

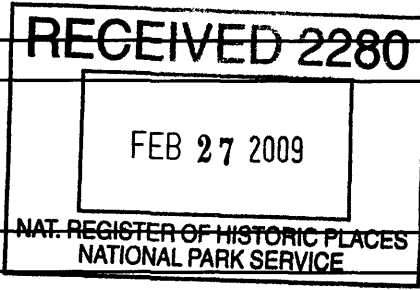
185

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 Winecoff Hotel
other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number 176 Peachtree Street, N.W.
city, town Atlanta () vicinity of
county Fulton code 121
state Georgia code GA zip code 30303

() not for publication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:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: 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.

Richard Luce
Signature of certifying official

09 Feb 12
Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

3/31/09
Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: hotel, multiple dwelling

Current Functions:

Domestic: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials:

foundation	Concrete
walls	Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	Terra Cotta

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Winecoff Hotel is a 15-story luxury hotel on Peachtree Street, the city's main thoroughfare, in downtown Atlanta (photos 1-4). The Winecoff is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Peachtree and Ellis streets with a narrow, ten-foot-wide alley to the west that separates the Winecoff from the Carnegie Building (photos 10 and 14). The hotel, which measures 63 feet by 70 feet, is supported by a steel frame with reinforced-concrete floors. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and terra cotta. The hotel rests on a full basement and sub-basement and features a penthouse on the roof.

The Winecoff Hotel was designed by noted hotel architect William L. Stoddart and completed in 1913. The hotel is a three-part commercial skyscraper with Classical Revival-style details. The base of the hotel is formed by the street-level storefronts and second and third floors, which are capped by a modillion cornice (photos 4-7 and 9). The base is composed of rusticated cast stone, which forms segmental arches above the second-story windows. The central section of the building comprises the main facades that front Peachtree Street on the east and Ellis Street on the north from the fourth floor to the 13th floor (photo 3). These facades are faced in dark red brick with brick pilasters and spandrel panels. Windows above the third floor are paired one-over-one-light sash windows. The uppermost portion of the building, the 13th and 14th floors, includes white terra-cotta Neoclassical Revival-style details surrounding the windows (photos 1 and 3). The entablature features a heavy modillion cornice. The secondary south and west facades are covered with red brick with panels delineated in darker brick (photos 11-13). The only windows on the south façade are paired sash windows in a recessed central bay.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The interior plan includes the hotel lobby on the first floor and a restaurant on the second floor (photos 17-21). Both floors are joined by an open metal stair and contain smaller office spaces, restrooms, and a central utility core that includes two elevators. The utility core rises the full height of the building and includes an enclosed stairwell that replaced the open stair that was damaged in the hotel fire in 1946. A reinforced-concrete stair in the southwest corner of the building was added in 1951 (photo 26). Hotel guest rooms are organized around the central core on floors three through 15. Each floor features a small elevator lobby and north-to-south-oriented corridors that provide access to the guest rooms (photos 24 –25). Each guest room includes a private bathroom (photos 22-23).

In 2006, the Winecoff was rehabilitated as a luxury hotel named the The Ellis on Peachtree. The first-and-second-floor facades, which featured nonhistoric aluminum storefronts, were rebuilt with cast stone based on historic photographs of the hotel. The storefronts were rebuilt with rusticated cast stone to include segmental arches, decorative panels, and quoins (photos 4-7 and 9). The second-story balcony above Peachtree Street, which had been removed after the 1946 fire, was also reconstructed (photos 3-6 and 16). The exterior now appears much as it did when the Winecoff was built in 1913.

The rehabilitation of the hotel in 2006 included rebuilding most of the interior spaces. The lobby and second floor had nothing left of their floor plans or interior finishes (photos 17-21). These spaces were rebuilt in a contemporary/modern style to serve as a hotel lobby and restaurant. Guest floors three through 15 remained mostly intact after the fire with the original floor plan and finishes. These included hollow-tile walls covered with plaster and dry wall and moldings around the doors and windows. The recent rehabilitation removed all historic interior walls and all interior finishes so that virtually no historic fabric survives above the second floor. The elevator lobby and guest rooms were rebuilt in the approximate locations of the historic rooms, but with fewer rooms to accommodate larger guest rooms with larger bathrooms (photos 22-25). The paired sash windows on floors three through 15, which mostly survived the fire, were replaced with energy-efficient sash windows. The Ellis on Peachtree received final certification from Technical Preservation Services of the National Park Service on August 8, 2008.

