

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PHO 688240

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED NOV 20 1978

DATE ENTERED JAN 8 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Victor H. Kriegshaber House

AND/OR COMMON

The Wrecking Bar, and Atlanta Art and Glass Company

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

292 Moreland Avenue, N.E.

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

___ VICINITY OF

5th - Wyche Fowler

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Fulton

CODE

121 ✓

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- ___ DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- ___ STRUCTURE
- ___ SITE
- ___ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- ___ PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- ___ BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- ___ IN PROCESS
- ___ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- ___ UNOCCUPIED
- ___ WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- ___ YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- ___ NO

PRESENT USE

- ___ AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- ___ EDUCATIONAL
- ___ ENTERTAINMENT
- ___ GOVERNMENT
- ___ INDUSTRIAL
- ___ MILITARY
- ___ MUSEUM
- ___ PARK
- ___ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ___ RELIGIOUS
- ___ SCIENTIFIC
- ___ TRANSPORTATION
- ___ OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Wilma Stone and Pete Avgikos ✓

STREET & NUMBER

2788 Shelbark Road

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Fulton County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

165 Central Avenue, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE 1. Atlanta Urban Design Commission Survey of Historic Sites, Structures &
2. Survey of Fulton County Districts

DATE 1. May, 1977
2. March, 1976

___ FEDERAL STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

270 Washington Street, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated at the intersection of Moreland and Austin avenues, the Victor H. Kriegshaber residence was designed by Willis F. Denny and is a one-story rectangular building with unfinished basement and attic. The main structure measures 50 x 69 feet and is two and one-half bays wide with the narrow end featuring a semi-circular porticoed entrance, oriented eastward on Moreland Avenue. Two bays project from the midpoints of the north and south elevations five feet and three feet respectively. The construction of the forward section of the house (hereinafter referred to as Section A) is wood frame faced with creamy yellow brick set in common bond. The rear section of the house (hereinafter referred to as Section B) was built coeval to Section A, but is sheathed in asbestos shingles. The hipped roof retains its original slate and terra cotta trim. The foundations are broken, coarse-cut granite above grade to the south, west and north elevations. The Moreland Avenue basement elevation is only visible a few feet above grade, where it acts as support for the porch and portico. A terra cotta roll moulding with evenly spaced wave knobs wraps the building and separates the basement grade from the shingle or brick. The concrete porch and stoop was built as a permanent substitute for the original wooden structure, which rotted and was replaced on three separate occasions for the owner Jack Rand between 1940 and 1970.

The exterior ornament is elaborate and pretentious for an eight-to-ten-room house. Details range from Queen Anne to Beaux Arts Classicism, making this a transitional architectural statement from the Queen Anne, Victorian structures which predominate in Inman Park to the full-blown eclectic style of Atlanta architects Neel Reid, Philip Shutze and others, through the first quarter of the twentieth century. The semi-circular portico features coupled ionic columns which support the conical slate roof. The shafts are fluted with capitals similar to Banister Fletcher's renderings of the Greek ionic orders. Volutes are turned 45° at the four corners of each capital, which, in turn, consists of pearl moulding, followed by a string of egg and dart, all crowned by v-shaped vegetal element. The porch wraps the southeast corner of the east elevation and terminates just before the projecting bay of the southern elevation. To the north, the porch terminates in the same spot, but with a side carriage drive-through characterized by the same paired columns. Here and on squared pilasters flanking the entrance, the architect uses an anthemion variation of the ionic order.

Besides the impressive portico, Denny's window treatment is the most outstanding ornamental feature of the Kriegshaber residence. Windows are trabeated with double-hung sashes capped by stained-glass transoms and are regular throughout Section A of the house. Lintels are a busy and highly plastic piling up of forms. Voussoirs and keystone give way to cyma moulding followed by a course of egg and dart crowned by a deep double-shell which emerges from curving, stylized wave elements. Executed in a buff-colored cement, most lintels show signs of repair along the three vertical seams which

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believe the four compositional fragments of the whole design.

A wide flat moulding, framed by smaller mouldings and originally painted white, wraps all facades immediately below the roofline. More recently, this moulding has been painted an earthy red.

