

563174

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 House at 690 South Boulevard
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 962 Boulevard SE

N/A
N/A

 not for publication
city or town Atlanta vicinity
state Georgia code GA county Fulton code 121 zip code 30312

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

David C. Crass Signature of certifying official>Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date 15 OCT 2018

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:)

David C. Crass

12/6/18

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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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
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

foundation: CONCRETE, BRICK
walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
other: BRICK
CONCRETE
STONE: Granite
WOOD: Shingle

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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 House at 690 South Boulevard (currently addressed as 962 Boulevard) is located two blocks south of Grant Park, southeast of downtown Atlanta fronting Boulevard, a major north-south thoroughfare. The house sits approximately 40 feet back from the street on a narrow rectangular lot surrounded by early to mid-twentieth century residential development and contemporary infill. The house, built in 1912, is a 1.5 story cross-gable bungalow that exhibits elements of the Craftsman style. Exterior character-defining features include overall rectangular massing, an unusual integral porch that runs the length of the front (west) façade and wraps around portions of the side (north and south) facades, and a cross-gable roof form with wide overhanging eaves, as well as a variety of exterior materials, decorative gable brackets, full-height porch columns, and windows composed of a multi-light sash above a single-light sash. The house is wood-frame construction sheathed in clapboard, and retains its original massing, aside from a small addition on the rear (east) façade. The primary elevation is composed of a massive front-facing shingled gable supported by decorative concrete block columns. The house's raised decorative concrete-block foundation has been obscured on this façade with non-historic granite veneer. Dormers on either side of the front gable appear to have been added soon after construction. A multi-light surround defines the primary entrance, while a similar transom caps a second entrance on the north end of the front façade. The lower-level plan includes a central living room, which is pushed forward from the main block of the house. A central hall flanked by two rooms on either side extends back from this living room. A 2015 rehabilitation created a breakfast area out of a former pantry and bathroom space at the rear of the house. A narrow original stair rises from the central hall to the upper level, where a central hall connects two bedrooms at the rear with a large open room flanked by attic space within the front gable. The upper level walls are drywall over original studs, while the lower level walls retain historic plaster. The house retains original hardwood floors; trim, including door and window surrounds, baseboards, picture railing, paneling, mantels, and built-in window seats and a coffered ceiling in the living room; and doors with original hardware. Each of the four fireplaces in the house retains its original tile surround.

Narrative Description

(The following description is taken from the March 30, 2016 "690 South Boulevard" Historic Property Information Form Section 2 that was prepared by Eric and Christine Bloomquist, property owners, and edited by Olivia Head, Historic Preservation Division. It is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.)

The House at 690 South Boulevard is located southeast of downtown Atlanta, two blocks south of Grant Park. The house occupies an elevated, narrow, rectangular lot fronting Boulevard, a major north-south thoroughfare. Set back approximately 40 feet from the street, 690 South Boulevard is surrounded by early to mid-twentieth century residential development and contemporary infill. The elevation change from the sidewalk to the house is evidenced by three rows of concrete and brick retaining walls that also serve as built-in planters. Concrete steps bisect the rows of planters and lead to a granite walkway (photograph 1). This walkway intersects another set of concrete steps up to the house's porch and then winds around the north side of the house in a curvilinear fashion. The narrow lot contains a lengthy backyard space that is mostly bare, with the exception of a mature oak at the northeastern side of the house and a concrete path down the center, added during a 2015 rehabilitation (photograph 5).

Exterior

690 South Boulevard, constructed in 1912, is a one and a half story cross-gable bungalow that exhibits elements of the Craftsman style. As the width of its front gable is the equivalent of the length of its side gable, the house features overall rectangular massing, a common characteristic of the bungalow house type (photograph 2). An integral porch under the front gable is a further indication of the bungalow type. Elements of the Craftsman style include the wide, overhanging eaves of the asphalt-shingle clad roof, triangular knee braces under the gables, and corner square columns that support the porch roof and extend to ground level. The house is of wood-frame construction, largely clad in original clapboard siding that was uncovered with the removal of asbestos and vinyl siding during the 2015 rehabilitation. This rehabilitation also resulted in the sheathing of the gable ends in new cedar shakes (photograph 1). Three interior chimneys punctuate

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the roofline, one in the front gable roof and two in the side gable roof. Dormers project from either side of the front gable (photographs 2 and 7).

The primary (west) elevation consists of a massive full-width front gable supported by formed concrete block square columns. These columns, which extend partially around the north and south elevations, are spanned by a simple, wooden balustrade and delineate the unusual U-shaped integral porch that wraps around the living room, which projects from the house's main mass. The 2015 rehabilitation of this house removed non-historic infill that had enclosed the north end of this porch and a portion of the south side. While the corner columns extend to the ground, the remaining columns terminate at the porch floor level, where they meet the house's concrete block foundation, which has been clad in a non-historic granite veneer on this façade (photographs 1 and 2). The gable end features a central grouped window consisting of two small, multi-light windows surrounding a wider multi-light window. The majority of the remaining windows on this façade and throughout the house are original and are composed of a multi-light sash above a single-light sash. Two such windows flank the primary entrance, which is centered in the living room projection and is defined by a multi-light surround consisting of a transom and side lights. A similar transom light caps a secondary entrance into the dining room from the north end of the front façade (photograph 1 and 7).

