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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Southern Spring Bed Company
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 300 Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive
city, town Atlanta () vicinity of
county Fulton code GA 121
state Georgia code GA zip code

() not for publication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	4	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	4	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 Cooves

Signature of certifying official

1-9-07

Date

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

Daniel J. Viver *3/1/07*

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: early 20th-century, fire-proof industrial construction

Materials:

foundation CONCRETE

walls CONCRETE

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Southern Spring Bed Company is a complex of industrial buildings located one block north of Memorial Drive near Oakland Cemetery in downtown Atlanta. The area is immediately east of the central business district. The property encompasses most of the block bounded by the former north part of Fort Street (no longer a through street), Grant Street, Martin Luther King, Jr., Boulevard, and the rail line.

Founded in 1884, the Southern Spring Bed Company occupied the c.1864 wood Union Cotton Compress and Warehouse Company buildings located on the west side of Fort Street between Hunter Street (now Martin Luther King, Jr., Blvd.) and the rail lines from 1900 through 1920 (these buildings no longer exist and have been replaced by nonhistoric buildings and are not part of the nomination).

In 1920, the company expanded to the east side of Fort Street and constructed a large, two-story, reinforced-concrete building that became the main factory and office building (photograph 1). In 1948, a third story was added to the building. The main building is utilitarian and fire proof in design. The exterior has no ornamentation and is plain concrete with large steel casement windows. The front façade of the building faces west, towards the former Fort Street (no longer a through street) and is 18 bays wide with large banks of steel casement windows (photograph 11). The exterior material is smooth-finished concrete. The main entrance is asymmetrically placed on the front façade and is differentiated from the other bays by two-story, plain, concrete pilasters and a metal overhang (photograph 10). The south façade has exposed half-mushroom columns to allow for later

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7—Description

expansion (photographs 1, 12, and 13). The north façade faces the rail line and was the loading shed area (photograph 14).

The interior has concrete mushroom columns providing interior support and concrete floors (photographs 19 and 20). During the historic period, the building housed offices on the second floor, metal bed and automobile seat assembly areas, and painting and dipping areas.

In 1935 a three-story, heavy timber-and-steel beam mattress and spring plant building was built to the east of the main building (photograph 2). The buildings are connected to form a U-shaped building with a central courtyard (photographs 4 and 6). During the historic period, the space had several conveyors and passageways between the buildings. The building has a brick curtain wall and steel casement windows. The open floor plan with timber posts was used for mattress manufacturing and spring storage (photograph 25). In 1952, a three-story addition was added to the front of the building (photograph 9).

In 1948, the company purchased two existing buildings facing Grant Street, which housed cotton and lint storage and felt cutting, rubber spraying, garneting, and cotton picking operations for the company (photographs 15-17). On the roof of these buildings is a large, "octopus-like" vacuum system used to purify the air of the excessive amounts of cotton lint (photograph 16). One two-story brick building was constructed in 1933 and the other brick building was built in 1930 with a second story added in 1954.

During the building's certified rehabilitation, the former industrial buildings were converted into loft apartments and commercial space as is known as the "Mattress Factory Lofts" (photographs 21-26).

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance:

1920-1956

Significant Dates:

1920—main building constructed of reinforced concrete
1935—mattress and spring plant built

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

Spring beds became popular in the 1850s and the manufacture of spring beds was one of the earliest industries in post-Civil War Atlanta. "Spring beds" is a generic term for beds made from wood or metal that feature metal springs within the mattress or as box springs that allowed for lighter bed frames. The Southern Spring Bed Company expanded into the metal bed market in the 1920s and made metal-frame beds, studio couches, and bunk beds. Their products were sold to the major furniture companies in Atlanta including Rhodes-Haverty. By 1948, the manufacturing of automobile seats became an important industry and the Southern Spring Bed Company had a sizable share of the national market.

The Southern Spring Bed Company is significant in the area of architecture as a good example of an early to mid-20th-century manufacturing complex built with fireproof construction. Built in 1920, the main building was constructed of reinforced concrete, at the time a new and modern form of construction for industrial buildings. The design of the building is strictly functional with the exterior comprised of smooth-finished concrete and steel casement windows. The mushroom columns in the main building and seen on the exterior on the south façade are a distinctive aspect of its reinforced-concrete construction. In 1935, the company built an additional building to form a U-shaped complex. Instead of reinforced concrete, the 1935 building reflects traditional factory construction in the South with its heavy timber-and-steel beam construction.

The Southern Spring Bed Company is significant in the area of industry as one of the largest bed and seat manufacturers in the Southeast. The company was in business in Atlanta prior to 1887 and was the first and longest operating of Atlanta's spring bed companies. "Spring bed" is a generic term that encompasses beds made of wood or metal frames with metal springs either within the mattress or as box springs. Spring beds became popular in the 1950s according to the *Encyclopedia of Furniture*. The development of modern mattresses and metal springs enabled a much lighter bed frame to be used and quickly replaced the earlier beds with solid wood frames with ropes supporting a mattress. Because they were machine made, spring beds were economical and rapidly became popular with consumers. The beds were made of tubular metal (iron or brass) or wood and were generally utilitarian in design. The manufacture of cots, day beds, and studio couches also became part of the spring bed business. High-end furniture manufacturers and wealthy consumers generally held spring beds in low regard.