The Winecoff Hotel is located north of the Fairlie-Poplar Historic District (listed in the National Register on September 9, 1982), which comprises Atlanta's historic central business district. The historic district, which is bounded by Peachtree, Marietta, Cone, and Luckie streets, includes commercial buildings constructed from the end of the 19th century through the mid-20th century. North of the Winecoff along Peachtree Street is the historic Davison's Department Store (now vacant) and Peachtree Center, a sprawling complex of interconnected tall office buildings and an underground shopping mall that was built by architect and developer John Portman in the 1960s and 1970s.

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
Commerce
Social History

Period of Significance:

1913-1959

Significant Dates:

1913 – Winecoff opened as luxury hotel in downtown Atlanta.

1946 – Catastrophic fire at the Winecoff Hotel killed 119 people.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Stoddart, William L. (architect)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Winecoff Hotel operated as a luxury hotel in downtown Atlanta from 1913 to 1946. It was built with typical early 20th-century "fireproof" construction designed to prevent structural failure in the event of a fire. In the early morning hours of December 7, 1946, a fire started on the third floor and quickly spread through an open stair to the upper floors. The stair, which acted as a flue pulling smoke and flames upward through the building, was the only stair (escape route) in the hotel. Guests that were trapped on the upper floors beyond the reach of firemen's ladders either jumped to their deaths or were overcome by smoke. One-hundred nineteen people died in the Winecoff fire, which was the deadliest hotel fire in American history. There were two other hotel fires in 1946: a fire at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago on June 5 killed 61 people and a fire at the Canfield Hotel in Dubuque, Iowa, on June 9 killed 19 people.

Before the fire, the scale of the potential Winecoff tragedy was not understood because the hotel was constructed of so-called fireproof materials, such as steel, reinforced concrete, and hollow tile. Fire codes of the time were focused on the structural integrity of buildings rather than guiding people safely out of the building in the event of a fire. Winecoff stationery boasted "absolutely fireproof" because the building materials ensured the structural integrity of the building in the event of a fire, and the Winecoff was exempted from Atlanta fire-code regulations (enacted 1929) that required two means of egress. However, the floor plan with one open stair could not provide safe passage in a fire and the interior finishes of wood, wallpaper, carpet, and paint along with furnishings such as beds, chairs, and dressers, were all highly flammable and produced toxic smoke, which contributed to the high number of fatalities.

President Harry S Truman responded to the spate of hotel fires in 1946 by convening the Conference on Fire Prevention on May 6, 1947. In his remarks he referred to the Winecoff fire and the need to eliminate the threat of fire from unsafe buildings:

The nation has been shocked by a long series of spectacular fires in the last few years-particularly in the last few months-which have resulted in such great loss of life and such widespread misery. Just the other day, the Texas City disaster drove home anew the lesson that we must find ways and means to combat the ever-present danger of fire and explosion. The great hotel fires of last year again showed that we cannot afford to entrust our citizens' lives to unsafe buildings.

Truman called on fire officials to educate the public about the dangers of fire and also to strengthen laws related to fire safety. "We also have entered upon a new era of scientific and industrial development," Truman observed, "with the accompanying special hazards of new chemicals and industrial processes. Many of these hazards are not yet widely understood . . . We must see that fire prevention keeps pace with scientific research." The president explained to the conference that fire was no less a threat than the increasing number of highway deaths, and it should be fought with the same level of commitment.

The Winecoff Hotel is nationally significant in the area of social history because the hotel fire—the deadliest hotel fire in American history—resulted in new fire-safety codes for multi-story buildings that

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

were adopted throughout the United States. The Winecoff fire and other hotel fires in 1946 led to fire-safety codes that required enclosed corridors and stairs, multiple means of egress, automatic sprinklers, and fire-rated doors separating rooms from corridors.

