

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0697401

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED FEB 14 1978  
DATE ENTERED APR 20 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Ansley Park Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Ansley Park *and environs*

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fifth - Rep. Wyche Fowler

STATE

Georgia

VICINITY OF

CODE

13

COUNTY

Fulton

CODE

121

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

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

OWNERSHIP

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

STATUS

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

PRESENT USE

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

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Owners [see attached list]

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Superior Court

STREET & NUMBER

Fulton County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Historic Structures Field Survey: Fulton County, Georgia

DATE

1976

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Preservation Section/Dept. of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

(4)

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Ansley Park is an early-twentieth-century suburban residential district. The district encompasses an area of some 275 acres and includes approximately 600 houses, several apartment buildings and a church. It features a curvilinear arrangement of streets, numerous irregularly-shaped parks and greenswards, and a wide range of eclectic and period architectural styles. It is located between Piedmont Avenue and Peachtree Street, west of Piedmont Park.

Ansley Park (as it was called as early as 1905) was developed in four phases between 1904 and 1913. The suburb was substantially completed by 1930. Its overall plan and landscaping have remained virtually unchanged since then, although, of course, the landscape has matured considerably. Its architecture is predominantly of the period as well, with some remodeling and a few new constructions. Essentially, Ansley Park is an intact early-twentieth-century suburb.

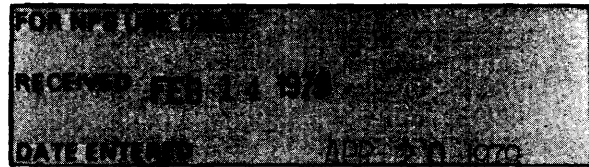
The Ansley Park plan was determined largely by topography. The terrain is rolling, with wooded hills and watered dales. A curvilinear arrangement of streets was laid into this landscape, corresponding to the lay of the land, rather than being imposed upon it. These streets form irregularly-shaped blocks around the various knolls and valleys. Building lots were for the most part platted on the gentler slopes; parks and greenswards were designed into the hilltops, dales, and steep unbuildable slopes.

The streets in Ansley Park are hierarchically arranged according to width, alignment and grade. Several primary streets flow through the suburb, providing principal means of transportation and defining major parts of the development. These primary streets are wide with gentle curves and easy grades. They include Fifteenth Street on the south, Peachtree Circle on the west, The Prado running northwest-southeast, and Avery Drive and Montgomery Ferry Drive running northeast. Secondary streets lead off from the primary streets to define the various irregularly-shaped blocks and provide access to the more reserved lots. These secondary streets are narrower with sharper curves and steeper grades. They include Westminster Drive, Seventeenth Street, Inman Circle, Beverly Road, Maddox Drive, Polo Drive, Park Lane and East Park Lane. Tertiary streets branch off from both primary and secondary streets to subdivide blocks and provide access to modestly-sized lots. Tertiary streets are narrow and may have sharp corners or steep grades. They include Barksdale Drive, Walker Terrace, Yonah Drive, and segments of Avery Drive, Beverly Road, and Montgomery Ferry Road. In addition to these three types of streets, there are unimproved alleys which provide limited access into the interiors of the residential blocks. There are only three cul-de-sacs in Ansley Park: Avery Drive, Beverly Road, and Ansley Drive.

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The streets are landscaped on either side like parkways. Carefully aligned curbs, smooth lawns, shrubs and trees border the streets through the Park. This streetscape blends with the landscaping of adjoining lots to create the appearance of a vast public park. In some cases, the streets actually border park space, and here streetscape and landscape merge completely. Major street intersections flow together and feature irregularly-shaped landscaped medians and islands.

Parks and greenswards in Ansley Park are irregularly shaped and correspond to the lay of the land. For the most part, they occupy hilltops, valley bottoms, and steep unbuildable slopes. They are minimally landscaped, reflecting the prevailing "natural" aesthetic of early-twentieth-century park design. The principal parks -- Winn Park to the south and McClatchy Park to the northeast -- wind their way through major parts of the suburb so that no residential lot is more than a five- or ten-minute walk away. Smaller landscaped grounds are scattered throughout the suburb and found at the larger street intersections. Privately-owned, undeveloped land surrounded by residential development remains in the interiors of many blocks. To the north, along the banks of Clear Creek, is the Ansley Park golf course.