Spring beds were one of the earliest post-Civil War manufactures in Atlanta. The first factory producing furniture and/or spring beds was established in 1879, and by 1892 eight factories were in operation employing approximately 600 men.¹ According to the *Atlanta City Directory*, the Southern Spring Bed Company was already in business by 1887, making it the oldest such operation in Atlanta. By 1902, the Atlanta Spring Bed Company on Means Street on the west side of downtown Atlanta had been in operation for two years. In addition, the Gate City Spring Bed Company and the

¹ *City of Atlanta: A Descriptive, Historical and Industrial Review of the Gate Way City of the South, being the World's Fair Series on Great American Cities*, 44.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

Gholstin Spring Bed Company were also in existence. In 1914, the Atlanta City Directory lists four companies under "Spring Beds & Mattresses", which would indicate that number of factories remained about the same during the early 20th century.

By the 1940s, the Southern Spring Bed Company occupied two city blocks of factory space, maintained distribution warehouses throughout the south and employed thousands of workers. Robert W. Schwab, who ran the company from 1918 until the 1940s, expanded the business to include the manufacture of automobile seats and springs, metal display stands, metal outdoor furniture, and other metal products.

National Register Criteria

Southern Spring Bed Company is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for industry as one of the largest bed and seat manufacturers in the Southeast and as one of Atlanta's earliest and longest operating spring bed company, an important industry in post-bellum Atlanta through the mid-20th century.

The complex is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as an excellent example of an early to mid-20th-century factory complex built with fire-proof construction.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the approximate date of construction for the Southern Spring Bed Company, 1920, and ends with the end of the historic period, 1956, to reflect its continuous operations as one of the largest bed and seat manufacturers in the Southeast.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

There are four contributing buildings on the property.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following developmental history was prepared by Bamby Ray, Ray and Associates. "Southern Spring Bed Company," draft *National Register of Historic Places Form* July 20, 1998; February 22, 1999, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Southern Spring Bed Company was founded in 1884 and was first located at 135 Marietta Street
Southern Spring Bed Company, Fulton County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

in downtown Atlanta. In the early years, the Southern Spring Bed Company moved to various buildings in downtown Atlanta, including an address of 94 Pryor Street in 1889, four doors northwest of the Fulton County courthouse. The company was founded by and is directly associated with prominent Jewish businessmen in Atlanta.

Hungarian immigrant Louis Newelt, president of the Southern Spring Bed Company, and partners in the firm, Isaac Haas and his brother-in-law and cousin Jacob Haas and Oscar Pappenheimer, were prominent Jewish professionals in Atlanta during the latter years of the 1800s. Owning or being financially involved in other businesses, the Haas cousins were part of the second generation of Jewish entrepreneurs in Atlanta. Isaac's father, Jacob Haas, was the first Jewish immigrant in Marthasville (later Atlanta) in 1840. Jacob Haas along with partner Henry Levi opened a dry goods store in the nearby city of Decatur. The store later moved to larger quarters on Whitehall Street in Atlanta. Jacob's brother, Herman Haas, likewise moved to Atlanta from Hesse, Germany, in 1848, and partnered with Henry Levi's brother. Jacob Haas died early at age 52, leaving a family legacy active in the development of Atlanta. Herman's children, Sol and Aaron Haas, became outstanding local businessmen and were active in local politics until the late 1890s.²

These prosperous Jewish families intermarried and joined forces in business throughout the early industrial era of Atlanta. A cousin from Germany, another Jacob Haas, immigrated to Atlanta and married the elder Jacob's daughter, Caroline. This Jacob Haas had early success in finance allowing him several building and loan association interests, often providing loans for Jewish real estate endeavors.³ Not only did these culturally aligned families form business liaisons; they often lived within walking distance of each other on fashionable Washington Street or Peachtree Street. Always upwardly mobile, Oscar Pappenheimer was reported to have a large residence on Ponce de Leon Avenue by 1911. Haas and Pappenheimer were active in their synagogues and in schools that provided education for both boys and girls. The Jewish attainment of higher education coupled with strong motivation and ambition produced a large number of Southern Jewish professionals, proprietors, managers and officials.

In the late 1800s, Russian, German, Hungarian, and Polish Jews all found some economic success in Atlanta. The country of origin, the educational level, and familial connections all made impact variations. White-collar workers, willing to put in the laborious hours necessary, achieved upward mobility quickly. For example, Louis Newelt from Hungary, started in 1880 as a dry goods clerk. Still a young man, Newelt was listed in the *Atlanta City Directory* in 1883 as a travel agent. Within 10 years, he was president of the Southern Spring Bed Company.⁴

The first buildings on the property on the north side of Hunter Street (now Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive) at the intersection of Fort Street, which would later be the location of the Southern Spring Bed Company, were wood livery stables and the Union Cotton Compress and Warehouse Company that

² Stephen M. Schiffer, ed., *One Hundred Years of Southern Jewry*, (New York: Southern Newspaper Enterprises, 1934), 16.

³ *Ibid.*, 20.

⁴ Steven Hertzberg, *Strangers Within the Gate City*, (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1978), 145-146.