The integral porch runs the partial length of the north and south facades, which reveal the original formed concrete block foundation. On the north façade, a first floor bay extends out of the main mass of the house at its intersection with the porch (photograph 6 and 7). Apart from the projected bay, this elevation along with the south elevation are characterized by clapboard siding on the first floor, regularly-spaced multi-light sash over single-light sash windows, and cedar shake siding in the gable ends. The house retains its original massing, aside from a small non-historic addition and a shed dormer with a balcony on the south side of the rear (east) façade (photograph 5).

Interior

On the interior, the bungalow house type is exhibited on the first floor through an irregular floor plan, the integration of the front porch, and the front door's direct entrance into the living room. As is fairly typical of a bungalow plan, the dining room and kitchen are located on one side of the house (the north), and the bedrooms and bathrooms are located on the other side (the south). The house deviates from the typical bungalow floorplan as its living room is a central projection from the main mass of the house, rather than being grouped to one side with the dining room and kitchen. The living room connects to a central hall, which opens to all other first floor rooms.

The front door opens into the living room, which features an original fireplace on the western wall. More classically inspired than most of the house's detailing, the wood mantel is composed of a pair of Ionic columns supporting a classical entablature, with original white glass tiles comprising the fireplace surround (photograph 9). During the 2015 rehabilitation, the mantel was stripped of layers of paint and refinished to match its original appearance. Other detailing and trim in the living room evidence the house's Craftsman influences, including an original ornate coffered ceiling, with carved wood beams featuring an egg and dart trim pattern; picture railing; window trim; and built-in window seats (photographs 9-11). All of this detailing is crafted out of darkly lacquered wood. Although the front door was replaced during the 2015 rehabilitation, its sidelights and transom light are original. The 2015 rehabilitation also removed non-historic porch enclosures on the north side and on the south side. The south side removal resulted in the replacement of a non-historic interior door with a multi-light sash over single-light sash window (photographs 9-11).

Throughout the first floor, the walls and ceilings are largely coated in original plaster, although drywall replaced plaster in areas where additions were removed. In addition to plaster walls, the majority of the first floor retains refinished heart pine floors; original trim, including baseboards and window and door surrounds, picture railings; and six-panel doors with original hardware.

The living room opens into a central hallway, which provides access to the remaining rooms on the first floor and the second floor via a stair (photograph 12). During the 2015 rehabilitation, drywall encasing the stair was removed to reveal the original tongue and groove finish with the same egg and dart trim as the coffered ceiling in the living room (photograph 14). Dry wall removal also uncovered a paneled door leading to a closet under the stair (photograph 15). Although the stair's handrail was missing, the original balusters were found in the closet and were used to reconstruct the balustrade (photograph 13).

Entrances to the dining room and kitchen are located on the north wall of the central hall (photograph 12). The dining room retains original trim, including a bracketed band, level with the mantel shelf, with trim applied below to create a panel design on all walls (photograph 17). Another original fireplace with an intact surround and mantel is located on the east wall of the dining room. In a similar fashion to the mantel in the living room, the dining room mantel is composed of two

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columns, this time with Doric capitals, which support an entablature containing mirrored panels (photograph 16). An original green tile surround remains intact around the fireplace. Two doors flank the fireplace, and another door with a transom light on the west wall leads out onto the integral porch (photographs 16 and 18). The door to the left of the fireplace leads to a small butler's pantry and then into the kitchen (photograph 20).

East of the dining room, the kitchen retains most of its original walls, picture railing, and windows. However, much of the kitchen was updated during the 2015 rehabilitation, which included the removal of a non-historic addition on the north side of the house; the installation of new hardwood floors; the conversion of a former pantry and neighboring bathroom on the east side of the kitchen into a breakfast area; and the addition of a tile backsplash, cabinets, and an island. An exterior door in the breakfast area leads out onto a deck that was constructed during the rehabilitation (photographs 33 and 34). A mudroom at the eastern end of the central hall also opens onto this deck and into a small bathroom. The floors in both of these rooms are tiled (photographs 35 and 36). Much of this rear interior space had been altered previously during the house's use as a boarding house and then from 2004-2011 as Southern Care Assisted Living Center.

Two bedrooms are accessed from the south side of the central hallway. Both bedrooms retain original fireplaces. Although both fireplace surrounds are composed of speckled brown glass tile, the mantels in each room are slightly simpler than the other two in the house, consisting of wooden pilasters supporting a shelf (photographs 22 and 25). The easternmost bedroom serves as the house's master bedroom (photographs 24-26). An addition that was attached to the master bedroom on the south was removed, while another small addition on the east was slightly reconfigured into a master closet and bathroom space (photographs 27-32). Windows in the master bedroom were added following the removal of the addition and are replicas of the multi-light sash over single-light sash windows throughout the house (photograph 24).

The second floor of the House at 690 South Boulevard retains its historic floorplan to the degree known. Stairs lead up into a central hallway that mirrors that of the first floor (photograph 37 and 38). Two bedrooms flank the hallway on the east end of the floor (photographs 39-42). Moving west down the hall, there is a bathroom to the south, and a laundry room and closet occupy the space to the north, which previously served as an entry from the outside (photographs 43 and 44). Exterior stairs that facilitated second floor entry were removed during the 2015 rehabilitation. At the westernmost end of the hallway is a bonus room, and a balcony added during the 2015 rehabilitation is accessed at the easternmost end (photographs 45-46 and 38).