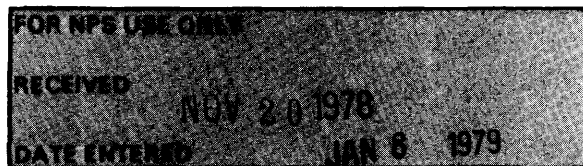
There are five single-stack chimneys situated above the front parlors, dining room, and first-floor bedrooms. Outlining the multiple hips are terra cotta hip rolls which terminate in wavelike hip knobs. Tucked in the north and south sides of the slate roof are two wooden dormers. Wooden pilasters frame the dormer windows with a simple version of the shell motif centered in both pediments.

Section B contains the kitchen, bath, back hall, and a bedroom. Its exterior is entirely covered in asbestos shingles. Often, in this period style house, a shingle second-story appears above a brick first-story; but this variation, in contrast with the classicist front, is puzzling.

Originally, the Section A floor plan consisted of a three-point cross made up with the octagonally shaped entry hall at its center, dining room and bedroom lining up on the north-south axis. Double parlors filled the re-entrant angles of the intersecting rooms with wide openings into these parlors cut from the entry walls. The entry, like the bedroom and dining room, was a long octagon with three tall apertures at the facade end. In the entry, cherrywood pilasters and pediments frame the double-glass doors and flanking double-hung windows all topped by stained-glass transoms. The ceiling corners are rounded out so that this room was more oval in feeling than the dining room or bedroom. Around 1940, Jack Rand removed the swinging doors at the west end of the entry and shortened it by squaring off that end to provide a reception and waiting room for his dance studio. Before this alteration, the entry measured 14 by 25 feet. The access to the south parlor has been walled in and a stair to the basement, previously inaccessible from the interior, has been cut in the middle of the floor. The west and part of the north walls of the south parlor have been removed, which also opens the bedroom on two sides. Steel beams sheathed in wood take the load of these former walls. Cherrywood mouldings and stain-glass transoms remain here and in the north parlor, which retains its original walls as well. Mr. Rand also removed built-in shelves and the marble chimney piece for use in his present house. But the beautiful windows and 13-foot ceilings convey the elegance that once was here. The sliding cherrywood doors separating the north parlor from the dining room are nine feet tall and four feet wide.

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Of all the rooms described, the dining room is most as it was when Mr. Kriegshaber occupied the house. It is an elongated octagon with three windows filling the north faces. The central window, squarish and set higher in the wall, has been cemented over. In the west wall is an outstanding Victorian tile and cherrywood chimney piece. The long mantelpiece is supported by modillions in the form of deeply carved lions' heads. The fireplace is an unusual wide brick arch set in a background of brownish-red tile. Cherrywood cabinets are built in the south faces of the octagon with the central face open to the back hall. A small butler's pantry with built-in storage cabinets abutts the dining room, measuring about 6 x 12-1/2 feet. Across the hall from the dining room is the bedroom now exposed on two sides but retaining the same tripartite window arrangement at the southern end. Cherrywood wain-scotting suggests the possibility of a study here. When first built, bath-rooms existed on both sides of this room; however, only the western bath remains. Across from this bath on the back hall was once a storage closet, now removed to provide more space for The Wrecking Bar and to give easier access to the servant stair. The stair wall has been sawn off parallel to the slope of the stair and acts as stair rail. This is the only access to the second-floor; there is no major staircase in the house that would be used by the owners.

A bedroom and one-time kitchen fill the southwest and northwest corners of the house. Sandwiched between is a former pantry/porch which Jack Rand finished as a bedroom for his daughter. Mouldings and fenestration are stripped-down versions of the detailing in the forward section of the house. A closet has been added to the bedroom and the kitchen now functions as a business office for The Wrecking Bar.

The attic consists mainly of two large unfinished rooms flanking a central hall. The ceilings are slanted with gable windows.

It is not known why the house has remained unfinished in these areas.

For The Wrecking Bar, paved customer parking now surrounds the house on the Austin Avenue and Moreland Avenue sides. A large rectangular, two-story aluminum-sided warehouse sits close to the rear wall of the house. All this replaces 34 "monster oaks" and an elegant curving stone drive which linked the Kriegshaber residence to both Austin and Moreland avenues. Mr. Rand associates his former home and school with "grand, easy living back then," and despite the alterations, the evidence of this elegance remains.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) History
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1900

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Willis F. Denny

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

292 Moreland Avenue is historically significant for its association with Victor Hugo Kriegshaber, the original owner who commissioned this house to be built just before 1900 and who lived there until 1924. Kriegshaber was a leader in the cultural and commercial development of Atlanta during the first third of this century. The Kriegshaber residence is also a fine example of architect Willis F. Denny's work. Denny practiced only a few years in Atlanta before his early death, but managed to design many of the city's most pretentious public and private structures before 1905. Stylistically, the house is a noteworthy transitional statement combining late Victorian and eclectic details.