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Section 8—Statement of Significance

dated to at least 1886 and possibly existed prior to the Civil War. During the late 1880s, this part of Atlanta south of the rail line was a mixture of industrial buildings, warehouses, and houses. In 1889, Louis Gholstin and Emanuel Guthman partnered to form the Gholstin Spring Bed Company, which was first located at 19 South Forsyth Street in downtown Atlanta. Gholstin and Guthman were respectively listed as a real estate agent and as a bookkeeper in 1887. By 1892, Gholstin moved his operation to nearby 17-29 Fort Street, the location of the former Union Cotton Compress and Warehouse Company. The east side of Fort Street was vacant land, sometimes stacked with drying lumber from the nearby Southern Furniture Company. A one-story stock shed existed facing the railroad tracks. In 1899, the Gholstin Spring Bed Company moved to 78-86 Madison Street and the property was sold to Southern Spring Bed Company. The officers of the company in 1899 were Isaac Haas as president, Isaac's cousin Jacob Haas as vice-president, and Oscar Pappenheimer as secretary-treasurer.

In 1900, Southern Spring Bed Company occupied the former cotton compress and warehouses on the west side of Fort Street, and the Southern Furniture Company kept stacks of lumber on the east side of Fort Street. The entire bed fabrication took place in the wood frame buildings, including warehousing. Stitching, cotton ginning, and japanning of frames all were crowded into small compartments better suited for stables than furniture fabrication. During this entire early 20th century era, Isaac H. Haas was president of the company.

The 1918 Atlanta City Directory reflected a change in the directorship. Isaac Haas was replaced by Robert Schwab as president of the company. Schwab, educated at Georgia Institute of Technology, was the son, and the grandson, of two founders of the Southern Spring Bed Company. His brother, Richard N. Schwab, served as vice-president for over 20 years. Robert was the injection of new energy the company needed to expand.

In 1920 that expansion took the form of a new reinforced concrete building erected on the east side of Fort Street. The two-story building was constructed in the most modern method of the era with mushroom columns and concrete slab flooring. Originally, plans included the need for growth and the walls and columns were designed to support additional floors and a front expansion. This resulted in a "half-finished" look to the south façade, with its projecting mushroom column halves. Without ornamentation, indeed, without any finish entirely, the method of construction is clearly legible. A third floor was added in 1948.

The main operation of the factory moved to the new building, and the address changed to 350 Hunter Street to reflect the new office location. Previous addresses had included: 2 Bell Street, 2 Hill Street, Georgia RR corner of Bell, and 17-29 Fort Street, depending on the ownership and location of the office. With the change of address numbers in 1928, 350 became 290 Hunter Street. Later, Hunter became Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive.

At the time, reinforced concrete construction was expensive to construct, and during the Depression years, the company reverted to the less expensive and older mill-type construction for its future expansion. In 1935, a heavy timber-and-steel beam building with brick veneer was built and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

connected to the concrete building on the east side. In 1952, an addition was built on the front of the 1935 building.

The earliest *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps indicate that the Southern Spring Bed Company made only wooden spring beds and mattresses until the 1920 building was built. The new building marked the company's entry into the metal bed market, which included studio couches, bunk beds, and other similar products. Southern Spring Bed products were sold to the major furniture companies in Atlanta including Rhodes-Haverty. By 1948, the automobile seat manufacture became a major part of the company's output. Southern Spring Bed Company entered automobile seat manufacturing early and had a considerable share of the national market. In later years, the company also made metal outdoor furniture including ice-cream-parlor chairs and tables and "butterfly" chairs.

The size and complexity of the Southern Spring Bed Company operation in 1948 was primarily due to the efforts of Robert W. Schwab, who ran the company from 1918 until he left to take a labor post during Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration. According to Franklin Garrett's *Atlanta and Environs*, Schwab "developed [the business] into one of the largest operations of its kind in the Southeast, occupying more than two city blocks of factory space, maintaining distribution warehouses throughout the south and providing employment for more than a thousand workers. He greatly enlarged the business by branching out and expanding its field to encompass the manufacture of automobile seats and springs, metal display stands and other metal specialties."⁵ Ford, General Motors, Coca-Cola, and other national corporations purchased goods from Southern Spring Bed Company.

In 1948, the Southern Spring Bed Company expanded to existing buildings facing Grant Street. The buildings were connected to the Hunter Street complex with passageways and catwalks. These buildings housed the cotton and linter storage, felt cutting, rubber spraying, garnetting and cotton picking operations. On the roof of these buildings is a huge "octopus-like" vacuum system to purify the air of the excessive amounts of cotton lint produced by these processes.

The main manufacturing locations were in the 1920 and 1935 buildings. The concrete building housed auto seat and bed spring assembly, bed dipping, and metal working. Across the courtyard, the brick building housed fabrication, sewing, packing, and storage of mattresses. The compress and warehouses accommodated upholstering, studio couch manufacturing and woodworking, along with shipping and storage.

Robert Schwab died in 1945, at the age of 58. His brother, Richard, vice-president for 20 years, took over the presidency. By 1950, Robert's son, Robert Jr. was secretary-treasurer of the firm, and later succeeded his uncle as president until 1977 when the firm closed.

The Southern Spring Bed Company, founded in 1884 by industrious German Jews of Atlanta, remained a thriving business for almost a century. The company's roster of directors reads as a

⁵ Franklin Garrett, *Atlanta and Environs* Vol. III, (New York: Lewis Publishing Co., 1954), 387-388.
Southern Spring Bed Company, Fulton County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8—Statement of Significance

chronicle of Jewish business and familial partnerships. Furthermore, the company remained at this location from 1900 through 1977, when the business closed.