While the second floor retains original heart pine flooring, its walls had been stripped to the studs prior to the current owner's purchase of the house. The walls have since been finished in drywall, and trim, including baseboards and window and door surrounds, has been replicated from the first floor of the house. All windows on the second floor are replacement windows and consist of one-over-one double-hung windows in the bedrooms, horizontal light two-over-two windows in the bathroom and dormers, and a grouped multi-light window in the gable end of the bonus room (photographs 39, 42, 43, and 46). Historically exposed, two of the chimneys have been left exposed in the bedrooms, bathroom, and laundry room (photographs 39, 42, and 43).

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1912

Significant Dates

1912 – date of construction

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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the House at 690 Boulevard is 1912, the date of construction.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The House at 690 South Boulevard is significant at the local level of significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good, representative example of a cross-gable bungalow. As defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, a statewide context, the bungalow type was very popular in Georgia between 1900 and 1930. The type can be divided into four subtypes based on roof forms and orientation—of these, the cross-gable is considered rare in the state. 690 South Boulevard exhibits character-defining features of the type including a low, horizontally-oriented form; overall rectangular massing; an integral front porch; and the namesake cross-gable roof with wide overhangs. The house retains substantial integrity—a 2015 rehabilitation removed non-historic additions and materials to reveal and restore much of the house's original form, as well as original materials and workmanship.

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

The House at 690 South Boulevard is significant at the local level of significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good and intact example of the cross-gable bungalow subtype in Atlanta's Grant Park neighborhood. According to the statewide context, *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*, bungalows were very popular throughout all regions of the state between 1900 and 1930 and could be found in four subtypes: front gable, side-gable, hipped, and cross-gable. However, the cross-gable subtype is considered to be the rarest of the subtypes. This subtype displays such character-defining features as a long and low form with a low-pitched roof and widely overhanging eaves, an irregular floor plan, an overall rectangular shape, and integral use of porches—all features that 690 South Boulevard exhibits.¹ With these characteristics intact, the House at 690 South Boulevard is representative of the bungalow's popularity across the state and is a good example of this house type.

Built in 1912, the house today largely retains its original configuration and a high level of integrity following the 2015 removal of additions that had accrued over time to accommodate the house's evolving uses. Intact exterior features include: clapboard siding, formed concrete square columns, most of the multi-light-over-single light wooden windows, and triangular knee braces in the gable ends. The intact interior retains most of the original plaster walls on the first floor; original heart pine flooring; wood trim, including a coffered ceiling in the living room, picture railings, and egg and dart patterning on the coffered beams and stairwell; and four original mantels, ranging from simple to classically detailed. Although there have been several additions throughout the house's history, the majority of them were removed during a 2015 rehabilitation, which largely restored the house to its original massing.

¹ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings* (Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 1991): 10.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

(The following historic context is taken from the July 22, 2015 "690 South Boulevard" Historic Property Information Form that was prepared by Eric and Christine Bloomquist, property owners, and edited by Olivia Head, Historic Preservation Division. It is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.)

In 1883, Colonel Lemuel P. Grant donated close to 100 acres of his estate located southeast of downtown Atlanta to the City of Atlanta to establish Grant Park. In the ensuing decades, the dense residential development that today characterizes the historic neighborhood known as Grant Park would begin and progress rapidly. By the late 1880s, many of the larger landholdings in the area, including Grant's, were subdivided to increase development in response to new streetcar lines and streets leading to Grant Park. One such new street, Atlanta Road, was graded to the park in 1893, and that same year, a southern extension of Boulevard was completed, spurring development in the area southeast of the park.² It was in this area that J.E. Tippen, a contractor who lived at what was then numbered 510 South Boulevard, purchased additional property fronting Boulevard in January 1912. By September 14th of that year, the *Atlanta Constitution* classifieds listed a nine room house for rent at 690 South Boulevard.³ The House at 690 South Boulevard is representative of this area's rapid residential development during the 1910s and 1920s, which still characterizes the area today.

The early 1900s also marked a shift in taste in terms of residential design in Atlanta and across the country, as the rise of the streetcar facilitated suburban development on subdivided tracts of land.⁴ Prior to the turn of the century, many houses to the west of Grant Park occupied larger lots and were designed in Victorian-era styles, including Italianate, Classical Revival, and Queen Anne, applied to larger house types such as Georgian and Queen Anne houses⁵. However, with expansion to the east and south of Grant Park, the subdivision of larger land holdings, and the addition of streetcar lines, the Grant Park neighborhood became more accessible to the booming population of Atlanta, many seeking more affordable alternatives to the rambling homes of the earlier residents. One such alternative was the bungalow, which first gained popularity in California in the first decade of the twentieth century.⁶ The bungalow, and the Craftsman style that often accompanied the type, were made more popular by the dissemination of plan books and catalogues by companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Co., which offered ready-made site plans or kit homes delivered for assembly.⁷ This popularity resulted in the proliferation of the bungalow type not only in the Grant Park neighborhood, but also in many of Atlanta's burgeoning early twentieth century suburbs, such as Ormewood Park and Oakland City, and throughout Georgia. It was during this proliferation that the House at 690 South Boulevard was constructed.

