NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1329

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 Western Electric Company Building
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 820 Ralph McGill Boulevard
city, town Atlanta (n/a)**Vicinity of**
county Fulton **code** GA 121
state Georgia **code** GA 121 **zip code** 30308

(n/a) **not for publication**

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

(X) **private**
( ) **public-local**
( ) **public-state**
( ) **public-federal**

Category of Property:

(X) **building(s)**
( ) **district**
( ) **site**
( ) **structure**
( ) **object**

Number of Resources within Property:	**Contributing**	**Noncontributing**
buildings	1	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	**1**	**1**

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 Cloues — 10·6·00

Signature of certifying official — Date

for W. Ray Luce
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 — Edson H. Beall 11·8·00

( ) determined eligible for the National Register

( ) determined not eligible for the National Register

( ) removed from the National Register

( ) other, explain:

( ) see continuation sheet

for
Keeper of the National Register — Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/warehouse

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling/apartment building

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne/Streamlined Moderne

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	brick, metal, glass
roof	asphalt
other	n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Western Electric Company Building, constructed 1939-1941, is located in northwest Atlanta in an area clustered with other manufacturing-related buildings. The building is divided into four sections: a rectangular, four-story manufacturing/office section; a historic concrete-block warehouse addition; a central block consisting of a four-story stair tower; and a one-story rectangular warehouse/garage section (see Figure 3/Site Plan). The construction of the building features a reinforced-concrete frame, concrete mushroom-shaped columns supporting the concrete floors, and non-bearing blonde brick and glass curtain walls enveloping the entire building. In 1950, a one-and-a-half story addition was added to the rear (north) of the four-story manufacturing/office section of the building. A small freestanding metal storage building was added to the site in 1955 and is located east of the Western Electric Company Building.

The manufacturing/office section of the building features four pronounced horizontal bands created by the use of ribbon windows, which feature continuous window sills, separated by vertical bands of red bricks. The horizontal bands are continued throughout the manufacturing/office section of the building. The ribbon windows consist of fixed and hopper metal windows. This section of the building lacks any ornamental features (see photos 5, 6, and 7).

A four-story stair tower is located in the center of the building and provides a strong separation between the two main sections of the buildings. The tower features tall oversized square concrete columns with recessed glass-block window walls. The cornice of the tower is decorated with poured-concrete geometric designs. The main entrance is located in the center of the tower and features stainless steel entry doors set into a stainless steel door surround featuring decorative vertical bands (see photos 1 and 2).

The warehouse/garage section of the building is one story in height and features a band of single and paired casement windows separated by vertical bands of red brick. The ribbon windows are carried throughout this section of the building (see photo 1). The east elevation of this section features a window band and ten nonhistoric loading bays and docks added during the 1960s (see photo 3).

The 1950 one-and-a-half-story addition features concrete-block construction, metal ribbon windows along the half story, and large loading bays and docks along the side of the building (see photo 4). A small one-story concrete-block passageway connects the rear of the manufacturing/office section to the 1950 addition (see photo 5). The interior of the addition features a large open warehouse space.

Historically, the interior of the manufacturing/office section of the building featured office spaces on all four floors. An open manufacturing space was located on the fourth floor and lit by clerestory windows. Currently, each floor of this section of the building features 18 loft apartments. The historic interior features include mushroom-shaped columns, concrete floors and ceilings, interior paneled doors with transoms, windows (including the clerestory windows) and light fixtures (see photo 12, 13, 15, and 16).

The original and intact interior of the stair tower features green rectangular wall tiles, dark green baseboard tiles and poured terrazzo floors. Light to the tower is provided by the glass-block walls on the eastern and southern elevations (see photos 8, 9, 10, and 11).

Historically, the interior of the warehouse/garage section of the building featured offices and an open space supported by large steel trusses. Currently, the one-story section features 8 loft apartments that incorporate the remaining historic interior features such as concrete floors, steel trusses, windows, doors with transoms, and light fixtures (see photo 14).