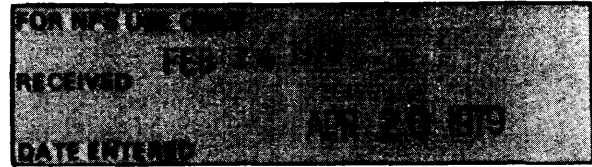
Building lots in Ansley Park are arranged along the primary, secondary, and tertiary streets. The lots are laid out on gentle slopes rising from the level of the street, leaving hilltops, valley bottoms, and steep slopes open. They are generally narrow, but deep. Larger, broader lots are located along primary streets and at major intersections, affording opportunities for dramatic siting of large, stylish houses and apartment buildings; smaller lots are grouped along tertiary streets, where they contribute toward creating rows and districts of smaller, closely-spaced dwellings. Front yards of most building lots are landscaped with lawns, bushes and trees, in a "natural", free-flowing, continuous manner, creating the appearance of a large public park. Backyards are well removed from the streets and public view.

The buildings in Ansley Park are for the most part residences. They are diverse in style and scale, and represent a full range of early-twentieth-century eclectic and contemporary suburban architecture. A quarter-century of eclectic design is represented by the Colonial, Federal, Neo-Classical, Italian Renaissance, and Baroque, Queen Anne, and Tudor styles. Late Victorian cottages, Prairie School-style houses, and Craftsman bungalows

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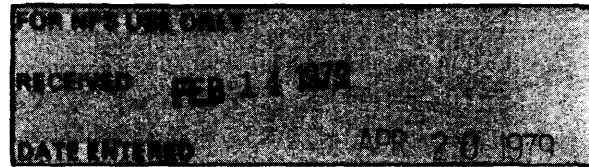
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represent the less eclectic, more contemporary trends of the period. This great diversity of stylistic expression is matched by an equally great range in residential scale, from one-story bungalows and cottages through two-story houses to three-story mansions and larger apartment buildings. The grander buildings are for the most part situated on the larger lots along primary streets, at major street intersections, or overlooking parks. Smaller houses are ranged on narrow lots along secondary and tertiary streets. All the houses in Ansley Park front onto public rights-of-way.

The single great exception to the rule of residential architecture in Ansley Park is the First Church of Christ Scientist building at the corner of Peachtree and Fiteenth streets. The church is a centrally-planned Neo-Classical building with a pedimented Corinthian portico overlooking this major street intersection. It was designed by Atlanta architects Edward Emmett Dougherty and Arthur Neal Robinson, and it was built between 1913 and 1914, just as development in the Ansley Park suburb was flourishing. For decades, this church has stood at the principal entrance from Peachtree Street (a major arterial street) into Ansley Park. It is one of the few individual architectural landmarks in the district.

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SCHEDULE OF INTRUSIONS

There are very few intrusions in the Ansley Park historic district. Moreover, these few intrusions are technical rather than substantive in nature. They are identified as intrusions primarily because of their dates of construction rather than their architectural design, landscaped setting, or use. Most of these intrusions are simply houses that have been built within the last fifty years or older houses that have been substantially remodeled. In most cases, they do not detract from the character and appearance of the historic district, and in some cases, they actually contribute to them. They have been identified, listed here, and marked on the attached map, primarily for the purpose of technical accuracy.

