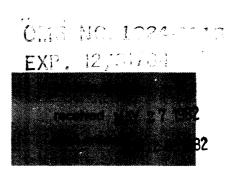
**United States Department of the Interior National Park Service** 

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections



Type all entries—complete app	icable sections		
1. Name			
historic Smith/Benning Hous	se		
and/or common			
2. Location			
		N/A not for public	
	ale Road, NE	N/A not for public	cation
city, town Atlanta	N/A_ vicinity of	c <del>ongressional district</del>	
state Georgia	code 013 county De	ekalb code	089
3. Classification	n		
Category Ownership dlatrict public Xbuilding(s) X privatebothsite	X work in progress  Accessible  X yes: restricted	Present Useagriculturemuseumcommercialparkeducationalprivate reentertainmentreligiousgovernmentsclentificindustrialtransportmilitaryother:	
4. Owner of Pro			<del>i</del>
41 0001010111	<u> </u>		
name Robert and Carol (	raig		
street & number 520 Oakda	le Road, NE		
city, town Atlanta	N/A vicinity of	state Georgia 303	307
5. Location of	Legal Description	n	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Superior Court		
	nty Courthouse		
Decatur		state Georgia	
	ion in Existing S		
Historic Structures itie Fulton County/City o	Field Survey:		X_no
late 1976		federal _X_ state county	local
depository for survey records H1s	toric Preservation Section,	Georgia Department of Natura	al Resource
city, town Atlanta			
my, will		state Georgia	

### 7. Description

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Smith-Benning House, built about 1886, is a two-story, wood frame Victorian-Eclectic style house with a prominent mansard-roofed tower and Eastlake details. The House is located on a small lot at the corner of Oakdale Road and Benning Place in Atlanta, Dekalb County, Georgia.

The Smith-Benning House is asymmetrically massed with a multi-gabled roof line. The balloon framed house is sheathed with weatherboards and sits on a brick pier foundation which is infilled with brick. Except in the area protected by the front porch, the weatherboarding has been covered with asbestos shingles, but the weatherboards remain in good condition underneath. Two-over-two double hung sash windows and exterior doors have surrounds that feature shaped wood lintels with incised scrollwork. Three interior chimneys are badly deteriorated above the roofline. house's most prominent decorative features are concentrated on the complex front facade with its tower, porches, balconies and bay window. A bay window, topped by a small balcony that is protected by a bracketed hood, is located on the wing which projects forward at the north corner. The central tower, capped with a mansard roof, rises above the main entrance and is fronted by a two-tier portico with a gableroofed balcony at the second story level. A first floor porch that begins at the portico wraps around the south front and side of the house terminating at a polygonal sun room wing. tailing is Eastlake in character. The porch has chamfered posts, turned spindlework, pendants and console-style brackets. Portico pediments have scrollwork, and the gable ends on the front and sides feature elaborate stickwork. The rear of the house has been changed by a series of additions and alterations. A one-story rear ell porch was enclosed at an early date, and in the early tomid-twentieth century a gable-roofed, weatherboarded kitchen was built to the rear of the house. Porches on either side of the kitchen have also been enclosed. The kitchen area has been turned into a modern two-bedroom living space by the present owners so they can live on the premises while restoring the main part of the house, presently in seriously deteriorated condition.

The interior of the house features a variation on the four-over-four with central stairhall plan, with small auxilliary rooms such as bathrooms, closets and the sun room located to the rear of the four main rooms on each level. The two main rooms on the first floor north side are connected by pocket doors and have fireplaces on their exterior walls. On the south side, the fireplaces are back to back between the two rooms. Interior detailing is more restrained than exterior detailing. Ceilings and walls are plastered; walls have baseboards and picture rails. Window and door surrounds feature filleted trim that terminates at bull's eye corner blocks. Mantels are of cast iron, some of them marbleized. The open, dog-leg stairway has an elaborately carved Eastlake style newel post and turned balusters. Downstairs woodwork and plaster walls and ceilings are virtually intact. Upstairs, plaster has been removed from walls and lower ceilings, and much of the woodwork has been removed and stored, awaiting restoration. Original doors with their hardware are extant throughout.