The area outside of the district consists of light industrial-related buildings and some modern commercial and residential development.

8. Statement of Significance

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

( ) nationally (X) statewide ( ) locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

(X) A ( ) B (X) C ( ) D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): (X) N/A

( ) A ( ) B ( ) C ( ) D ( ) E ( ) F ( ) G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNICATIONS

Period of Significance:

1939-1950

Significant Dates:

1939	Construction of the Western Electric Company Building begins.
1941	Construction of the Western Electric Company Building completed.
1950	Addition of a concrete-block warehouse section onto the rear of the Western Electric Company Building.

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Architect: Walter R. Kattelle

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Western Electric Company Building, built 1939-1941, is an unique manufacturing-related building associated with the growth of the communications industry in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. The property is significant in the areas of architecture and communications at the state level of significance.

The Western Electric Company Building is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent representative example of the Streamline Moderne style in Atlanta. The building was designed by Walter R. Kattelle, an in-house architect for the Western Electric Company (see Figure 1). The significant character-defining features of the building include its reinforced-concrete structural system featuring mushroom-shaped columns, smooth unornamented surfaces, a prominent central tower featuring the main entrance, strong horizontal lines, and metal ribbon windows (see photos 1 to 7). According to the Georgia Historic Survey, only 110 properties out of the 51,189 surveyed properties in Georgia were identified as representing the Streamlined Moderne style. The style is primarily found in Georgia's larger cities: Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Columbus, and some examples are located in Savannah. The style is relatively rare and is being lost to modern development in many of Georgia's cities.

The Streamline Moderne style was popular in Georgia as well as in Atlanta from the late 1930s through the late 1950s. In Dr. Robert Craig's book, Atlanta Architecture: Art Deco to Modern Classic, 1929-1959, he stated that "Streamline Moderne...stripped away the decorative surface treatments of Art Deco and the historical references of Modern Classic, and they expressed in abstract form the new age of 'space/time.' Streamlined Moderne...sought especially to express a contemporary, modern, even futuristic aesthetic. Advances in science and technology encouraged new hopes in a new age, and a new promise for the 'world of tomorrow.' " The design of the Western Electric Company Building symbolizes the technological advancements of the communications industry.

The Western Electric Company Building is significant in the area of communications for its important association to Atlanta's early 20th century development as a regional center for the communications industry.

The Western Electric Company was founded in Cleveland, Ohio in 1869 as an electrical equipment shop and shortly after moved to Chicago. American Bell bought the major interest in the company in 1881, and the next year Western Electric formally became the manufacturer of Bell telephones and equipment. The Western Electric Company Building in Atlanta was constructed by the Western Electric Company for warehousing, repair, light manufacturing, and other activities.

The Atlanta exchange opened June 1879, and Atlanta has continued to be the Southeast regional headquarters for the Bell System ever since. The telephone exchange in Atlanta is the earliest in the

present Southern Bell area, the company's interests in Virginia and West Virginia were transferred in 1912 to the Chesapeake and Potomac companies. In 1909, the president of the company, William Thomas Gentry (1854-1925), resided in Atlanta. (His home, the William T. Gentry House in Atlanta, DeKalb County, Georgia. was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 16, 1982.)

Atlanta as the regional headquarters for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company gained in importance once the telephone became established in the South, and Southern Bell became a major employer in Atlanta. The company continued to grow throughout the early to mid 20th century. In response to that growth, the 1950 concrete-block addition was constructed to provide more warehouse space to meet the demands made on the company. Products produced at the Western Electric Company Building included semiconductors, integrated circuits and electron tubes for telephones, cable, and wire.