Construction and Owners of 690 South Boulevard

The House at 690 South Boulevard appears to have been custom-built on a lot originally co-owned by N.A. Fowler and J.E. Tippen. Tippen eventually purchased Fowler's half interest to become the sole owner of the lot at 690 South Boulevard by January of 1912. Tippen lived a few houses down from the lot at 510 South Boulevard and was a contractor by trade. Although the exact date of construction of the House at 690 South Boulevard is not known, an advertisement in the *Atlanta Constitution* listing a nine room house for rent at that address suggests that construction was completed in 1912.

In January of 1913, Tippen sold a half-interest in the property to Henry S. Harper, local businessman and business partner of Isaac N. Ragsdale, later Mayor of Atlanta.⁸ Harper and Ragsdale subdivided and developed a portion of Oakland City, a neighborhood in southwest Atlanta, beginning in 1913, and because many of the homes in that area resemble 690 South Boulevard, it is conjectured that Harper may in fact have worked with Tippen on the design of 690 South Boulevard prior to

² Holly Anderson and Richard Cloues. "Grant Park Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, October 18, 2004. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia, Item 8, 1.

³ Fulton County, Georgia. Deed Book (January 31, 1912): 548.; "For Rent," *Atlanta Constitution*, September 14, 1912.

⁴ Anthony D. King, *The Bungalow: The Production of a Global Culture* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), 139.

⁵ Anderson and Cloues, "Grant Park," Item 7, 1.

⁶ King, *The Bungalow*, 139.

⁷ H. Ward Jandl and Katherine Cole Stevenson, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company* (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1986), 19.

⁸ Fulton County, Georgia. *Deed Book 363* (January 22, 1913): 176.

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purchasing an interest in the property.⁹ In July of 1913, Henry Harper sold the improved property to his brother, A.H. Harper for \$12,000.¹⁰ In addition to his partnership with Ragsdale, Henry S. Harper and his four brothers, including A.H. Harper, were well-known Atlanta proprietors during the 1910s, as they, collectively known as the Harper Bros., were in the livestock business dealing in horses and mules.¹¹

On June 20, 1915, A. H. Harper sold the house to a C.L. Bartlett, who lived there with his family for eight months before selling it to its first long-term owners, Zellmer and Nettie Pettet. The Pettets purchased the house on February 19, 1916 and owned it until April 17, 1950.¹² They appear to have been involved in the Grant Park community, hosting meetings of the South Boulevard Improvement Association to support improvements such as the establishment of a public school and a new streetcar line, according to an article in *The Atlanta Constitution* in 1921.¹³ Zellmer was a graduate of the University of Chicago and was a government-employed agriculturist, who eventually became the Chief Statistician of Agriculture in Washington D.C. during the early 1940s. He was the author of the *16th Census of the U.S. 1940: Agriculture Territories and Possessions* and also supervised the preparation of a 1935 study called *Negroes in the United States 1920-32*.

As the Pettets were living in Washington, D.C. when Zellmer was the Chief Statistician of Agriculture, they rented out the house as early as 1937 to the Hardman family.¹⁴ In 1950, Mattie K. Hardman, the house's final long-term owner, purchased the house from the Pettets.¹⁵ Mattie K. Hardman was a milliner in her early years and later became a nurse. Oral history amongst long-time Grant Park residents suggests that the Hardman family ran a boarding house out of 690 South Boulevard during the 1970s. Mattie K. Hardman lived in the house until she died at the age of 91 in 1993.

After Mattie K. Hardman passed away, the house passed through several owners, until it became the Southern Care Assisted Living center in the early 2000s.¹⁶ The center was open until approximately 2011, when it went into foreclosure. Eric and Christine Bloomquist purchased the house in 2014 and completed a certified rehabilitation of the house and improvement of the lot in 2015.

⁹ Holly Anderson, "Oakland City," *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, April 11, 2003. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Stockbridge, Georgia.

¹⁰ Fulton County, Georgia. *Deed Book 378* (July 18, 1913): 48.

¹¹ "500 Animals Burned," *New York Times*, December 26, 1906.

¹² Fulton County, Georgia. *Deed Book 443* (January 26, 1916): 25.; Fulton County, Georgia. *Deed Book 438* (March 3, 1916): 320.

¹³ "South Boulevard Section to Work for New School," *Atlanta Constitution*, October 6, 1921.

¹⁴ "Funeral Notices: Blackwell," *Atlanta Constitution*, August 3, 1937.

¹⁵ Fulton County, Georgia. *Deed Book 2638* (April 25, 1950): 199.

¹⁶ Fulton County, Georgia. *Deed Book 16669* (May 27, 1993): 272.; Fulton county, Georgia. *Deed Book 38176* (August 6, 2004): 166 .

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Anderson, Holly and Richard Cloues. "Grant Park Historic District." *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, October 18, 2018. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency

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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 # _____

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.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. **Latitude:** 33.728175

Longitude: -84.368080

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

The boundary is identified by a heavy black line on the attached survey map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property comprises the current and historic legal boundary of the property, which encompasses the extant historic resources associated with the House at 690 South Boulevard.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Olivia Head, National Register Specialist
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date October 16, 2018
street & number 2610 GA Hwy 155, SW telephone (770) 389-7844
city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281
e-mail olivia.head@dnr.ga.gov

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.)