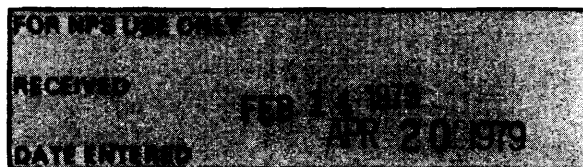
1. 295 The Prado: a brick ranch-style duplex, c. 1955.
2. 287 The Prado: a brick ranch house, c. 1955.
3. 281 The Prado: a brick ranch house, c. 1955.
4. At the end of Ansley Drive: a new building under construction.
5. 1 Ansley Drive: a modern, two-story, brick apartment building with a seamed metal mansard roof and glass bay windows.
6. Adjacent to 165 The Prado on the southwest: a new building under construction.
7. 165 The Prado: a brick ranch house, c. 1955.
8. 15 Maddox Drive: one-story, hip-roofed, wood-framed duplex with a perforated brick privacy screen in front, c. 1955.
9. 137 Barksdale Drive: a new house under construction.
10. 76 Maddox Drive: a modern, two-story, wood-framed house with a recessed entry and a "split-gable" roof; out of scale on a street of relatively small, early-twentieth-century houses.
11. 97 East Park Lane: an apartment house which is two stories high, L-shaped in plan, with doors and windows aligned to emphasize verticality; built in 1967.
12. 59 Avery Drive: a new, one-and-a-half-story, broad A-frame house with stained-wood siding.
13. 1422 Piedmont Avenue: a complex of two-story brick apartment buildings with portico-type front porches, built in 1959.
14. 1412 Piedmont Avenue: a two-story, hip-roofed, brick apartment building with a central entryway cut clear through the building, built in 1958.
15. 145 Westminster Drive: a new, one-story, hip-roofed, clapboarded house with an irregular plan.

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16. 148 Westminster Drive: a modern, "rustic" house set back from the street and down in a hollow.
17. 124 The Prado: an L-shaped, gable-roofed brick house with a two-story main section and a one-story side wing.
18. 169 Seventeenth Street: a recent-vintage Georgian Revival brick house with a brick forecourt.
19. 153 Seventeenth Street: a new house under construction.
20. 24 Inman Circle: a one-and-a-half-story brick ranch house crowded between larger early-twentieth-century houses, built in 1956.
21. 1/3 Yonah Drive: two new attached Colonial Revival brick houses set behind a brick privacy fence.
22. 238 Fifteenth Street ("Westchester Square"): a complex of two-story, gable-roofed, brick row house-type apartment buildings, Colonial Revival in style (constructed 1966).
23. 1230 Piedmont Avenue ("Ansley Arms"): a three-story stuccoed apartment building with a vertical "mansard" roof.
24. 1284 Piedmont Avenue ("Parkcliff"): a two-story brick-and-wood apartment building.

\*\* NOTE: Many of the photographs for the Ansley Park district nomination were taken by a consultant in March 1976. These photographs were individually field checked in November 1978 and found to present an accurate view of the character and appearance of the district at the present time.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1904 - 1930

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Various

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Ansley Park is both historically and architecturally significant to Atlanta. The picturesque landscape design by S.Z. Ruff and the Southern Real Estate Improvement Company's carefully executed development plan expresses, with a high degree of excellence, the artistic and social directions manifested in America's rapid suburbanization after 1900. The people's response to increasing urbanization and the desire to live in the country, which still direct continuing American suburbanization, had their Atlanta beginnings in early developments such as Inman Park (placed on the National Register in 1973). Ansley Park's development represents a later step in the potentialities for future suburban growth in Atlanta because it was the first planned neighborhood to be designed and built after the acceptance of the automobile. Ansley Park depended on this new mode of transportation for its success.

The successful example set by Ansley Park and the refinement of the automobile and road systems provided an impetus to the development of the fashionable suburbs to the north and northwest.

Beyond its exemplary status as Atlanta's first automobile suburb, Ansley Park should also be noted for its fine architecture. The excellent collection of homes and apartments in Ansley Park is representative of all the popular eclectic and contemporary styles of the period.

In addition, the residents of the Park were prominent citizens of Atlanta and had a great impact on the future of the city, individually, as members of professional and business groups and collectively as a neighborhood.

The 202-1/2 acres, referred to as Land Lot 105 of Henry County, now Fulton County, was first granted to Jonathan Carroll, who drew Land Lot 105 in the lottery, on November 17, 1825. In 1827, the land was sold to Anson Kimberly. George W. Collier bought this land lot on June 4, 1847, for \$50. In turn, the Collier heirs, for a handsome profit, sold the estate, with the exception of some 25 acres, to the Southern Real Estate Improvement Company and Mr. E.H. Inman in April of 1904.