During the late 1970s through the 1990s, the complex was used by underground artists for studios and for visual and performance art space for an annual art show. In 1998, developers purchased the complex and rehabilitated the buildings into a mixed-use facility with loft apartments and commercial space.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Adair, George. Real Estate plat maps on file at the Atlanta History Center, 1871.

Atlanta City Directories, 1884 through 1974. On file at the Atlanta History Center.

City of Atlanta: A Descriptive, Historical and Industrial Review of the Gate Way City of the South, being the World's Fair Series on Great American Cities.

Garrett, Franklin. *Atlanta and Environs*. Vol. III. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc. 1954.

Hertzberg, Steven. *Strangers Within the Gate City*. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1978.

Ray, Bamby. "Southern Spring Bed Company," draft *National Register of Historic Places Form*, July 20, 1998; February 22, 1999. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1886 through 1935, updated to 1961. On file at the Atlanta History Center.

Schiffer, Stephen M., ed. *One Hundred Years of Southern Jewry*. New York: Southern Newspaper Enterprises, 1934.

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: January 28, 2005
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 Approximately one acre.

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 743086 Northing 3737236

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary for the Southern Spring Bed Company is indicated on the attached tax map with a heavy black line, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the current legal boundary and the parcel historically associated with the main extant historic buildings associated with the company.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Gretchen A. Brock/National Register Coordinator
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** December 20, 2006
e-mail gretchen_brock@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Bamby Ray/Principal
organization Ray and Associates
mailing address 328 7th Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30308
telephone (404) 607-7703
e-mail bbray57@mindspring.com

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Eric Raney
organization (if applicable) Arapahoe Holdings, LLC
mailing address 900 Peachtree Street, Suite 400
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30309
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Southern Spring Bed Company
City or Vicinity: Atlanta
County: Fulton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 2005

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 26

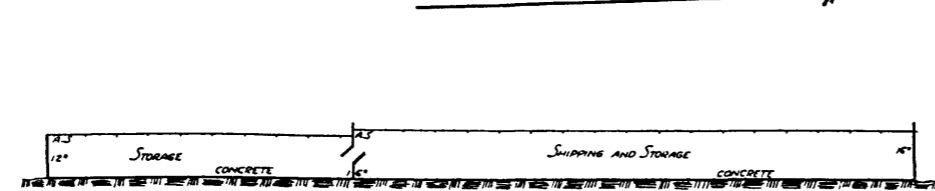
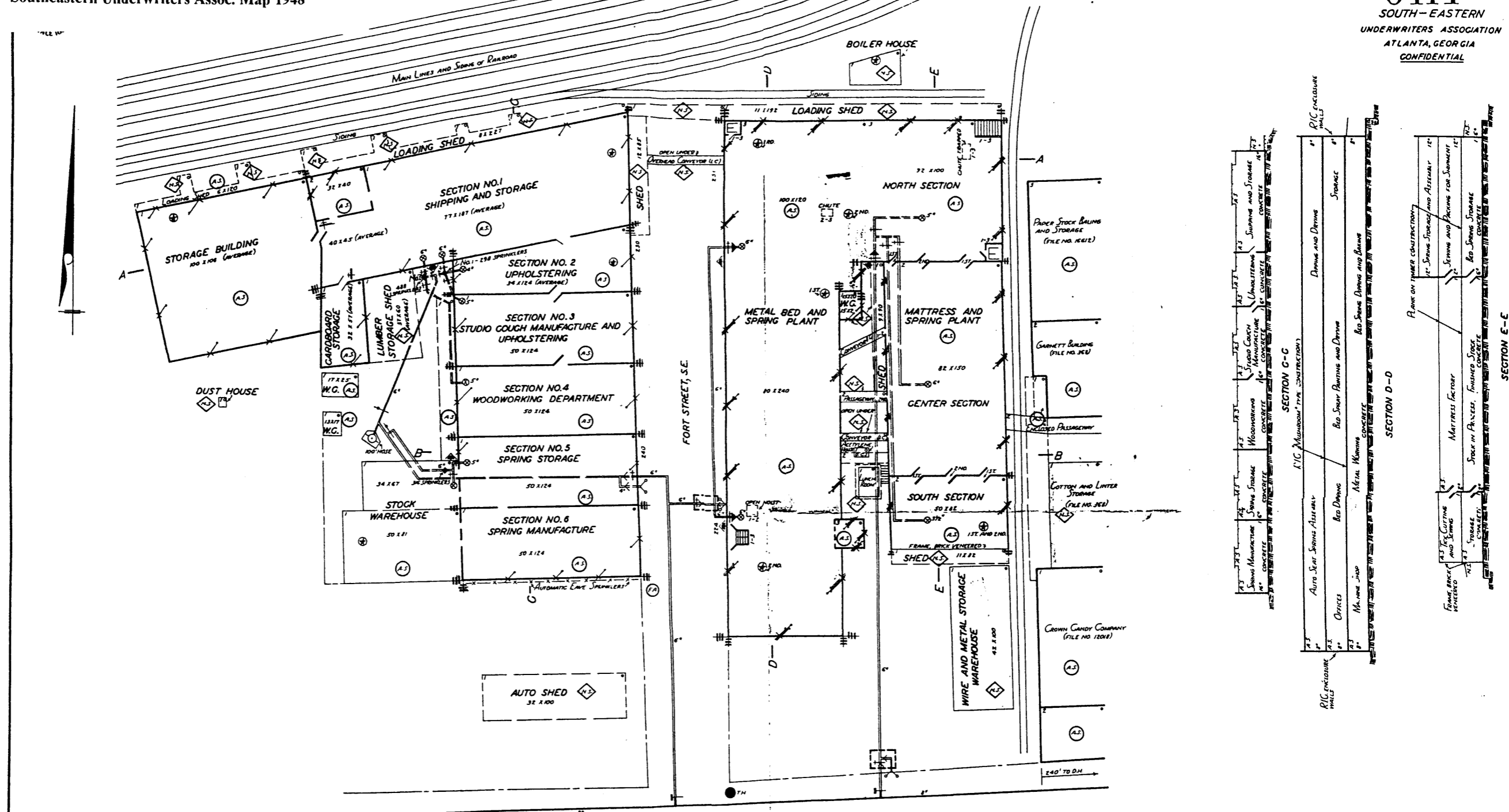
1. Main building; photographer facing northeast.
2. Main building and 1935 building; photographer facing north.
3. Space between Southern Spring Bed Company and Crown Candy Company (not part of nomination); photographer facing north.
4. Courtyard between manufacturing buildings; photographer facing north.
5. View of main building, east façade; photographer facing northwest.
6. View of 1935 building, west facade; photograph facing southeast.
7. View of 1935 building, west façade; photographer facing northeast..
8. View between 1935 building and 1933 building; photographer facing north.
9. View of 1935 building; photographer facing southwest.
10. Detail of entrance, main building; photographer facing northeast.
11. Front (west) façade, main building; photographer facing north.
12. Detail of main building, mushroom columns on south façade; photographer facing north.
13. Detail of main building, mushroom columns on south façade; photographer facing north.
14. Detail of loading shed area, main building north façade; photographer facing east.
15. View of 1933 building and 1954 building; photographer facing west.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