National Register Criteria

The Western Electric Company Building is eligible under National Register A for its historic association to the development of Atlanta as the regional headquarters for the communications company, Southern Bell. The property is eligible under National Register C as an excellent representative of the Streamline Moderne style in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

n/a

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Western Electric Company Building begins in 1939 with the construction of the building and ends in 1950, the year the concrete-block addition was constructed.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The Western Electric Company Building is the only contributing resource. The 1955 small freestanding metal storage building is the only noncontributing resource.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****Note: The following history was prepared by Bamby Z. Ray, "Western Electric Company Building," Historic Property Information Form, April 12, 1995. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The first manager of the Western Electric Company in Atlanta was Oscar D. Street, who operated the new enterprise until 1909. He was followed by Edward J. Wallis who held the position through 1916, and oversaw the company's 1915 expansion to a new branch at 31 Luckie (Atlanta City Directory, 1909-1916). In 1920 Western Electric had a new manager, who had a new title and a new office. Howard W. Hall was named southern district manager, and Western Electric had offices in American Telegraph and Telephone Company's 14th floor suite in the Hurt Building at 45 East Edgewood. In 1922, Hall moved his operation to a building at 117-123 Walton where it would remain until 1927, when he was replaced by F.R. Mitchell as division superintendent. The year 1922 also saw Western Electric with two listings in the Atlanta City Directory, and a new manager at the Lee Street address now designated the "Telephone Department." Wreatham E. Gathright remained with Western Electric until the beginning of the 1930s as the Telephone Department manager. In 1927 the "Telephone Department" was supplemented with an "Installation Department" located at the Edgewood address. The new manager in 1935 was Leo A. Davies, who remained with Western Electric through their move into the current building. The building at 45 Edgewood continued to be used by the "Installation Department" as late as 1945 when the Atlanta City Directory showed Evan Carlson, division superintendent, installation department at Edgewood; and Overdown Whitmire, manager, at the current building.

The Western Electric building was constructed in 1939 to house the rapidly expanding local operations of that company, which provided telephone-related equipment and repair service to Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company (Southern Bell), a subsidiary of New York based Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The new operation was located at the east end of Forrest Road (now Ralph McGill Boulevard), an area then considered the outskirts of Atlanta. The land on which the building stands formed part of lot number 5 of the Belknap and Gardner property. The rest of the parcel was part of the Angier or Angier Springs subdivision, formed from one of the farms surrounding the nineteenth century core of the city. Beginning in 1928, Southern Bell had purchased a number of lots east of the Southern Railroad (originally the Air Line Railroad), combining smaller properties into one parcel large enough to accommodate a manufacturing enterprise. On July 6, 1939, Southern Bell sold part of the combined property to Western Electric for $39,546.45. During the 1940s Western Electric continued to add small parcels of land to their property, purchasing additional lots to the north of the building. These purchases enabled the company to expand in that direction during the 1950s.

On July 19 1939, just 13 days after they took possession of the property, the Western Electric Company obtained a building permit for a "warehouse and manufacturing building" of three stories and basement (Attachment 4). Construction started on the 15th of September and was not completed until August 1941. The Atlanta City Directory for 1941 shows Western Electric Company at 820 Forrest Road, now Ralph McGill Boulevard, the first listing for Western Electric at that location.

The building was the first structure on this property. In the 1930s, the area was primarily residential, and most of the nearby lots were occupied by small dwellings. Probably the tracts of land along the railroad, less desirable for residential purposes, were reserved for other uses. The 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a large number of small houses in the area, with some industry along the railroad tracks.

Western Electric commissioned in-house architect Walter R. Kattelle to design a building which would serve as a site for warehousing, repair, light manufacturing, and other activities. The building permit shows Kattelle's address as 195 Broadway, New York, which is also the headquarters address for both AT&T and Western Electric Company at that time. The original building plans show a number of rooms which were designated as classrooms, indicating the building was to be used to train employees as well as provide a workplace. There are also indications the building was shared by Western Electric and Southern Bell. At the same time another building, designated for use as a garage, was built with the same architectural detailing and joined to the larger structure on the east end. This one story building has since been converted into a warehouse, with loading docks added on the east elevation, the floor level altered, and the original columns replaced by steel trusses.