The first public auction by the Southern Real Estate Improvement Company on April 25, 1904, produced \$292,000 from the sale of 79 lots or approximately

[continued]

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Ansley Park Civic Association. Ansley Park Neighborhood Conservation Study, Atlanta: Beayers Printing Company, 1965 (1964?).  
 "Ansley Park Homes." Booklet printed by Byrd Printing Company, Atlanta.  
 Fred Lewis. "Promotion Booklet" for Ansley Park, c. 1913.  
The Atlanta Constitution. Advertisements for Ansley Park, April 19, 1908 [continued]

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 275 (estimated)

QUADRANGLE NAME Northwest Atlanta and Northeast Atlanta QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	7,4,2	7,7,0	3,7	4,3	6,5,0	B	1,6	7,4,3	3,9,0	3,7	4,2	3,3,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1,6	7,4,2	7,4,0	3,7	4,1	4,3,0	D	1,6	7,4,2	3,1,5	3,7	4,1	4,1,5
E	1,6	7,4,1	8,8,5	3,7	4,2	3,6,5	F						
G							H						

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Ansley Park historic district are described by a black line on the attached map entitled "Ansley Park Historic District."

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Randolph C. Marks, consultant for Atlanta Urban Design Commission, and Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., historian, H.P.S. (nomination coordinator).

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Preservation Section/ Dept. of Natural Resources

January, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

270 Washington Street, S.W.

404/656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Atlanta

Georgia

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Elizabeth A. Lyon*

TITLE Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

Elizabeth A. Lyon

DATE 2/7/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

*Charles A. Henry*

DATE 4/20/79

ATTEST: *Mable D. King*

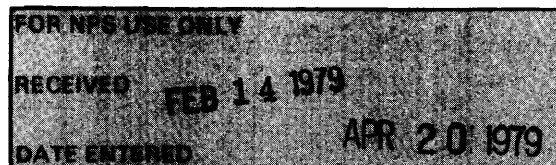
DATE 4/20/79

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION



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50 acres of land. The properties auctioned were on the western boundary of Land Lot 105 lying along and inside the triangle formed by Peachtree Street, West Peachtree Street and Fifteenth Street (not part of Ansley Park proper and not included in this nomination).

The civil engineering firm of Robert and Kauffman was responsible for the first-phase land plan. This development stage had to conform to the established street system. The area of Phase I was chosen wisely because of the association with both Peachtree streets, both considered prestigious Atlanta addresses. The capital generated by the first auction financed the planning and initial development of Ansley Park.

By 1905, civil engineer S. Z. Ruff was employed by the Southern Real Estate Improvement Company to subdivide and plan the remaining 150-acre area of Land Lot 105 east of Peachtree Street. On October 19, 1905, lots on Lafayette Street, Fifteenth Street, Peachtree Circle and Peachtree Street were auctioned. Prior to this auction, properties had already been purchased along Peachtree Circle and part of Fifteenth Street. A similar auction was held on April 28, 1904. The poster for this auction shows a considerably enlarged Ansley Park plan, also executed by S. Z. Ruff, which includes land outside of the original land lot, to the east and north. All the property east to Piedmont Avenue was included, as well as land to the north for subdivision into lots and use as the Ansley Park golf course. The total area of Ansley Park, by 1909, exceeded 400 acres. At this time, Ansley Park was being promoted as the place for cultured and wealthy Atlantans to live: in the country, but close to the downtown business district, protected by neighborhood covenants, in a setting which was healthy and safe and included all modern utilities and services. Deed restrictions or covenants assured that persons of African descent would be barred from purchasing, renting or inhabiting property within the area, excluding those employed for domestic service. These restrictions also excluded all types of commercial development. Prospective land purchasers were assured a full complement of high-quality goods and services just outside the boundaries of the Park.