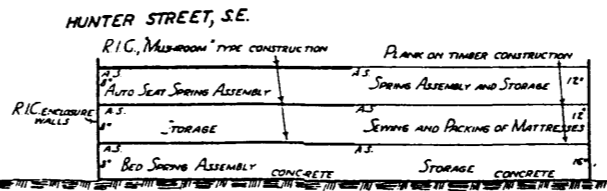
Photographs

16. View of 1933 and 1954 buildings; photographer facing west.
17. View of 1954 building, looking north along Grant Street; photographer facing northwest.
18. Interior, first floor, loading area; photographer facing east.
19. Interior, first floor, detail of mushroom column in main building; photographer facing west.
20. Interior, first floor, hallway in main building; photographer facing south.
21. Interior, representative example of loft space, main building, third floor #324; photographer facing east.
22. Interior, representative example of loft space, main building, third floor #324; photographer facing west.
23. Interior, representative example of loft space, main building, third floor #324; photographer facing west.
24. Interior, representative hallway, third floor, main building; photographer facing east.
25. Interior, representative hallway, 1935 building; photographer facing north.
26. Interior, representative loft in 1935 building; photographer facing west.

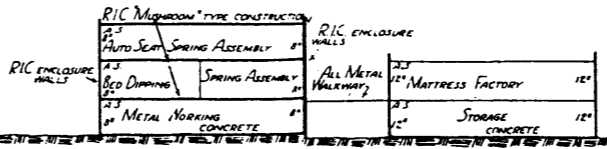
(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

SECTION D-D

SECTION E-E

SOUTHERN SPRING BED COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
SCALE 1/2" = 50'
OCT. 29, 1948
L.G. PEASE, JR.
ENGINEER