Although the new building was expected to serve the area's needs for 50 years, it was expanded in 1950 and again in 1955 to accommodate the company's increasing workload as Atlanta, the South, and the country recovered from the privations of World War II. Both of these very utilitarian additions were located on the rear of the building. Western Electric remained at the Forrest location until 1975 when the last of the Service Center moved to a new building in Gateway Industrial Park. By the time of the move, the company was facing increased competition, mainly from Japanese companies which took half of Western Electric's market share in the years 1977-1980. AT&T Technologies, Inc., as Western Electric has become since the breakup of AT&T, still has a presence in Atlanta but is no longer the power that it was in previous decades.

Brief History of the Telephone, Bell, Southern Bell and Western Electric

The telephone was one of those inventions whose time had come. When Alexander Graham Bell first patented his telephone on March 7, 1876, he was only a few hours ahead of Elisha Gray of Chicago. Lacking a calling for business (he was primarily known as a teacher of the deaf), the inventor did not long remain with the company formed to market his device. Bell Telephone Company was organized early in 1878 with two branches and headquarters in New York:New

England Telephone Company, to provide local service, and Bell Telephone Company. The operation, known first as National Bell, became American Bell Telephone Company in 1881. Then on December 30, 1899 American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), the "long-distance company" in New York, became the parent corporation, and the headquarters moved from Boston to New York.

To spread telephone service to other areas of the country, Bell employed local agents. The first agency in the south was Richardson and Barnard, a large general agency in Savannah. They proved a bad choice, and in late 1878 a new agent, James Ormes, was appointed. He perceived that cities like Savannah were not interested in embracing the new technology, and opened exchanges in areas more attuned to the future - first in Richmond, Virginia, then in Atlanta. The Atlanta exchange opened June 1879, and Atlanta has been the headquarters city for the Bell System in the south ever since. Atlanta's exchange is the oldest telephone exchange in the present Southern Bell area, the company's interest in Virginia and West Virginia having been transferred in 1912 to Chesapeake and Potomac Electric Company. For the first 20 years of Southern Bell's incorporation, the company's president was based at AT&T headquarters in New York. However, in 1909, as the firm finally became a going operation, the new president, W.T. Gentry resided in Atlanta. Gentry, a career telephone employee, started with the Atlanta operation of Southern Bell in 1885, shortly after the southern branch of the company was founded. He headed Southern Bell for 10 years and led a campaign to expand service to rural areas.

Atlanta as the regional headquarters for Southern Bell gained in importance once the telephone became established in the South and Bell became a major employer in Atlanta. The second president of Southern Bell who was based in Atlanta was J. Epps Brown, a prominent citizen of the city. Brown came to Atlanta in 1900 and had served under Gentry as chief financial officer. Later presidents of the company, Hal S. Dumas and Ben S. Gilmer, left Atlanta to become officers of AT&T in New York.

The Western Electric Company was founded in Cleveland in 1869 as an electrical equipment shop, and shortly after moved to Chicago. American Bell bought the major interest in the company in 1881, and the next year Western Electric formally became the manufacturer of Bell telephones and equipment. Elisha Gray, the man whose patent application was received only hours after Bell's patent, served as the first president of Western Electric Company. Early in the history of the telephone, Gray's shop, which manufactured electrical as well as telephone equipment, had been taken over by Western Union, Bell's great rival. In fact, Western Union had an opportunity in 1876 to purchase Bell's patent for $100,000 but turned it down. In 1881, Bell purchased Gray's operation in order to manufacture their own equipment, and supplement their earliest manufacturing plant, a garage in Boston where Bell worked on his experiments. After a couple of years of cutthroat competition, Western Union and National Bell came to an agreement whereby Bell would operate the telephone and Western Electric the telegraph. The prototype for this agreement was worked out in

1879 between Western Union and James Ormes, the founder of Southern Bell, and paved the way for the successful introduction of Bell telephone service in the south.