The Winecoff Hotel is significant at the state and local levels of significance because new fire-safety codes were instituted statewide and legislation was passed into law that resulted from catastrophic the 1946 fire. The Georgia state legislature passed the Georgia State Fire Safety Act in 1948, which required fire-safety improvements for new and existing buildings under the authority of the Georgia Insurance Commissioner. That same year, the city of Atlanta passed a new fire code, which was one of the strictest fire-safety codes in the nation. City engineers in Atlanta surveyed buildings and made recommendations to owners on how to improve fire safety, and Mayor William Berry Hartsfield ensured that the Atlanta Fire Department was among the best-equipped fire departments in the country. Another outcome of the Winecoff fire was that the city limited the height of new buildings in Atlanta as an added measure of fire safety. This precaution, which lasted until the construction of the Fulton National Bank in 1958, limited the growth of Atlanta's skyline as companies chose to build in other cities, such as Jacksonville, Florida, where there were no height restrictions.

The Winecoff Hotel is locally significant in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival style in Atlanta in the first decades of the 20th century. The Winecoff was designed by William L. Stoddart, a nationally prominent architect who specialized in hotels. Stoddart designed hotels in cities throughout the eastern United States. In 1930, he wrote an article that appeared in *Architectural Forum* in which he analyzed the factors influencing the location and design of hotels for the "small city." By the time the Winecoff Hotel was built, Stoddart was well known in Atlanta as the architect of the Georgian Terrace Hotel, built in 1911, and the Ponce de Leon Apartments, built in 1912, which is considered the first high-rise luxury apartment building in Atlanta. Both buildings are located in the Fox Theater Historic District, which was listed in the National Register on October 3, 1978.

The Neoclassical Revival style reinterpreted classical motifs from earlier historical styles. The Winecoff Hotel is especially important because its ornate north and east exterior elevations remain virtually unaltered above the third floor. The Neoclassical style is most evident in the white terra-cotta panels around the windows on the 14th and 15th floors and in the elaborate modillion cornice. Neoclassical office buildings, such as the Glenn Building (listed in the National Register on April 9, 2008) and 161 Spring Street (listed in the National Register on June 14, 2001), survive in Atlanta, but the Winecoff Hotel is among the few remaining hotels in downtown from the early 20th century.

The Winecoff Hotel is locally significant in the area of commerce because it is an excellent example of an early 20th-century luxury hotel in downtown Atlanta. Downtown Atlanta was a center of commerce with a substantial residential population that lived in apartments and hotels. In 1919, downtown Atlanta was served by numerous hotels, including the Pershing Hotel, Hotel Marion, Hotel Aragon, Piedmont Hotel, Kimball House, and the Henry Grady Hotel, all of which have been demolished. The current residential population of downtown Atlanta is very small, bolstered by the conversion of several office buildings to condominiums at the time of the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta. The Winecoff is especially important because it is among the few hotels from the early 20th century that survive in downtown Atlanta.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

A— The Winecoff Hotel is significant at the national level in the area of social history because the hotel fire, along with hotel fires in Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, resulted in new fire-safety codes for multi-story buildings adopted throughout the United States. The hotel is also significant at the state and local levels of significance because the fire resulted in new fire-safety legislation and improved fire codes in Atlanta and throughout Georgia. The Winecoff Hotel is significant at the local level in the area of commerce because it is an excellent example of an early 20th-century luxury hotel in downtown Atlanta.

C— The Winecoff Hotel is significant at the local level in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival style in Atlanta in the first decades of the 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the Winecoff Hotel in 1913 and ends in 1959, the 50-year end date, because the building continued to operate as a hotel until 1967 and because significant fire-safety features were added to the building during this period. Some of these fire-safety features survive such as the reinforced concrete stairwell in the southwest corner of the hotel.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The National Register nomination for the Winecoff Hotel includes only the hotel building. There are no noncontributing resources associated with this nomination.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Atlanta at the turn-of-the-20th-century was a densely developed city with a commercial district centered on Five Points, the intersection of Peachtree and Marietta streets and Edgewood Avenue. Downtown included the tallest and most modern buildings in the city. New development advanced north from downtown along the Peachtree Street ridge. By 1911, the single-family houses and small stores that dominated the area north of downtown had given way to apartments, theaters, and a public library. This area includes the Winecoff Hotel, which was among the tallest buildings north of the city center when it was built in 1913.