From the first auction, advertisements concentrated on the desirability of the area as an excellent real estate investment, where the escalation of land values often exceeded 1000 percent in only several years. The highest bid at the first auction, per front foot, was \$89. However, by 1913, a promotional booklet indicated that the Park's remaining twenty-one lots were for sale at costs between \$30 and \$2400 per front foot. Speculative buying, during the early years of Ansley Park's development, seems to have been a common

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occurrence. There are accounts of lots being sold numerous times and bringing handsome profits to each owner. There are also accounts of lots being divided into two or three smaller lots. The original deed covenants specified only that the house be set back a minimum distance from the street, with no regulations regarding future minimum lot sizes or subdivision of properties.

Advertisements for Ansley Park also revealed a heavy reliance on the distinguished presence of the newly-established Piedmont Park to the east, the Piedmont Driving Club, and the Ansley Park Golf Club on the north, to provide the recreational and social amenities necessary for the success of the project. Forrest and George Adair were the primary real estate brokers for Ansley Park throughout its development.

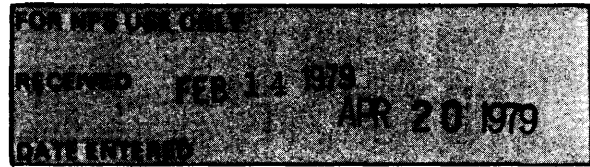
The landscape plan of Ansley Park was drawn up by Atlanta civil engineer S.Z. Ruff in the picturesque landscape tradition pioneered by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Although Ruff is known to have worked with the Olmsted firm in connection with the Druid Hills development being planned as early as 1892, there is no definite indication that Ruff participated in the design of that plan in any capacity beyond that of civil engineer. Furthermore, currently available information about the planning of Ansley Park suggests that Ruff's responsibility primarily involved the surveying of lots and laying out of roadways. However, the design concepts espoused by Olmsted elsewhere were modified there by Ruff to produce a solution unique to Atlanta.

The Olmsted plan for Druid Hills was based on the design concept of a grand boulevard or parkway (Ponce de Leon Avenue) divided by strip parks which served as the central focus and traffic avenue for the development. In contrast, the plan for Ansley Park reflects the less monumental and more private aspects of suburban living. The parks in Ansley Park are not directly adjacent to the major thoroughfares as in Druid Hills. Instead, they are placed along streamways and in dales, bordered by winding side streets which overlook the parks and provide interesting vistas. The large-scale landscape modification schemes often employed by Olmsted were not used by Ruff. The variety of the original topography in the area was ample enough to achieve the picturesque landscape effect desired. Only slight attention to the landscape was necessary. The parks were placed to utilize the unbuildable steep and narrow streamways. Building lots providing views and ventilation were sited primarily on the slopes and on some hill and ridge tops. The result was a plan requiring only moderate funding for execution, with the majority of

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the effort directed toward landscaping the parks and constructing roadways. Evidence of the impact of the automobile on the planning process for Ansley Park is still present in the design of the landscape and buildings. The back alleyways of Ansley Park serve the many garages that are hidden from public view from the street. There were only a few carriage houses built in the Park, the primary ones by Ansley and Inman (both are now converted to residences). In the street design and driveway design, there was little attempt to alter the steepness of natural grades to make them more suitable for horse-drawn carriages. By the time of the later phase, developments on the eastern and northern boundaries of the Park, the importance of the automobile to American life was clearly evident in the wider streets and intersections. These, however, did not alter the basic concept or overall consistency of the Ansley Park plan.

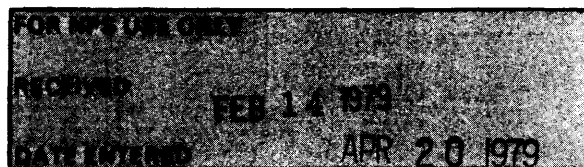
The sales approach taken in Ansley Park and the impact of the real estate success had a direct influence on development in North Atlanta. The area surrounding Ansley Park had been recognized for its landscape qualities prior to the purchase by the Southern Real Estate Improvement Company. In the early 1890s, a site adjacent to the present Ansley Park was chosen for the Atlanta Cotton States Exposition of 1895. Following the Exposition, the grounds were converted to Piedmont City Park. The presence of Piedmont Park was surely an incentive in choosing the location for the development of Ansley Park. The recognition given the area by the Exposition, the conversion of the grounds into Atlanta's largest public park, and the presence in the park of the distinguished Piedmont Driving Club did much to make the area a desirable residential location for Atlantans. The Ansley Park Golf Club was the other major attraction provided by the developers to enhance the desirability of Ansley Park. This element of planned community development was becoming standard for Atlanta at the time.