The Bell System and Southern Bell grew steadily through the early years of the twentieth century. In fact, the depression brought the first real reversal to the company, beginning in 1930. Although Bell was never in danger of bankruptcy, the company suffered during the depression, losing telephone subscribers as people were unable to pay for the service. Southern Bell lost almost 200,000 telephones during that time, and its long distance business declined by more than a third. Western Electric was particularly hard hit, losing $12.6 million in 1932. It was late 1933 when the turnaround began, with an overall gain in telephone subscribers nationwide.

Before the Federal government ordered the breakup of AT&T, Western Electric Company was the largest component of the Bell System. In 1974, the company was so vast that if not wholly owned by AT&T, it would have been the twelfth largest industrial company in the United States. Western Electric operated as many as 25 major plants across the country, ranging from "glassy modern to solid-brick elderly". The corporation manufactured items ranging from semiconductors, integrated circuits and electron tubes to telephones, cable and wire. Bell Laboratories, which was jointly funded by AT&T and Western Electric, was responsible for development of a number of inventions, which were then put into manufacture at the various Western Electric plants. In the early 1920s, Bell became involved with radio and operated a number of radio stations for a while. Circuits manufactured by Southern Bell were in use at that time. The next venture into a technology other than telephone was Bell's manufacture of the components of talking pictures during the 1920s. Neither of these ventures lasted long; the corporation was generally concerned with improving telephone technology and the manufacture of equipment directly related to its use. In 1975, the operations at the Western Electric Company Building were moved to a new building located outside of the downtown area. The building remained vacant in Atlanta after 1975 until it was purchased by developers and adaptively used as loft apartments.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Atlanta City Directory, 1881-1945.

Atlanta Magazine, March 1941.

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Coil, Steve, The Deal of the Century: The Breakup of AT&T. New York: Atheneum, 1986.

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Garrett, Franklin, Atlanta and its Environs, 3 vols. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1954.

Joedicke, Professor Juergen, Moderne Baukunst. Stuttgart: Gerd Hatje Verlag, 1958.

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Norwich, John Julius, general editor, Great Architecture of the World. New York: Random House, 1975.

Peel, Lucy, Polly Powell and Alexander Garrett, An Introduction - 20th-Century Architecture. London: Apple Press, 1984.

Southern Bell, "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Telephone." Atlanta: Southern Bell, November 2, 1926.

Southern Bell, "..on This We Build." The Southern Bell Story: 75 Years of Service to the South, 16 page booklet. Atlanta: Southern Bell, 1954.

Todd, Kenneth P., "A Capsule History of the Bell System." Compiled & edited for Public Relations Department employees, nd (July 81).

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:
( ) **previously listed in the National Register**
( ) **previously determined eligible by the National Register**
( ) **designated a National Historic Landmark**
( ) **recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
( ) **recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

Primary location of additional data:

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

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 744400 Northing 3739560

Verbal Boundary Description

The Western Electric Company Building is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached USGS topographical map.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Western Electric Company Building includes the building and remaining acreage associated with the building, as well as one nonhistoric storage building.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Amy Pallante
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 156 Trinity Avenue, Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 2000

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

name/title Bamby Z. Ray/Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Ray & Associates
street and number 328 7th Street, NE
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30308
telephone (404) 607-7703

(X) consultant
( ) regional development center preservation planner
( ) other:

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

Name of Property: Western Electric Company Building
City or Vicinity: Atlanta
County: Fulton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

1 of 16 View of the front facade of the Western Electric Company Building; photographer facing northwest.

2 of 16 Detail of the four-story stair tower; photographer facing northwest.

3 of 16 View of the warehouse/garage section of the building; photographer facing west.

4 of 16 View of the 1955 metal building and 1950 addition; photographer facing south.

5 of 16 View of the manufacturing/office section of the building; photographer facing east.