William F. Winecoff, a local real estate developer, was born in Alachua County, Florida, on November 9, 1890, and he remained there until age 20. A graduate of the University of Virginia, Winecoff was on his way to Nashville on business when he stopped overnight in Atlanta. He made Atlanta his home, where he bought and sold real estate. Winecoff received a building permit on December 30, 1912, to construct a hotel

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

building at an estimated cost of \$300,000. The architect for the building was the New York architect William L. Stoddart. The builder was the George A. Fuller Company, also a New York firm. Winecoff's namesake hotel was the culmination of his real estate ventures.

The Winecoff Hotel opened on October 30, 1913. The *Atlanta Constitution* described the Winecoff as a luxury hotel with 200 rooms, each with a private bath. The lobby on the first floor included solid mahogany furnishings in the Colonial Revival style and a carpet valued at \$3,000. The hotel featured a dining room with tables on a terrace above Peachtree Street and a coffee shop.

William Winecoff immediately turned over management of the hotel to Frank Harrell. In 1915, Winecoff, as president of Walton Investment Company, transferred day-to-day management to Robert R. Meyer, president of the Winecoff Hotel Company. The lease allowed Winecoff and his wife lifetime residence in the northeast corner suite on the seventh floor.

The Hightower Company of Thomaston, Georgia purchased the Winecoff Hotel in the 1930s. In 1943, the hotel was purchased by Mrs. Annie Lee Irwin, and Meyer continued to manage the hotel. In 1945, the lease was transferred to Geele, Geele and O'Connell, which was owned by Arthur F. Geele, Sr., Arthur F. Geele, Jr., and R. E. O'Connell, which was operating the hotel when the fire occurred.

In the early morning hours of December 7, 1946, fire was discovered at the Winecoff Hotel. The first alarm was called in at 3:42 a.m. and within 15 minutes the entire Atlanta Fire Department had been called into action. Help was solicited from surrounding communities, and eventually 32 pumping engines, five aerial ladder trucks, six service ladder trucks, a salvage and rescue truck, and a floodlight truck were present at the scene. Despite the large contingent that was battling the blaze, the fire was not brought under control until well after daylight.

The fire originated in the southwest corridor on the third floor and spread upwards through the open staircase, which was located between the two elevators. This open stair connected all floors above the second floor. Firefighters described the stair as acting like the flue of a chimney, drawing flames and smoke upward. The fire damage increased from the third floor through the ninth, and then decreased through the 15th floor, with the heaviest destruction from the seventh through the 12th floors. The stairs and hallways quickly filled with smoke, flame, and toxic gases, which prevented escape even where fire damage was less extensive. The tragedy was exacerbated by the light-wood doors and transoms that separated the guest rooms from the corridors. Many of these transoms were open, allowing fire and smoke into the rooms, and in some rooms the heat reached an estimated 1,500 degrees.

The Winecoff fire in 1946 was deadliest hotel fire in American history. One-hundred nineteen people died, many overcome by smoke and fumes, and many others jumped or fell from upper floors beyond the reach of firemen's ladders. Approximately 25 firemen were injured fighting the blaze, several of them seriously. The fire occurred at the beginning of the Christmas season when the hotel was nearly full with out-of-town families. The fatalities included 30 Georgia high school students and two advisors who had come to Atlanta for a mock legislature and a Youth Assembly at the Capitol. Another guest, Daisy McCumber, fractured her legs, back, ribs, pelvis, and suffered a brain injury when she jumped from the 11th floor to the street below.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Arnold Hardy captured her in mid-flight in a photograph that was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for amateur photography in 1947. William F. Winecoff, who built the hotel, and his wife were among the fatalities.

Investigators first believed that arson was the cause because the fire spread so quickly and the flames were so intense. Later, it was believed that a cigarette had probably ignited a mattress in the third-floor corridor. In *The Winecoff Fire: the Untold Story of America's Deadliest Hotel Fire*, authors Sam Heys and Allen B. Goodwin argue that the fire was started by Roy McCullough, who, angry over a poker game, spread gasoline on the third floor and set it alight. McCullough was convicted in 1947 for a spree of robberies and died in the Georgia State Prison in Reidsville in 1964.