The people associated with the development and success of Ansley Park and the residents of the Park, throughout its 70-year existence, are of great importance to the City of Atlanta. Because of careful landscape design, restrictive covenants, and gracious amenities, Ansley Park attracted many prominent Atlanta families who desired a suburban life style. The extent to which Ansley Park was considered a desirable residential area is evidenced by the conversion of the Edwin P. Ansley House on The Prado into the second Governor's Mansion in 1925. This building was torn down recently after the third and present Governor's residence was built in a later-developed residential area further northward.

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The architectural diversity of Ansley Park homes and apartments is an important statement of early-twentieth-century eclectic styles. This assortment of variously-scaled houses spans the full stylistic range and makes Ansley Park an important architectural statement of the period. Outstanding Atlanta architects have designed houses in Ansley Park, including Neel Reid, Philip T. Shutze, Anthony Ten Eyck Brown and Walter T. Downing. In addition, a building by Pittsburgh architect, Henry Hornbostel, nominated to the Register and in use by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is located there. Because of the large number of houses represented in Ansley Park by many prominent architects and builders, a selection of homes which expresses the design variety, historical significance, and architectural importance has been chosen. In every case, the street address of the house will be given and, if known, the original owner's name, date of construction and, if known, the architect's name (numbers refer to photographs and the map).

1. Rooming House, 1 Peachtree Circle, c. 1910-15. This house was designed in an Italian Renaissance eclectic manner by notable Atlanta architect Walter T. Downing. Its location, at the focal point of a major entrance to Ansley Park from Peachtree Street, adds to its visual significance.

2. Residence, 178 Fifteenth Street. Built for W.O. Jones, c. 1905-09, architect unknown, this house is representative of the fine craftsmanship and materials expressed in so many of Ansley Park's homes. This period design is typical also in its expression of multiple architectural influences ranging from the nineteenth-century villa style through Queen Anne and Jacobethan.

3. Residence, 186 Fifteenth Street. Built for Mr. David Black, Sr., in 1921, by architect Neel Reid, this is one of many fine examples of the late Colonial/Federal Revival in Ansley Park. Neel Reid, recognized as one of Atlanta's most important early-twentieth-century architects, designed several residences using varied adaptations of this manner in Ansley Park.

4. Residences, 193, 197, 201, 207 Fifteenth Street. Built before 1909.

5. Residence, 218 Fifteenth Street. Built for W.M. Hayne, c. 1915, architect unknown. This residence was executed in a Colonial/Federal eclectic type of design that was widely popular in Atlanta residential areas of the period.

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6. E.H. Inman Carriage House (now a residence), 51 Lafayette Drive, c. 1910-15.

7. Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 1204 Piedmont Avenue. Built in 1911, this structure is a reproduction of the earlier "Craigie House," which was the Massachusetts State Exhibition Building at the Cotton States Exposition of 1895. After the Exposition, "Craigie House" was given to the Daughters of the American Revolution and moved across Piedmont Avenue to its present location. After sixteen years, the Exposition building was replaced with a more permanent copy. The Atlanta Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, organized April 15, 1891, is the second oldest in the country and the first in Georgia.

8. Habersham Memorial Hall, 270 Fifteenth Street (on the National Register). Designed in 1923 by Pittsburgh architect Henry Hornbostel, this American/Federal Revival building was erected by the Georgia chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of Joseph Habersham, Revolutionary War soldier, member of the Georgia Ratification Committee for the U.S. Constitution and U.S. Postmaster General from 1795 to 1801. Henry Hornbostel, a notable early-twentieth-century American designer, is represented in Atlanta also by the buildings of the Emory University campus and Callanwolde, a large Tudor Revival mansion built for the Candler family.