House at 690 South Boulevard
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

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: House at 690 South Boulevard

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: Georgia

Photographer: Eric and Christine Bloomquist, Property Owners

Date Photographed: November 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 46. Front façade of house. Photographer facing east.
- 2 of 46. Front (west) and south elevation of house. Photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 46. South elevation of house. Photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 46. South elevation of house. Photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 46. Rear elevation of house. Photographer facing west.
- 6 of 46. Rear and north elevation of house. Photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 46. North elevation of house. Photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 46. Front (west) and north elevation of house. Photographer facing southeast.
- 9 of 46. Living room. Photographer facing north.
- 10 of 46. Living room. Photographer facing southeast.
- 11 of 46. Living room. Photographer facing southwest.
- 12 of 46. First floor hallway. Photographer facing east.
- 13 of 46. First floor hallway. Photographer facing southeast.
- 14 of 46. Stair trim detail. Photographer facing southwest.
- 15 of 46. First floor hallway. Photographer facing west.
- 16 of 46. Dining room. Photographer facing east.
- 17 of 46. Dining room. Photographer facing northeast.
- 18 of 46. Dining room. Photographer facing northwest.
- 19 of 46. Dining room. Photographer facing south.
- 20 of 46. Butler's pantry. Photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 46. Study/bedroom. Photographer facing south.
- 22 of 46. Study/bedroom. Photographer facing southeast.
- 23 of 46. Study/bedroom. Photographer facing northeast.
- 24 of 46. Master bedroom. Photographer facing southeast.
- 25 of 46. Master bedroom. Photographer facing west.
- 26 of 46. Master bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.
- 27 of 46. Master bathroom hallway. Photographer facing east.
- 28 of 46. Master closet. Photographer facing south.
- 29 of 46. Master closet. Photographer facing north.
- 30 of 46. Master bathroom. Photographer facing north.
- 31 of 46. Master bathroom. Photographer facing south.
- 32 of 46. Master bathroom. Photographer facing west.
- 33 of 46. Kitchen. Photographer facing northeast.
- 34 of 46. Kitchen. Photographer facing southeast.
- 35 of 46. Guest bathroom. Photographer facing southeast.
- 36 of 46. Mudroom. Photographer facing north.
- 37 of 46. Second floor hallway. Photographer facing east.
- 38 of 46. Second floor hallway. Photographer facing west.

