system. The group of buildings is architecturally significant as it clearly exhibits in a single complex the shift from wood and masonry to steel structural technology, as well as a shift from load-bearing wall to curtain wall construction and from segmentally arched windows to larger steel-framed, factory-sash windows, all made possible by new technology. Some of the other significant architectural features include the clerestory windows, terra-cotta and masonry copings, chimneys, painted facade signs, wood and concrete floors, a c.1940s sprinkler system, and the c.1936 overhead rail system.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

In Atlanta, this type of historic complex, although once common, is now increasingly rare due to demolition for new development or destruction by fire, neglect, etc. The complex is also significant as a remnant of a nearly defunct industrial and distribution corridor along a major railroad which was the backbone of commerce in Atlanta from before the Civil War until the completion of the interstate highway system. The buildings flanking this rail corridor represent an era of development and property in Atlanta that is essential to the city's identity. The surviving buildings facing Marietta Street running northwest from downtown to well beyond Howell Mill Avenue remain as the most visible example of the linear industrial topography which developed along the rail lines leading into Atlanta.

For twenty years or more the Marietta Street corridor has been in an era of rapid decline. As the buildings in the area have become obsolete for their original uses, the great majority of the properties have been either abandoned or gone into various states of despair or have been demolished.

Over the past few years several large certified rehabilitation projects, Hastings' Seed Company, the Carriage Works and the King Plow Arts Center, as well as a few smaller ventures have signaled the beginnings of the adaptive reuse of the area. Never again will these buildings function as originally constructed with their operation integrally intertwined with the railroads and transportation industry. Yet the opportunity is quite evident, for possibly the final time in Atlanta, to rejuvenate the entire district bound together not only by the building topography, but the single most historically defining manmade feature in Atlanta, the railroad. The King Plow Factory represents the re-emergence of the Marietta Street Corridor as a historic area of Atlanta supporting a broad range of urban uses.

National Register Criteria

The King Plow Company complex is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its significance in the industrial history of Georgia and as a good and intact example of utilitarian industrial designs used for manufacturing facilities in the 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Period of significance (justification)

The earliest buildings in the King Plow Company complex were constructed in 1902 and 1946 represents the fifty-year mark of historical significance for properties in continued use.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The contributing buildings were built within the period of significance and retain their historic integrity. The noncontributing building was built in c.1968, outside the period of significance.

Historical Narrative

The King Plow Company originally began as Clyde L. King, Sr., purchased the Walker-Sims Plow Company in 1901. At this time, the operations were located in the 600 block of Marietta Street. In 1903, King changed the name to the Atlanta Agricultural Works, and the facilities were most likely moved at this time to this present location which was constructed in 1902.

In 1916, the name was changed to the Atlanta Plow Company, and in 1928 it merged with Towers and Sullivan Manufacturing Company out of Rome, Georgia. In 1933, the name was again changed--this time to the King Plow Company. Under his direction, King's company developed into one of the leading manufacturers of farming implements in the South with an extensive export trade, particularly to South America, and the manufacturing plant was enlarged correspondingly.

Clyde King, Sr., obtained patents on the Kingman cotton planter, H.D. Terrell scrape, a roof sweep, and similar machines. While developing his highly successful business, King also found time to contribute to several civic and social organizations of Atlanta, including the Capital City Club, the Democratic Party, the Rotary Club, and Central Presbyterian Church. In 1932, Clyde King, Sr., retired and his son, Clyde King, Jr., took over as president.

During the years, Clyde King, Jr., served as president, the company continued to grow in reputation and earnings. Like his father, King Jr., was very active in the civic and social life of Atlanta, including memberships in the Masons, the Capital City Club, and many other organizations.

In 1961, following the death of Clyde King, Jr., his wife Frances Poole King Garlington became president and ran the company. In addition to running the family company, Frances King Garlington was an accomplished and well-known sportswoman. Named to the Georgia

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Athletic Hall of Fame for the years 1900 to 1950, Mrs. King held seventeen world records in trapshooting and was chosen female athlete of the year by the Atlanta Journal on three occasions. As a result of her shooting abilities, Mrs. King was inducted in the Trapshooting Hall of Fame, sharing this honor with only two other women including Annie Oakley. Frances Poole King Garlington was inducted into the Georgia Sports Hall of Fame in 1994.

Under Mrs. King's leadership, the factory remained in the King Family, as it does today. The company closed in 1986. In the years following the closing of the company, as unsolicited inquiries about "loft space" at King Plow became more frequent, King Shaw, the great-grandson of Clyde King, Sr., realized an opportunity to revitalize his family's buildings. In 1990, Mr. Shaw hired an architecture firm to create a redevelopment plan for the historic structures which would keep intact the existing buildings and their original character.