6 of 16 View of the manufacturing/office section of the building; photographer facing northeast.

7 of 16 Detail view of the manufacturing/office section of the building; photographer facing northeast.

8 of 16 Interior view of the main lobby of the four-story stair tower.

9 of 16 Interior view of the main lobby of the four-story stair tower.

10 of 16 Interior view of the second-floor landing featuring the glass-block wall and original elevator doors.

11 of 16 Interior view of the second-floor landing featuring the glass-block wall and original stairwell.

12 of 16 Detail view of historic rolling metal door.

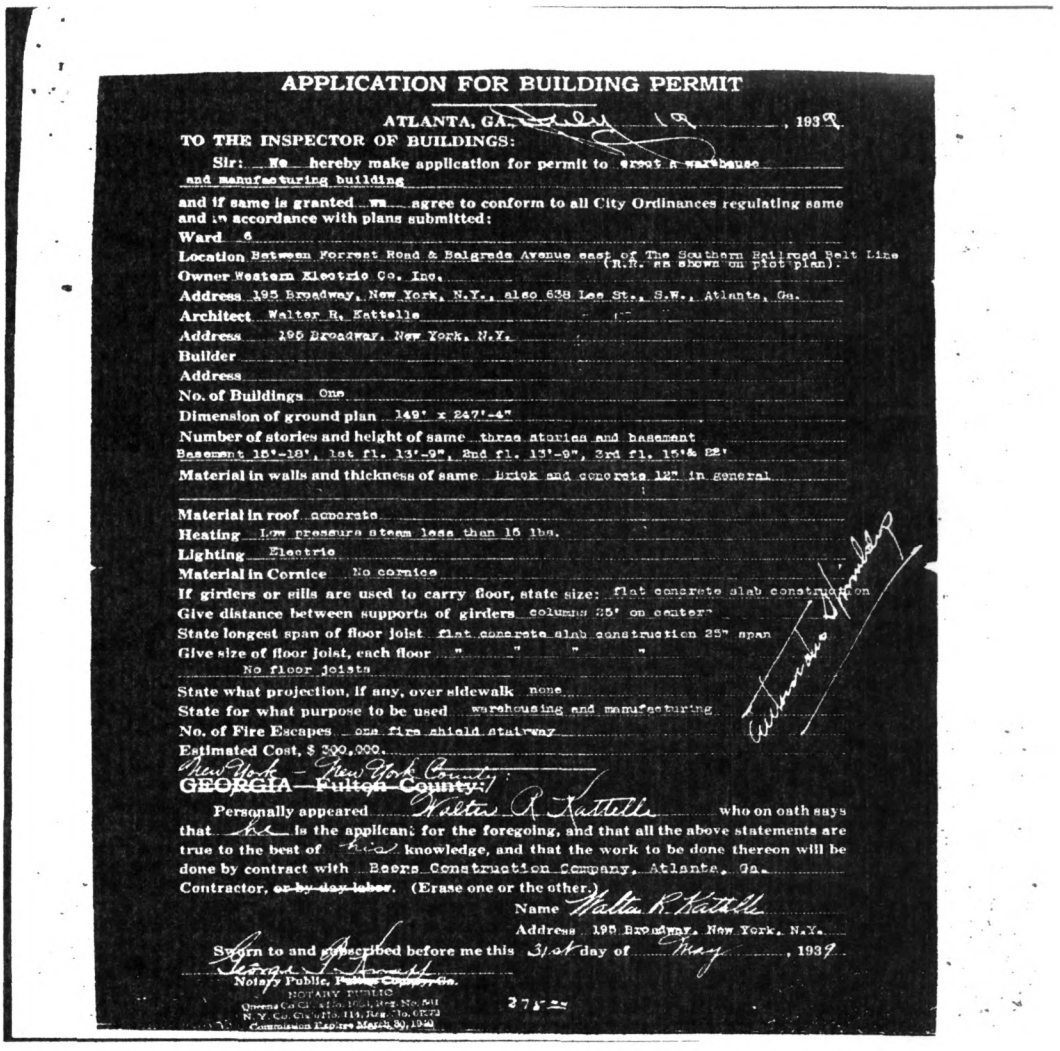
13 of 16 Detail view of the original mushroom-shaped columns.