House at 690 South Boulevard

Name of Property

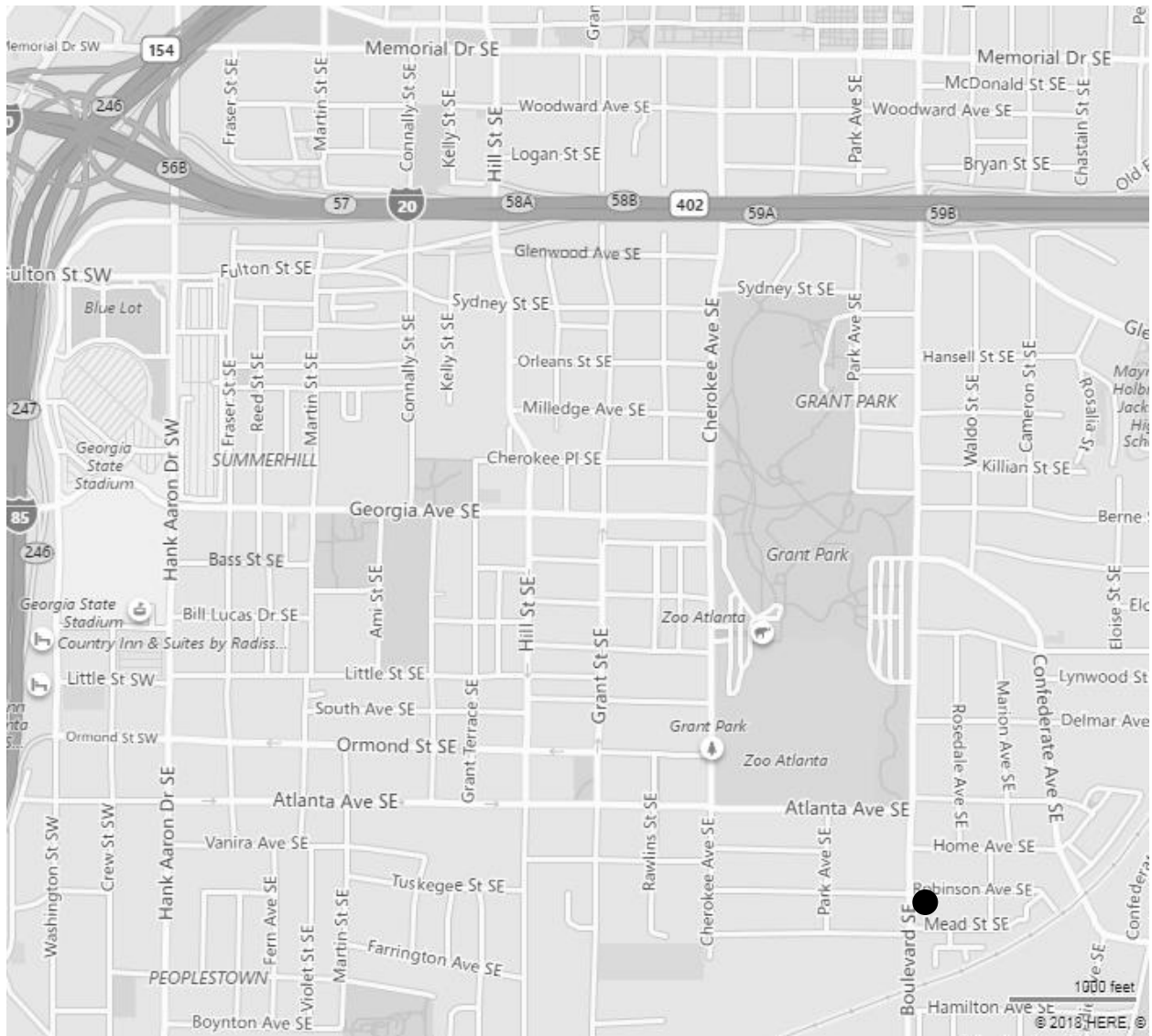
Fulton County, Georgia

County and State

- 39 of 46. Second floor north bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.
- 40 of 46. Second floor north bedroom. Photographer facing southeast.
- 41 of 46. Second floor south bedroom. Photographer facing northeast.
- 42 of 46. Second floor south bedroom. Photographer facing southwest.
- 43 of 46. Second floor bathroom. Photographer facing south.
- 44 of 46. Laundry room. Photographer facing north.
- 45 of 46. Bonus room. Photographer facing east.
- 46 of 46. Bonus room. Photographer facing west.

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.



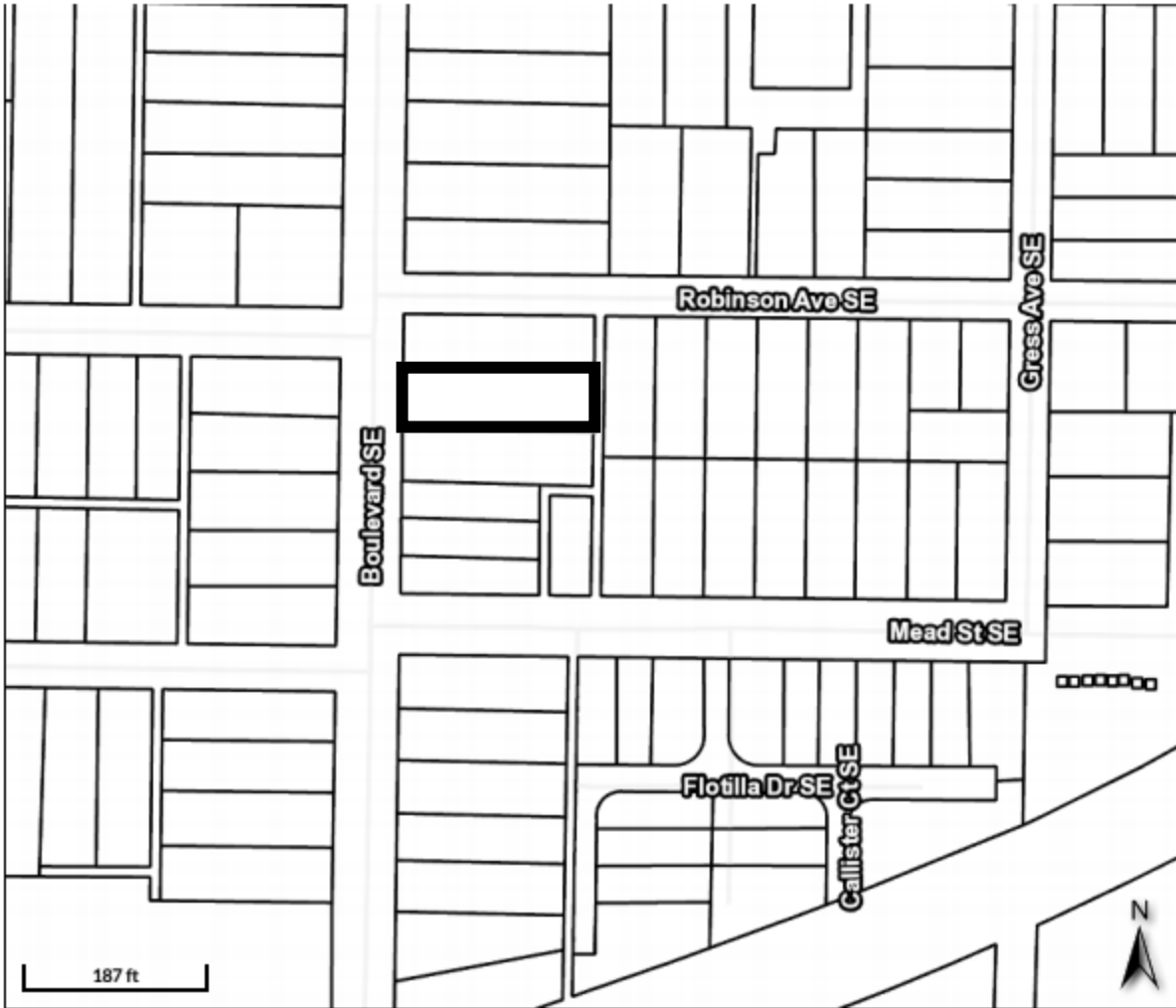
House at 690 South Boulevard
962 Boulevard SE
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Source: Bing Maps 2018


North:



Latitude: 33.728175, Longitude: -84.368080

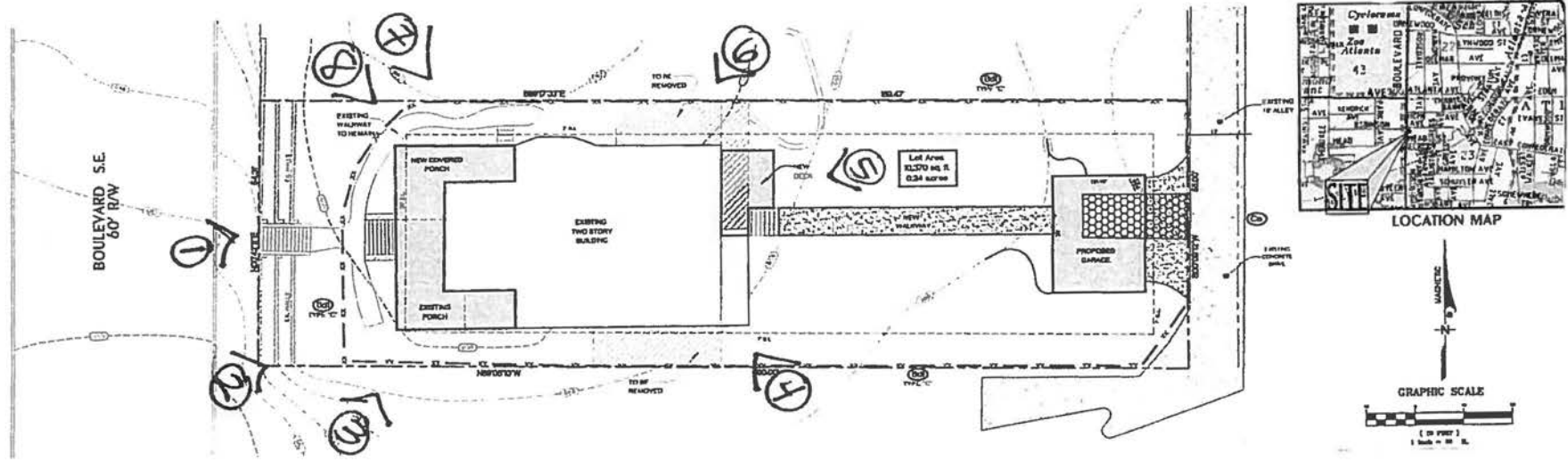


House at 690 South Boulevard
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

National Register Boundary: 

Source: Fulton County Parcel Maps - qPublic

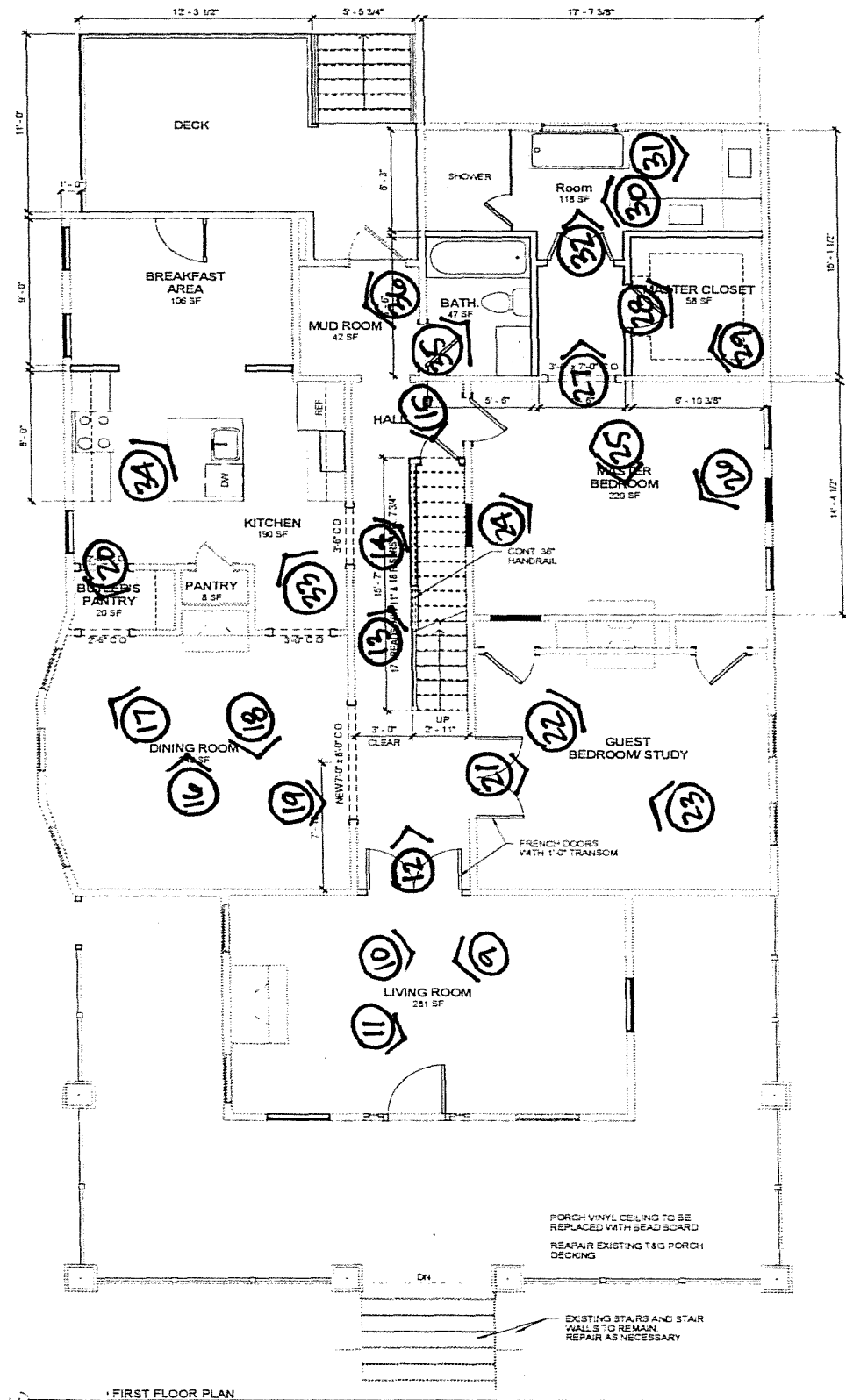
North: 