Some mention should be made of the last two owners of significance. Jack Rand owned the house from 1940 to 1970 and also held a dancing school there until 1964 and is responsible for many renovations and alterations described in Section Seven. He purchased the house from Hugh Holmes, who ran the house as the Centenary Methodist Protestant Church from 1929 to 1940, and sold the house to Wilma Stone who now operates a retail outlet for American and European architectural antiques. Mrs. Stone and her partners have made further alterations to accommodate a vast collection of chimneypieces, columns, capitals, some furniture and other architectural leftovers from destroyed buildings. The Kriegshaber residence is now called The Wrecking Bar. The Atlanta Art and Glass Company, featuring stained- and leaded-glass designs, operates out of the basement.

The historical significance of the Kriegshaber residence is limited to its earliest owner, who occupied the house between 1900 and 1924. Victor Hugo Kriegshaber was born in 1859 to Prussian immigrants living in Louisville, Kentucky. He did not make his home in Atlanta until 1889, when he left his civil engineer's position with the Central of Georgia Railway to become a contractor and soon after president for 43 years of his own building materials supply company. Nine years after his arrival in Atlanta, Kriegshaber was able to afford his elegant showplace on the periphery of Inman Park. He served in executive positions for countless business, civic, philanthropic and cultural organizations. His "kudos" include: president of the Jewish Charities and of the Jewish Educational Alliance, founder and president of the Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, vice president of the National Builder's Supply Association. Kriegshaber was also director of the local council of Boy Scouts of America

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. The Old and New Atlanta, by E.M. Sawyer and J.F. Matthews
2. Biographical Questionnaire of Victor H. Kriegshaber, Ga. Dept. of Archiyes & History
3. Atlanta Historical Society
4. Wilma Stone (present owned), June 27, 1978, interview.
5. Fulton County Courthouse
6. Jack Rand (previous owner), July 29, 1978, interview.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .70 acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Northeast Atlanta

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,6 7,4,5 4,8,0 3,7 3,8 7,5,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of Moreland Avenue, and Austin, and running north along the west side of Moreland Avenue 100', then west 238' to an iron pipe. Thence south 162.4' to Austin Avenue, then east 242' to the beginning point.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ann DeRosa Byrne, Intern; Morton R. McInvale, Historic Preservation Section

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Section

DATE

August 1978

STREET & NUMBER

270 Washington Street, S. W.

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 X

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

DATE 10/13/78

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 1-8-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Jan H. Gilmore

DATE 1/5/78

ATTEST: Jan H. Gilmore
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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and president of the Hebrew Orphan's Home. He was instrumental in bringing Emory University to Atlanta. As president of the Atlanta Music Festival Association, Kriegshaber brought singers from the Metropolitan Opera, and the Met now brings seven full operas each year to Atlanta. His belief in the ability of local musicians and choristers led to the establishment of the Atlanta Philharmonic Society, of which he remained president until his death in 1934. Today, the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra continues a tradition that this prominent Atlantan began 65 years ago. For its association with V.H. Kriegshaber and the impact he wielded on growing Atlanta, 292 Moreland Avenue is historically highly significant on a local level.

The second figure of significance associated with the house is its architect, Willis Franklin Denny. Educated at Mercer and Cornell, Denny was only 26 years old when he designed the Kriegshaber residence. Five years later, he died of complications from a severe cold. Nonetheless, in his short tenure as an Atlanta architect, Denny completed many of Atlanta's grand hotels, churches and private residences. Most of these are still standing, and one, the A.G. Rhoades residence, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The others include the magnificent Piedmont and Majestic hotels, the First Methodist Church, the Hebrew Synagogue, St. Mark's Methodist Church, and the Fleming G. duBignon mansion. He was also architect of his hometown courthouse in Louisville, Georgia. Denny married Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Moreland in 1895, and according to Jack Rand, lived next door to the Kriegshabers in what is now the Bass High School Recreation Hall. The house is a spacious two-story wooden-frame structure with second-story porches flanked by columns reaching the full height of the front elevation's portico. After Denny's death in 1905, his widow and her sister remained in the house and were neighbors of Jack Rand, who asserts that Moreland Avenue was named for the Moreland family.