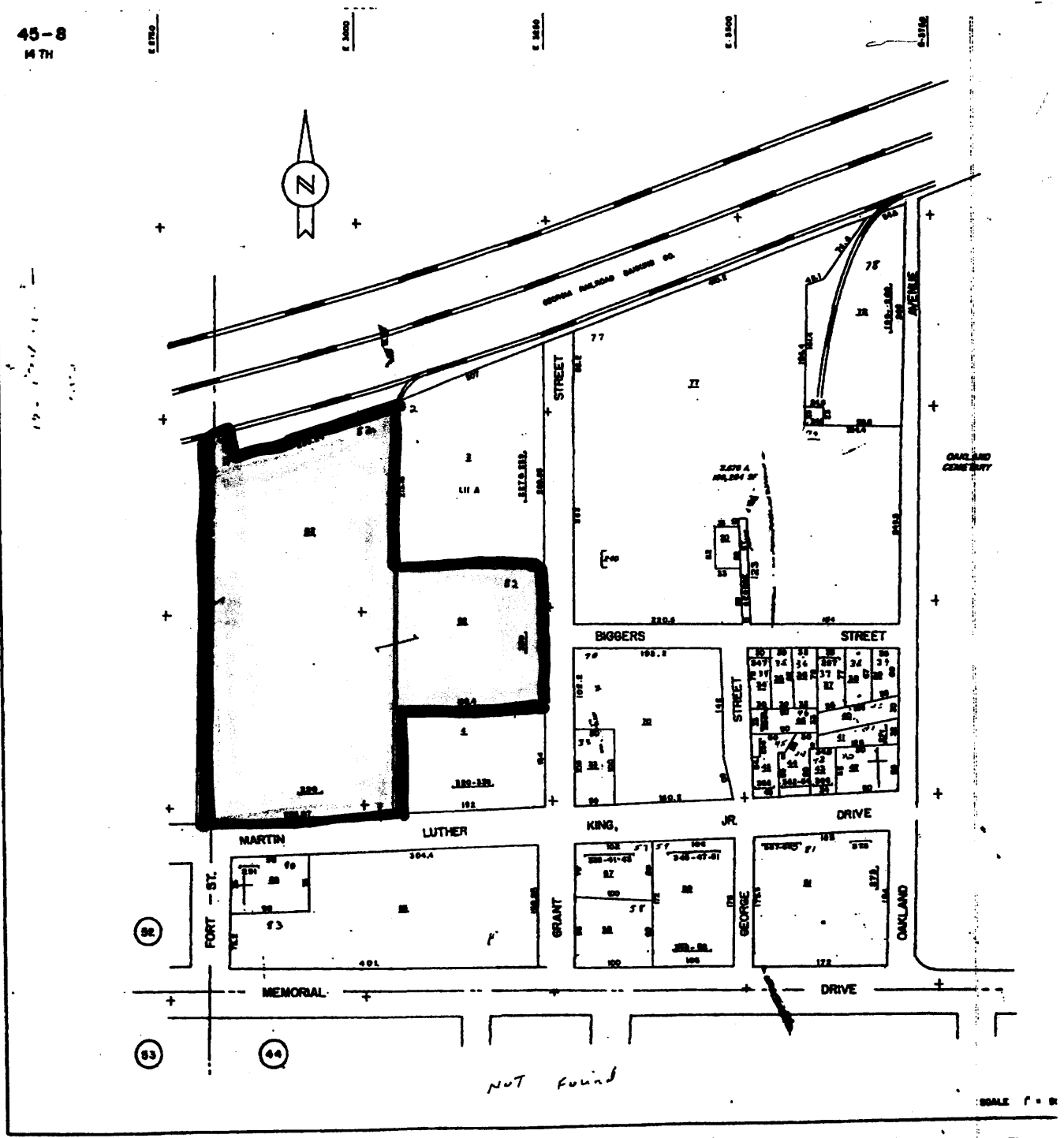
**SOUTHERN SPRING BED COMPANY
FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/TAX MAP**

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: 

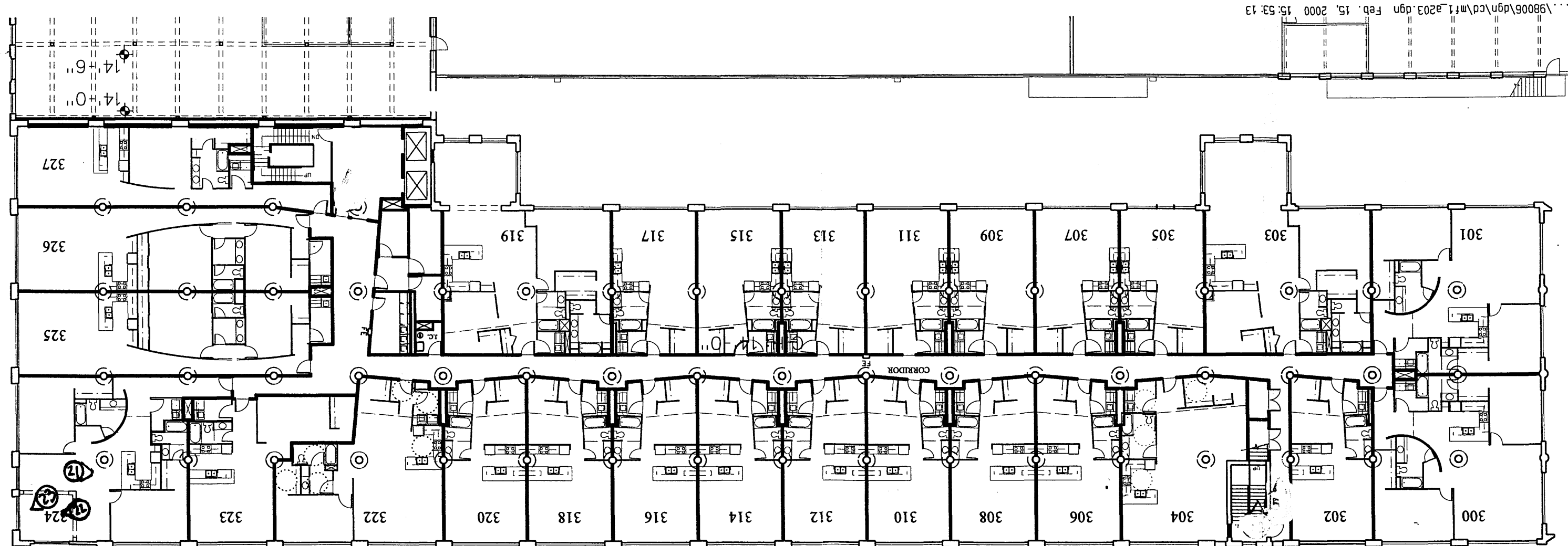
NORTH: 