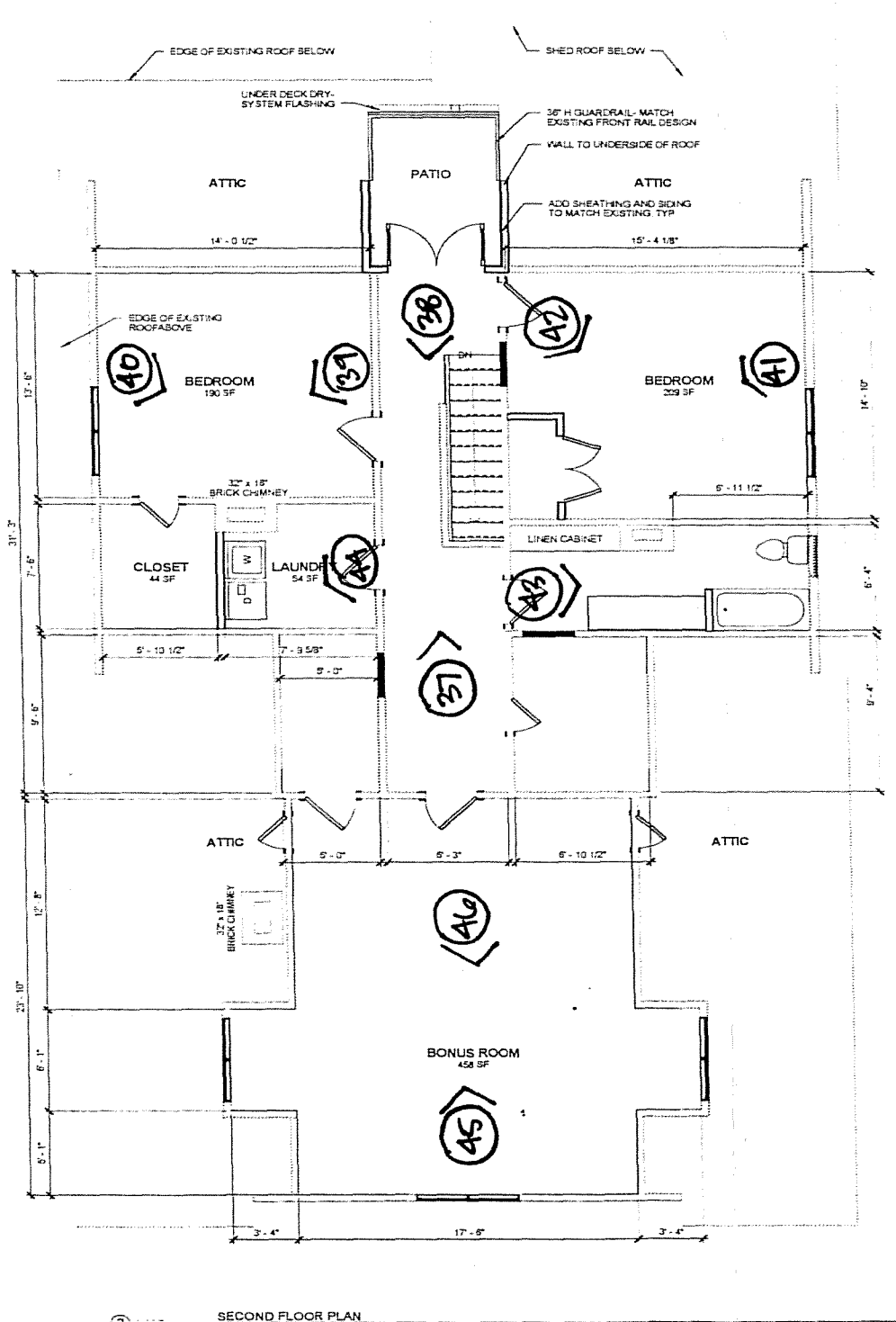
House at 690 South Boulevard
 Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
 Site Plan and Photo Key

Photograph #/Direction of View:

North:



① FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1.4" = 1'-0"



② SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1.4" = 1'-0"

House at 690 South Boulevard
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
First and Second Floor Plan and Photo Key

Photograph #/Direction of View: **#**

North:

Not to scale

FIRST AND SECOND STORY FLOOR PLANS
WALSH PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, LLC
962 BOULEVARD ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30312

A-4.0



12





962













962











































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/22/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/6/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/6/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 12/4/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

October 16, 2018

Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C St, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **House at 690 South Boulevard in Fulton County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations:

Sincerely,

Olivia Head
National Register Specialist