14 of 16 Interior view of an apartment including the original supports, floors, and ceilings.

15 of 16 Interior view of an apartment including the original clerestory windows, floors, and ceilings.

16 of 16 Detail view of the original metal ribbon windows.

Figure 1: Building Permit showing details of the building and Walter R. Kattelle as the architect.



APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

ATLANTA, GA. May 18, 1939.

TO THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS:

Sir: We hereby make application for permit to erect a warehouse and manufacturing building

and if same is granted we agree to conform to all City Ordinances regulating same and in accordance with plans submitted:

Ward 6

Location Between Forrest Road & Belgrade Avenue east of The Southern Railroad Belt Line (R.R. as shown on plot plan).

Owner Western Electric Co. Inc.

Address 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y., also 638 Lee St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Architect Walter R. Kattelle

Address 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Builder

Address

No. of Buildings One

Dimension of ground plan 149' x 247'-4"

Number of stories and height of same three stories and basement

Basement 15'-10", 1st fl. 13'-9", 2nd fl. 13'-9", 3rd fl. 15'& 22'

Material in walls and thickness of same Brick and concrete 12" in general

Material in roof concrete

Heating Low pressure steam less than 15 lbs.

Lighting Electric

Material in Cornice No cornice

If girders or sills are used to carry floor, state size: flat concrete slab construction

Give distance between supports of girders columns 25' on centers

State longest span of floor joist flat concrete slab construction 25" span

Give size of floor joist, each floor " " " "

No floor joists

State what projection, if any, over sidewalk none

State for what purpose to be used warehousing and manufacturing

No. of Fire Escapes one fire shield stairway

Estimated Cost, $ 300,000.

New York - New York County:

GEORGIA—Fulton County:

Personally appeared Walter R. Kattelle who on oath says that he is the applicant for the foregoing, and that all the above statements are true to the best of his knowledge, and that the work to be done thereon will be done by contract with Beers Construction Company, Atlanta, Ga. Contractor, ~~or by day labor~~. (Erase one or the other.)

Name Walter R. Kattelle

Address 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of May, 1939.

Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

NOTARY PUBLIC
Queens Co. Cl. No. 161, Reg. No. 541
N. Y. Co. Cl. No. 114, Reg. No. 6372
Commission Expires March 30, 1940

2752

Figure 2: 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Updated 1957).

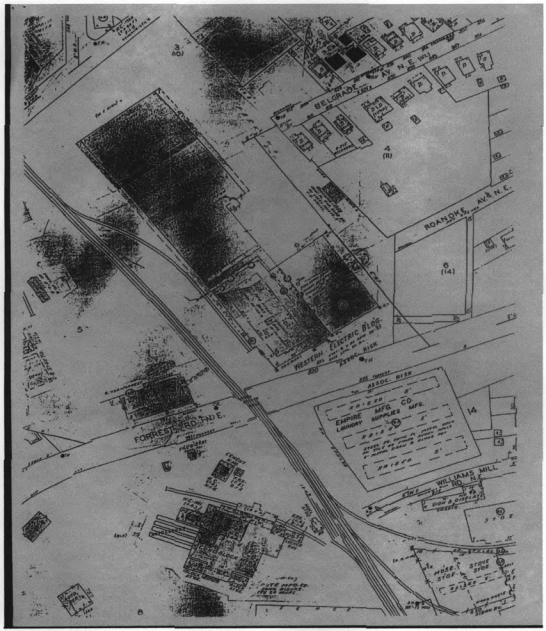


Figure 3: Site Plan-Not to scale.