SCALE: 1" = APPROXIMATELY 200'

SOURCE: REALTY ATLAS, FULTON COUNTY



B

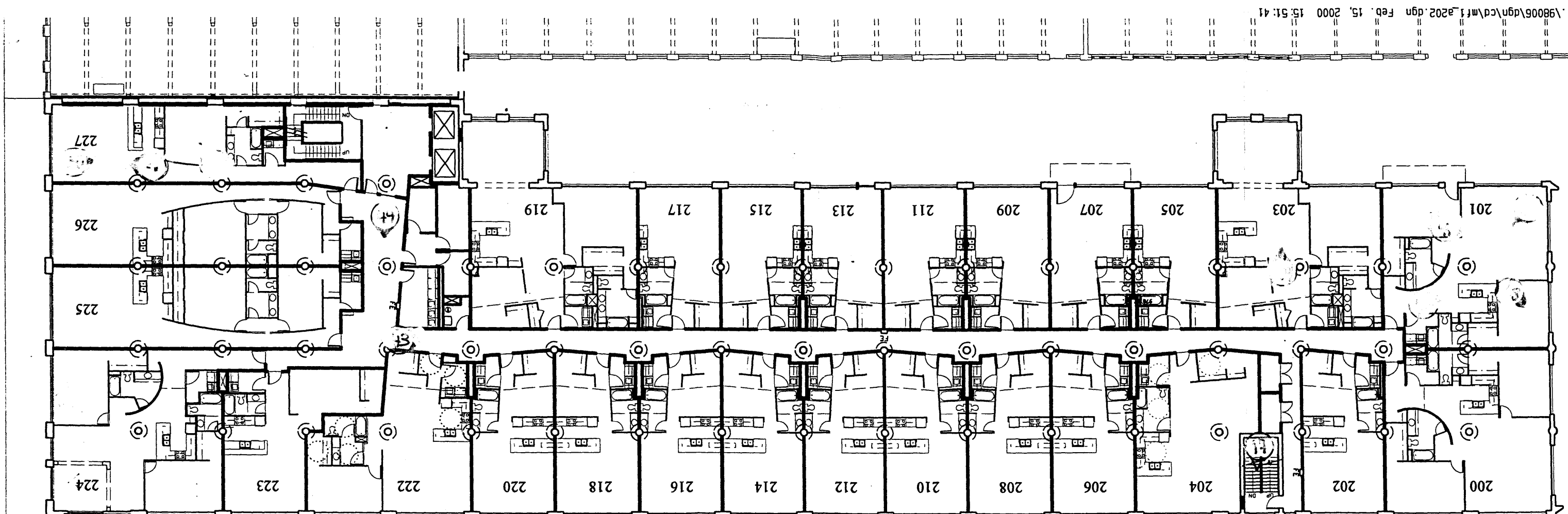


SOUTHERN SPRING BED COMPANY
 FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 THIRD FLOOR PLAN, 1920 BUILDING
 NORTH: ←
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ↙

Southern Spring Bed Company

Photo Key

Third Floor



... \98006\dgn\cd\mft1_a202.dgn Feb. 15, 2000 15:51:41

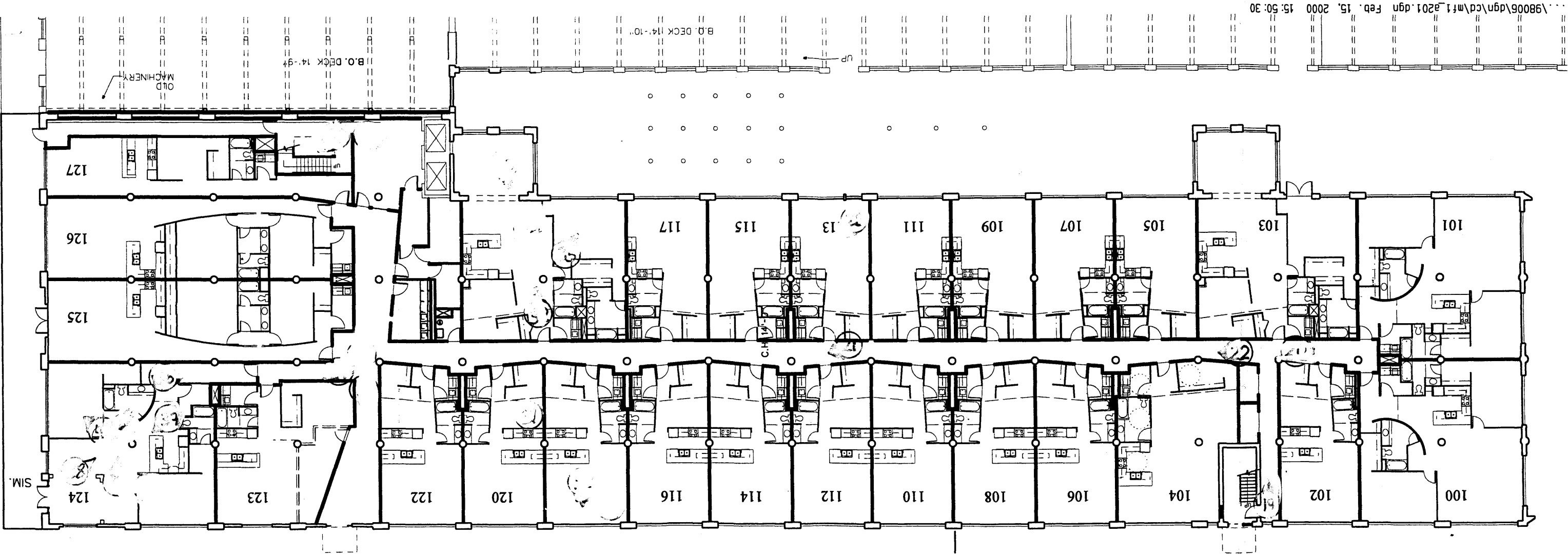
SOUTHERN SPRING BED COMPANY
 FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN, 1920 BUILDING
 NORTH: ←
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: Ⓟ