The plan which evolved focused on creating an arts related complex encompassing residences, studios, galleries, commercial space, performance space, and exhibition areas. In 1993, the King Plow Arts Center was open and in 1995 the rehabilitation work received its final certification from the National Park Service. Today, the King Plow Arts Center is a thriving community of loft housing, gallery space, studios, and exhibitions halls. As a result of the rehabilitation work, the King Plow Art Center has been the recipient of design awards from the Atlanta Urban Design Commission and the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Brock, Eric. "King Plow Company," Historic Property Information Form, May 26, 1993. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

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

- (X) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested November 22, 1993.
- () 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:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.8 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 739260 Northing 3740740

Verbal Boundary Description

The King Plow Company boundaries are indicated on the attached map with a heavy black line, drawn to scale. The enclosed 1" equals 500' tax map is the only available map showing the whole parcel.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the historic and legal boundaries associated with the King Plow Company.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie N. Sharp

National Register Program Coordinator

organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth St., NW

city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303

telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 16, 1996

(OHP form version 12-08-93)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: King Plow Company
City or Vicinity: Atlanta
County: Fulton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 1996

Description of Photograph(s):

- 1 of 18: Overview of the King Plow Company from Marietta Street; photographer facing north-northwest.
- 2 of 18: Overview of the King Plow Company, corner of Building 3; photographer facing north.
- 3 of 18: King Plow Company Office; photographer facing north.
- 4 of 18: Corner of Building 7 looking into courtyard; photographer facing south.
- 5 of 18: Drawbridge on Building 9; photographer facing west-southwest.
- 6 of 18: Factory windows on Building 9; photographer facing west.
- 7 of 18: Courtyard with Buildings 5-7; photographer facing north.
- 8 of 18: Courtyard with Buildings 9-11; photographer facing north.
- 9 of 18: Buildings 10 and 11; photographer facing north-northwest.
- 10 of 18: Railroad signal and rear of Buildings 3 and 5-7; photographer facing north-northwest.
- 11 of 18: Building 2 and parking lot; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 18: Mailhouse with Buildings 2 and 3 in background; photographer facing north.
- 13 of 18: King Plow Company office and main entrance, Building 3; photographer facing west-northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

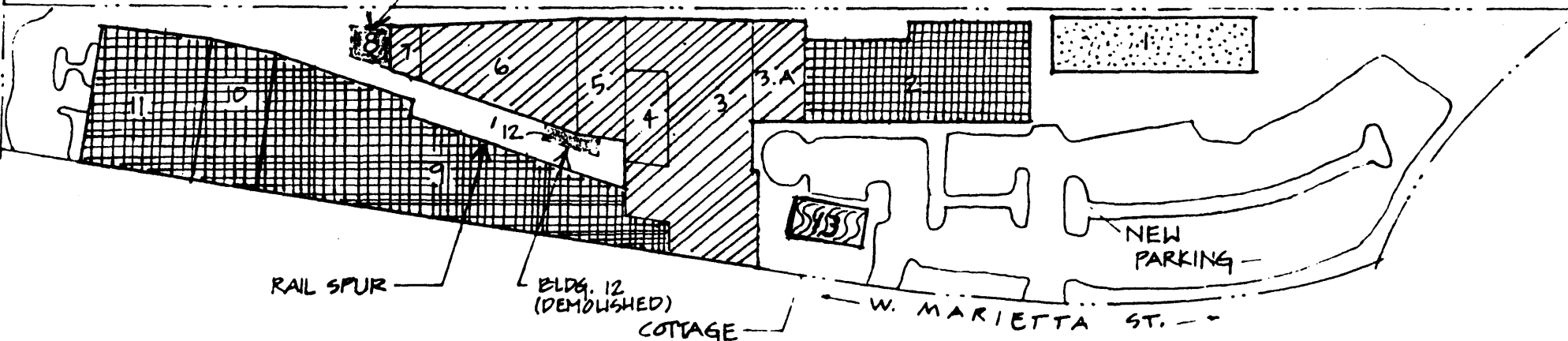
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

- 14 of 18: Inside Building 3, looking toward courtyard; photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 18: Inside Building 3, gallery space; photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 18: Inside Building 4, gallery space; photographer facing northeast.
- 17 of 18: Fire door, inside Building 4; photographer facing north.
- 18 of 18: Loft, inside Building 9; photographer facing northeast.