The Winecoff Hotel remained vacant for several years after the fire. It reopened in 1951 as the Peachtree on Peachtree Hotel after more than \$1 million was spent in repairs and improvements. Each floor had a fire hose coupling and paths to egress. An open-well reinforced-concrete stair that runs the full height of the building replaced the southwest corner room on each floor and an exterior metal fire escape was added to the south side of the hotel. The building operated as a hotel until 1967 when it was donated to a non-profit corporation. It was then operated by Georgia Baptist Homes as a ministry to senior citizens until 1981. Between 1981 and 2006, the building was vacant except for intermittent retail leases on the first floor. In 2006, the Winecoff Hotel was rehabilitated as The Ellis on Peachtree hotel. As part of the rehabilitation, guest rooms were consolidated to make larger suites and the sash windows were replaced. The lower-level facades and the second-floor terrace were rebuilt. The Ellis on Peachtree received final certification from Technical Preservation Services of the National Park Service on August 8, 2008.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Asbury, Robert M. "The Winecoff Hotel." Historic Property Information Form, 1983. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Campbell, Steve B. "Holocaust on Peachtree," *Atlanta Historical Bulletin*, 1969.
- Collar, Cheryl A. "Winecoff Hotel." Historic Property Information Form, 1985. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Garrett, Franklin M. *Atlanta and Environs*, Vol. II. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1954.
- Gourney, Isabelle. *AIA Guide to the Architecture of Atlanta*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1993.
- Heys, Sam and Allen B. Goodwin, *The Winecoff Fire: The Untold Story of America's Deadliest Hotel Fire*. Atlanta: Longstreet Press, 1993.
- Sibley, Celestine. "The Winecoff Fire Revisited: Authors Dig Facts from Ashes of Tragedy." *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution Book Review*. (June 20, 1993).
- South-Eastern Underwriters Association. "Hotel Winecoff Fire, Atlanta, Ga., December 7, 1946." 1947.
- Ray & Associates. "Winecoff Hotel." Historic Property Information Form, 1998. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources Atlanta, Georgia,
- Stoddart, William L., "The Hotel for the Small City." *Architectural Forum* 53 (October 1930): 485-492.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**
date issued: The Ellis on Peachtree received final certification on August 8, 2008.
- previously listed in the National Register**
- previously determined eligible by the National Register** May 10, 1978.
- designated a National Historic Landmark**
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 Less than one acre.

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 741930 Northing 3738520

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line drawn on the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the property historically associated with the Winecoff Hotel.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1601
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** February 5, 2009
e-mail steven_moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title Bamby Ray
organization Ray & Associates
mailing address 328 7th Street, NE
city or town Atlanta **state** GA **zip code** 30308
telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

- () **property owner**
(X) **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Jay Furman
organization (if applicable) Hospitality Investments, LLC
mailing address 123 Tunxis Village
city or town Farmington **state** CT **zip code** 06032
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Winecoff Hotel
City or Vicinity: Atlanta
County: Fulton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: May 2008