Southern Spring Bed Company

Photo Key

Second Floor

3



... \98006\dgn\cd\mft1_a201.dgn Feb. 15, 2000 15:50:30

SOUTHERN SPRING BED COMPANY
 FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN, 1920 BUILDING
 NORTH: ←
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①

Southern Spring Bed Company

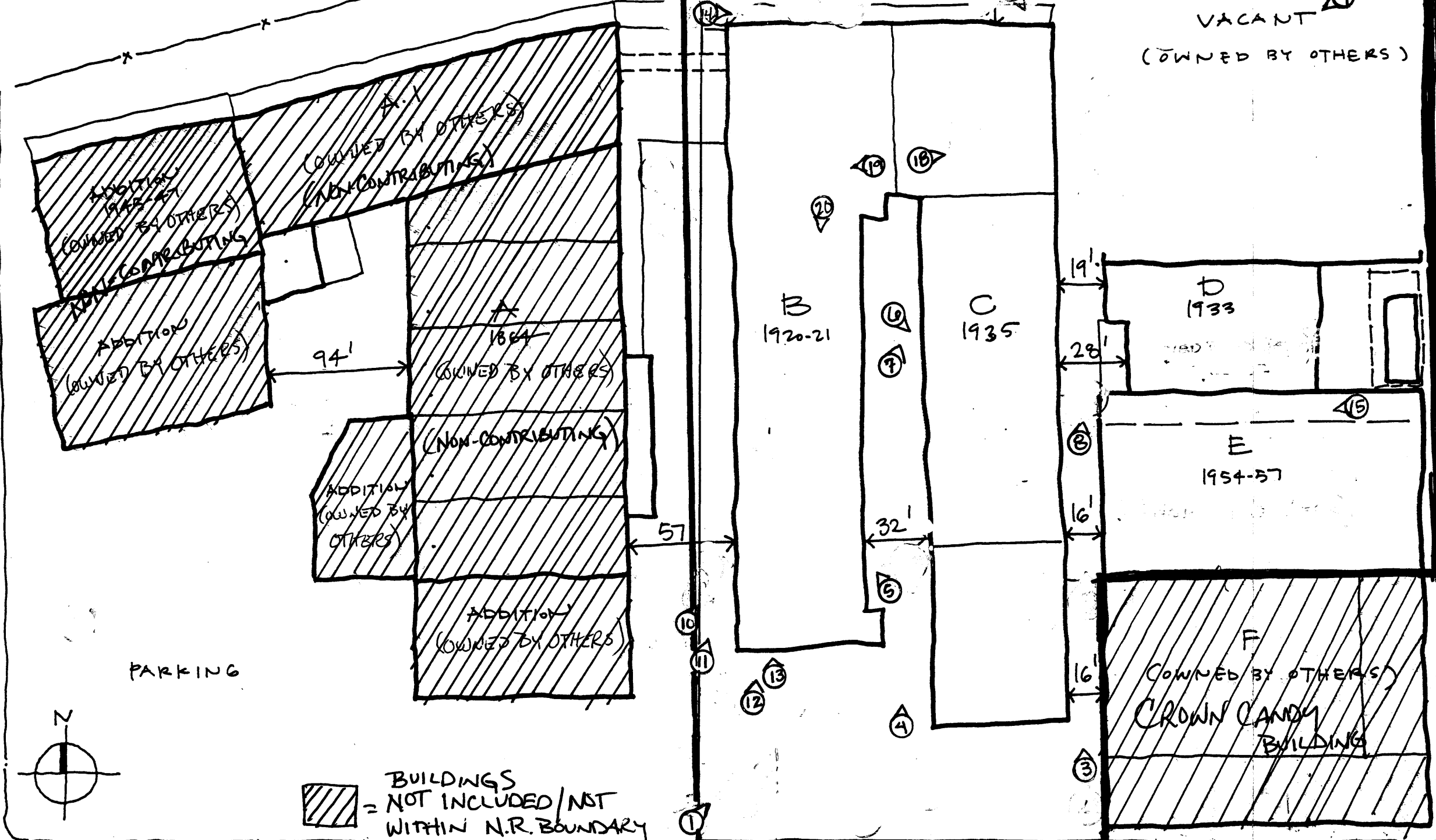
Photo Key

First Floor

RAIL LINES / MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BLVD

HILL STREET

6 R T 6 T



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BLVD

SOUTHERN SPRING BED COMPANY
 FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 SITE PLAN
 NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:
 NORTH:
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW:

Photo Key
Exterior

Southern Spring Bed Company
290 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30312