The adjacent Inman Park, now listed on the National Register, is famous not only for its fine examples of Victorian architecture, but also for the prominent Atlantans who lived there, including Joel Hurt and others, who helped build this first suburb of Atlanta.

From 1929 to 1940, Hugh Holmes operated the Centenary Methodist Protestant Church in this structure. It was owned from 1940 to 1970 by Jack Rand, who held a dancing school here until 1964. Bought by Wilma Stone in 1970, it is now operated as a retail outlet for architectural antiques.

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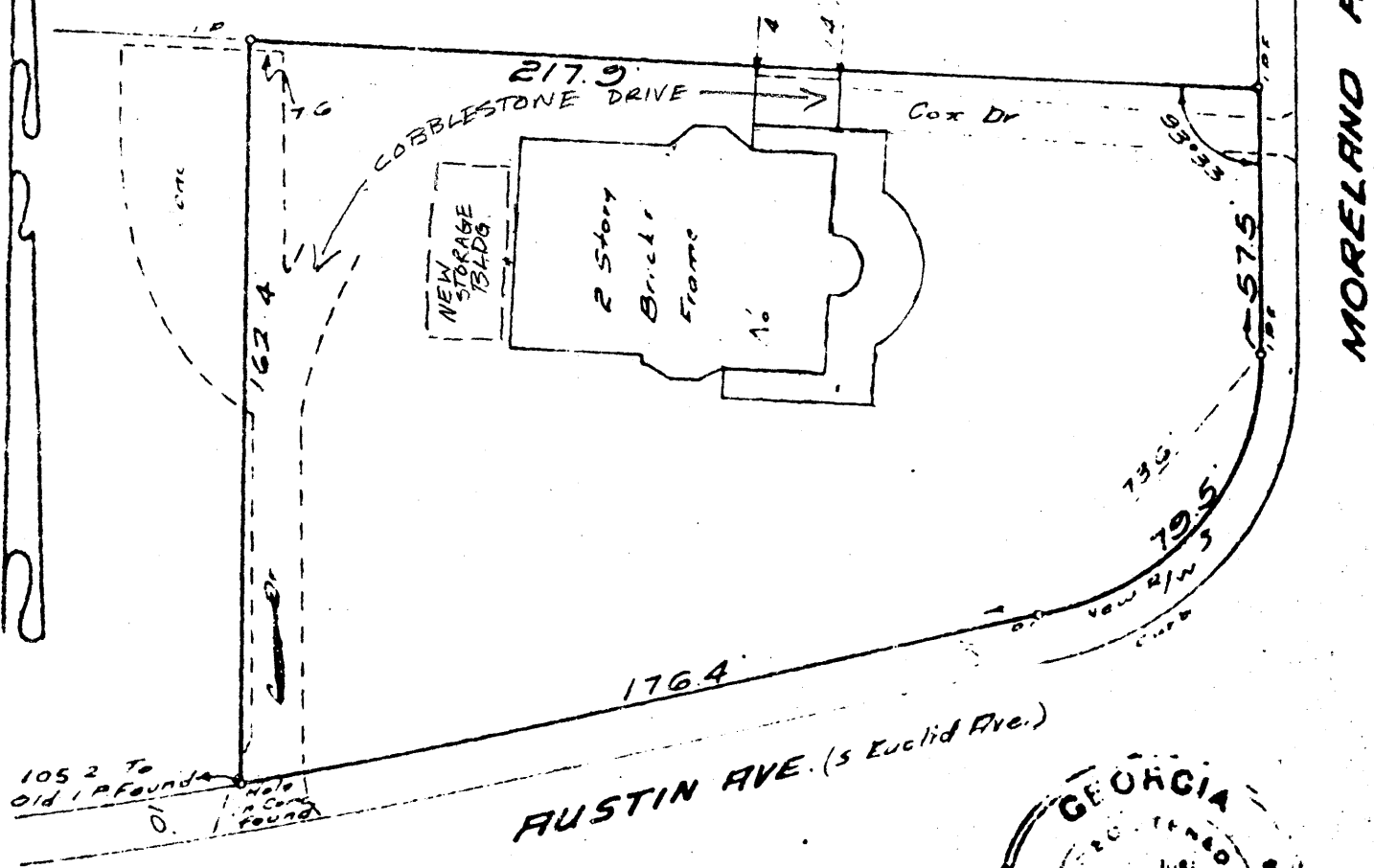
Due to its association with V.H. Kriegshaber, an important figure in the turn-of-the-century development of Atlanta, and architect Willis F. Denny, the structure is of historical significance to the area.