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 29

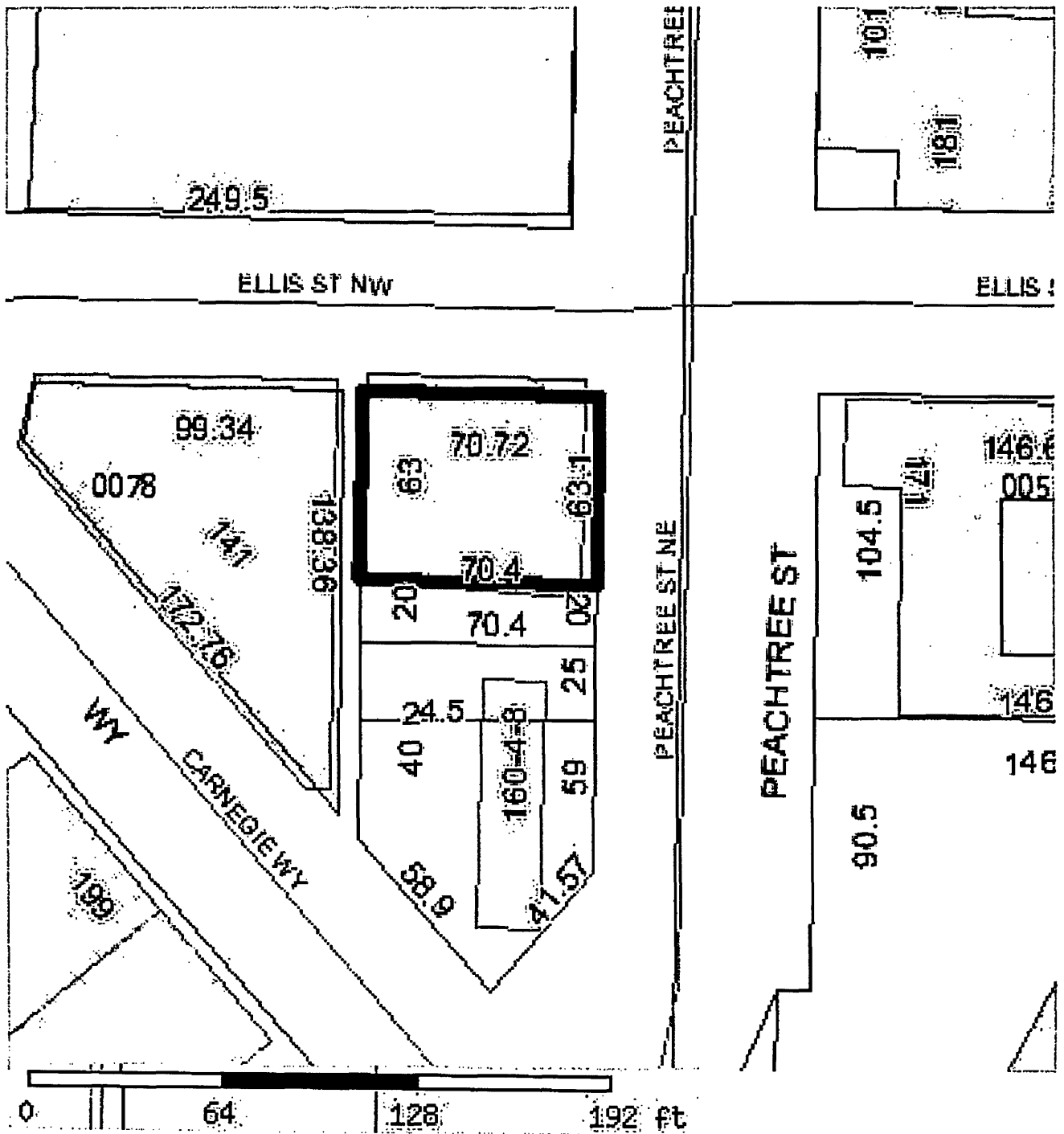
1. Main (east) façade viewed from Ellis Street, photographer facing southwest.
2. Main and north facades, photographer facing southwest.
3. Main and north facades, photographer facing southwest.
4. Main façade, photographer facing west.
5. Main façade, photographer facing west.
6. Main façade, photographer facing west.
7. Main and north facades, photographer facing southwest.
8. Main and north facades viewed from Peachtree Street, photographer facing south.
9. North façade, detail of lower floors, photographer facing south.
10. Alley between Winecoff Hotel (left) and Carnegie Building (right), photographer facing south.
11. South façade viewed from Peachtree Street, photographer facing north.
12. South façade viewed from Forsyth Street, photographer facing north.
13. South façade viewed from Forsyth Street, photographer facing north.
14. Alley between Carnegie Building (left) and Winecoff Hotel (right), photographer facing northeast.
15. Main facade, detail of entrance, photographer facing northwest.
16. Main façade, detail of southeast corner, photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

17. Interior, first-floor lobby, photographer facing south.
18. Interior, first-floor lobby, photographer facing west.
19. Interior, first-floor lobby, photographer facing north.
20. Interior, second-floor restaurant, photographer facing northwest.
21. Interior, first-floor lobby, photographer facing east.
22. Interior, fourth-floor guest room, photographer facing south.
23. Interior, fourth-floor guest room, photographer facing northwest.
24. Interior, fourth-floor elevator lobby, photographer facing east.
25. Interior, fourth-floor corridor, photographer facing south.
26. Interior, stairwell No. 1 (southwest corner), photographer facing west.
27. Interior, basement, photographer facing north.
28. "The Winecoff Fire," Georgia historical marker, photographer facing north.
29. "The Winecoff Fire," Georgia historical marker, photographer facing north.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



Winecoff Hotel
 Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
 Sketch Map
 National Register Boundary **_____**