BUILDING 8 (DEMOLISHED)

MAIN RAIL LINE



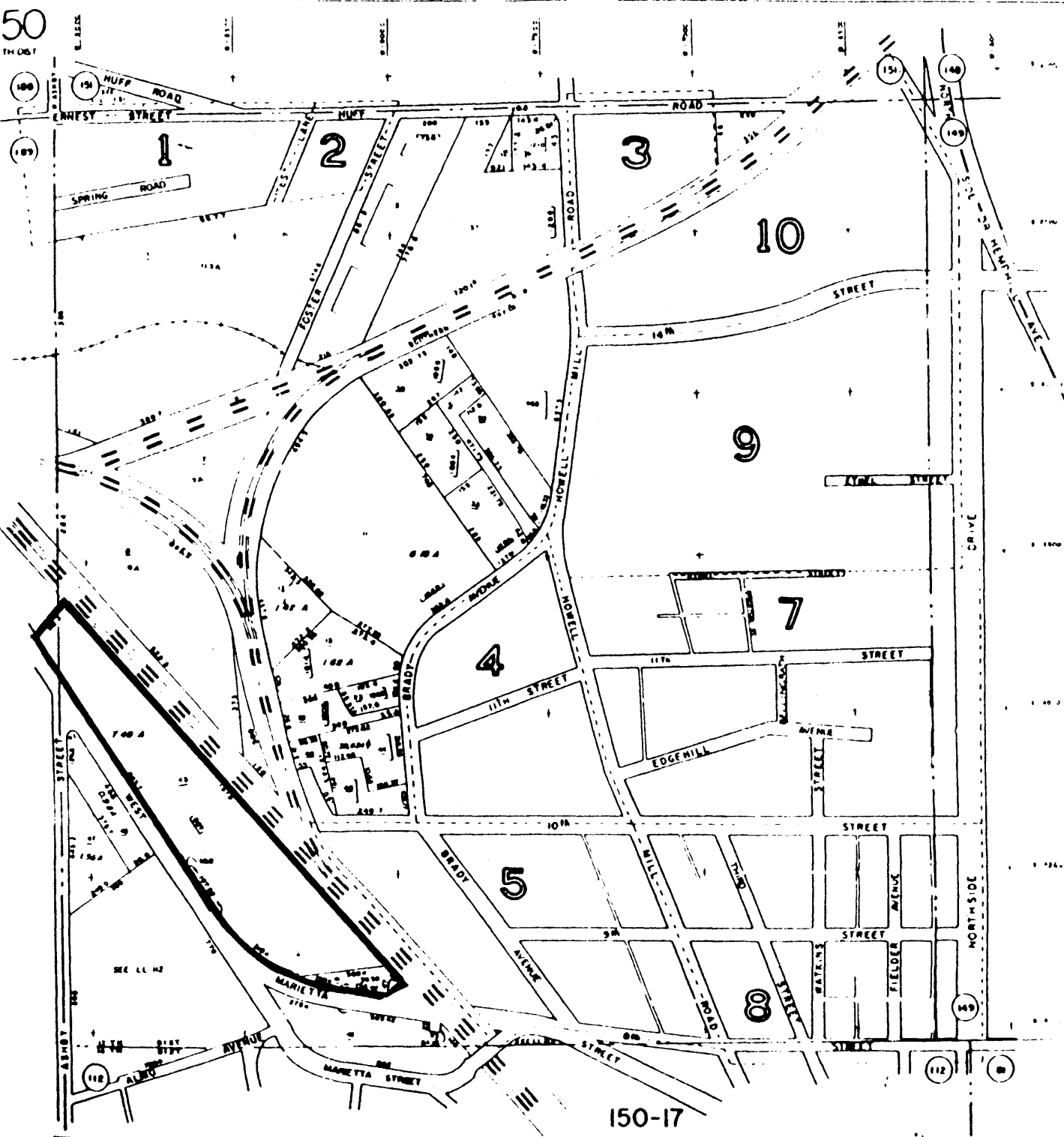
KEY PLAN
KING PLOW FACTORY



-  - C. 1902
-  - 1936
-  - C. 1940
-  - 1968 (NONHISTORIC)
-  - DEMOLISHED

KEY	
13	COTTAGE - MAIN OFFICE, ADMINISTRATION C. 1940
1.	STEEL STORAGE (1968)
2.	FOUNDRY (1936)
3.	METAL STAMPING (1902)
4.	MACHINE SHOP (1902)
5.	GRINDING ROOM (1902)
6.	PAINT & ASSEMBLY (1902)
7.	STORAGE (1902)
8.	STORAGE (1902) DEMOLISHED
9.	WELDING & ASSEMBLY (1936)
10.	VARNISH & HANDLE ROOM (1936)
11.	WOODSHOP (1936)
12.	BATHROOMS (C. 1930s) DEMOLISHED
13.	COTTAGE (C. 1940)

KING PLOW COMPANY, ATLANTA,
FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
SITE PLAN
SCALE: NONE



KING PLOW COMPANY,
 ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 TAX MAP

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: ———

SCALE: 1" = 500'

NORTH: ↑