Victor H. Kriegshaber House
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Plat Map, 1969
Scale: 1" = 40'

NOV 20 1978

JAN 8 1979



SURVEY FOR JACK RAND
CITY OF ATLANTA

L.L. 1A - 18TH DIST. FULTON COUNTY, GA.

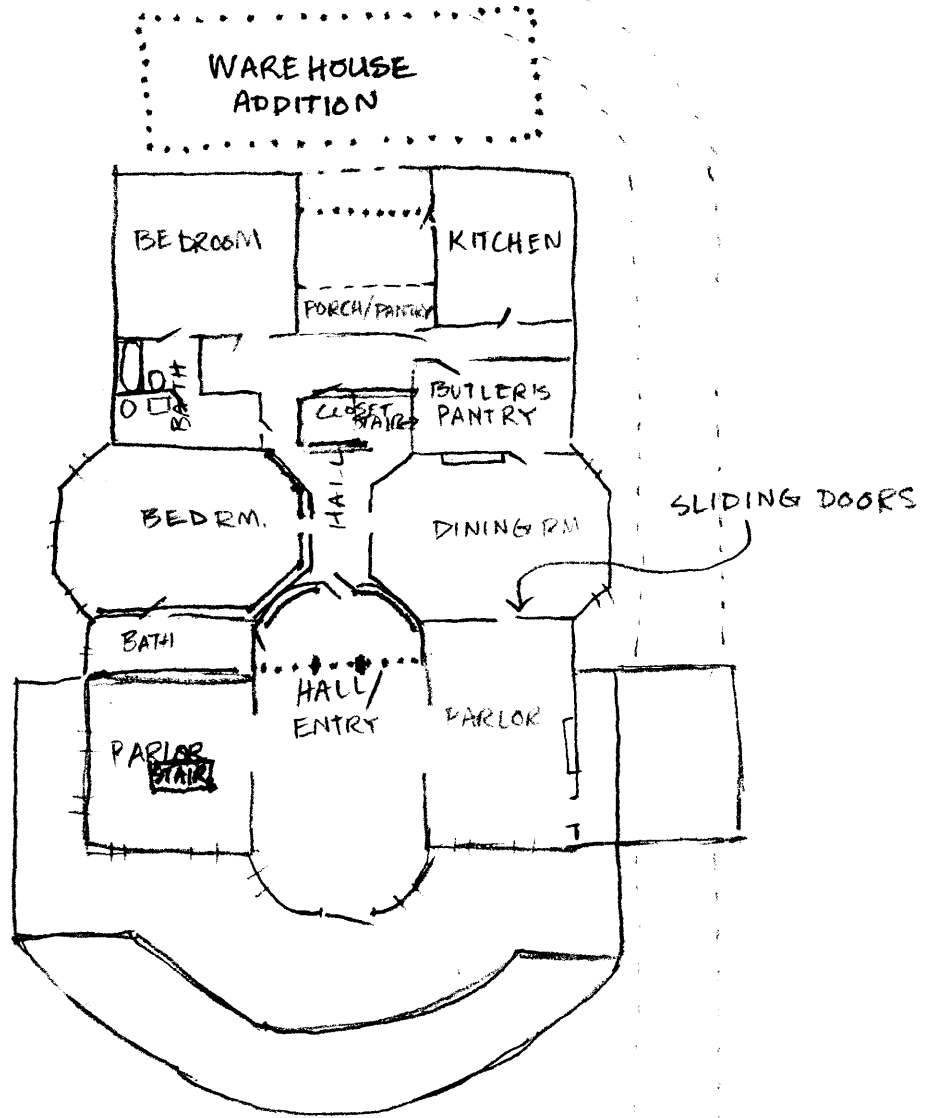
SCALE: 1" = 40'

B. J. GOBLE, JR.

APR. 18, 1969

REG. 1081

I certify that this plat is correct and is a true representation of existing conditions B. J. Goble, Jr.



- DENOTES WALL REMOVAL
- DENOTES WALL ADDITION
- STAR DENOTE STAIR ADDITION

SKETCH MAP - NOT TO SCALE

Victor H. Kriegshaber House
 Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

NOV 20 1978

JAN 8 1979