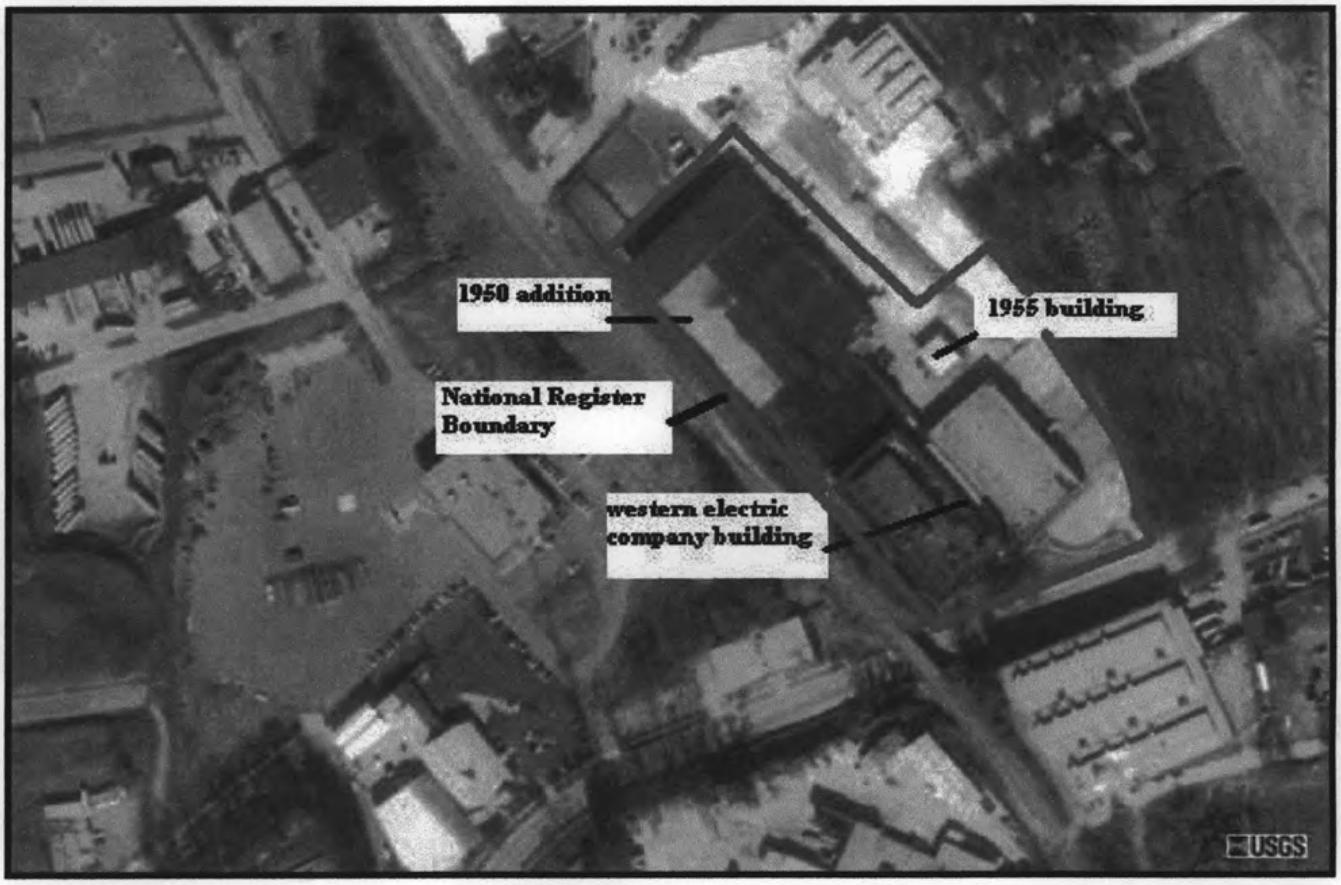


PHOTO KEY
= Photo number and direction