8A. Ansley House, 116-124 Lafayette Drive. Apartment House designed in a free interpretation of Italian Renaissance or Villa style.

8B. Lafayette Apartments, 67 Lafayette Drive. Apartment house designed in a free interpretation of the Neo-Classical style. It features a large central air and light court and cantilevered balconies.

8C. Lafayette Apartments, 55 Lafayette Drive. Apartment house with overt manifestations of the Italian Villa style, including carved spandrel panels, bracketed cornices, and tiled roofs.

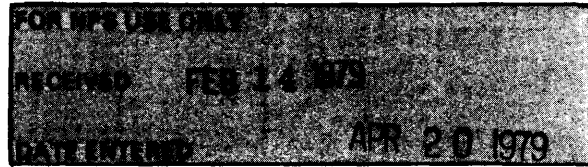
9. Residence, 68 Peachtree Circle. Built after 1909, architect unknown, this house suggests the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's early Prairie style on the architecture of Atlanta.

10. & 11. Winn Park. One of several irregularly-shaped landscaped grounds in the Ansley Park suburb.

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12. Residence, 15 Inman Circle, after 1909, architect unknown. This house is included as an example of the continuation and adaptation of the Classical-Queen Anne style originally popular between 1885-1900. Its fine use of materials and attention to details are characteristic of this period.

13. Residence, 108 Seventeenth Street, c. 1915. This home is an example of the eclectic Tudor architectural manner expressed by other houses throughout Ansley Park. The Episcopal bishop of Atlanta presently resides in this house.

14. Residence, 227 Peachtree Circle, architect unknown. Built for J.T. Hall before 1909, this house is a fine early example of the English half-timbered style found in Ansley Park.

15. Residences, 221, 217, 209 Peachtree Circle. These are representative examples of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century houses in their setting.

16. Residence, 205 Peachtree Circle, built before 1909, architect unknown. This house is representative of the early architecture found before 1910 along Peachtree Circle. The early houses in Ansley Park were primarily large, two-story homes with clapboard and/or shingle siding in a massive block plan with a lower one-story projecting porch, hipped roof and deep overhanging eaves.

17. McClatchey Park, view of pavillion. This is another of the landscaped grounds in Ansley Park.

17A. Residence, 85 East Park Lane (center) and adjoining. A typical row of Craftsman bungalows.

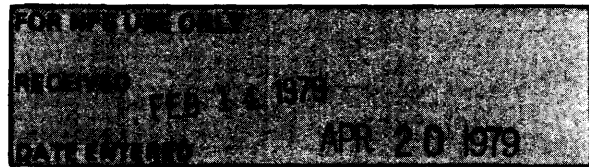
17B. Residence, 65 Avery Drive. A Craftsman bungalow, typical of the more modest housing in Ansley Park.

18. The Villa Apartments, c. 1925, 200 Montgomery Ferry Drive. Designed by Atlanta architect Philip Shutze, in a Beaux-arts Renaissance eclectic manner, the apartments are located adjacent to the Ansley Park Golf Club on Montgomery Ferry Drive.

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19. Residence, 131 Montgomery Ferry Road, c. 1920. This unusually detailed bungalow exemplifies the variety and individuality present in many of Ansley Park's bungalows. Most of the bungalows were built in the northern and eastern areas of the Park from 1915 to 1925 in the latter phases of the Park's development. These bungalows vary greatly in style and scale.

Ansley Park is a planned suburban community representing an important period of residential development in Atlanta. Its planning, at the onset of Atlanta's automobile age, and its location on the northern edge of the established city, played an influential role in further residential development in the area. A full range of early-twentieth-century eclectic styles present in its architecture, and the landscape plan, both important historical features, continue today to serve the needs of the community. The Ansley Park Civic Association, first founded in 1908 as a part of the early development, has in recent years taken an active role in planning for and protection of the integrity of the neighborhood. A trend toward the subdivision of larger houses and construction of new apartments and townhouse complexes has been arrested and the neighborhood revitalized. The district's unique physical qualities, preserved and adapted to contemporary life, deserve protection.

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