The Smith-Benning House is located on a small sloping corner lot which is presently very overgrown, but which retains many of its earlier plantings, including large shade trees, flowering trees and foundation shrubs. A recently installed wrought iron fence (1979-80) extends across the front of the property and down the (CONTINUED)

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north side to the house, and a cement patio is located to the rear.

The Smith/Benning House is the largest and probably oldest house in the historic residential neighborhood of Candler Park, which surrounds it and which dates to the early through mid-twentieth century. Immediately to the south of the house, is a property containing the much altered carriage house, originally associated with the Smith-Benning House. To the north, across Benning Place, is the Benning family's "winter house" built in 1905 because the main house was impossible to heat during the winter. Apartments are located to the west.

### BOUNDARY

The boundary of the nominated property, outlined with a heavy black line on the enclosed surveyor's map, is all the historic property presently associated with the Smith-Benning House. The tract of land originally associated with the house was much larger, but was sold off at various dates. In 1945 a large portion of the property was sold for apartments. About the same time, Benning Place was cut through the property, separating the Benning's "winter house" from the main house. The section of the property containing the carriage house was separated from the main house in the most recent 1980 land transaction. The greatly altered state of the carriage house justifies its exclusion from the National Register Smith-Benning House property boundary.

#### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

The Historic Preservation Section has determined that the photographs taken in June, 1981 still represent the character and appearance of the property. No significant changes have been made since that date.

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications		law literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation X other (specify) local history
Specific dates	ca. 1886	Builder/Architect [	Jnknown	

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Smith-Benning House, built about 1886, is historically significant in the areas of architecture and local history. Architecturally, the house is a good example of a Victorian-Eclectic style residence with Eastlake detailing. Few such houses remain in the Atlanta area. In terms of local history, it is significant as the home of two prominent Edgewood figures. Judge Charles Smith (1856-1923), who built the house, was a major figure in the founding of Edgewood, a small suburban community now part of the city of Atlanta. Augustus Harrison Benning (1840-1904), who purchased the house from Smith in 1889, was a wealthy sea captain who retired to Edgewood and used his fortune to help build, in 1897, what is now Atlanta's oldest extant skyscraper, the English-American Building (the Flatiron Building). These areas of significance support property eligibility under National Register criteria B and C.

Architecturally, the house exemplifies the Victorian Eclectic style of residential architecture popular during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Architectural features were borrowed from a number of sources and melded together according to the tastes of the architect. Here, the mansard-roofed tower is a Second Empire feature, the wrap-around porch relates to Queen Anne building and the exterior wood decoration and trim are of Eastlake design. The Eastlake details, including the scrollwork in the portico pediments, the porch pendants, turned balusters, chamfered supports and console brackets, and the incised window and door lintels are particularly fine. Relatively few houses of this age and style remain in the Atlanta area. In Candler Park (earlier Edgewood), where the house is located, the Smith-Benning House is one of the very few extant houses from the 1880's, the period which coincides with the early development of Edgewood. Although the house is in a deteriorated condition, nearly all of the extensive and high quality decorative details remain.

In terms of local history, the house is significant as the home of Judge Charles W. Smith (1856-1923) who probably moved to the area in 1886 and built the house. Judge Smith was a major figure in the Early history of Edgewood, the community in which the house was located. Edgewood grew up in the late 1870's as an Atlanta surburb, clustered around a Georgia Railroad depot which provided transportation to Atlanta. By 1879, it had a population of from 250-300 people, a church, a school and some fine residences. Judge Smith was known as the founder of Edgewood. He was the community's first mayor after its 1898 incorporation, and he served as an Atlanta city councilman from 1912-1915, representing Edgewood on the council following its 1909 annexation to Atlanta. He also was a prominent judge. Although Judge Smith lived in the house for only three or four years, his later Edgewood residence was destroyed, leaving this house as the only remaining association with this important figure in the history of Edgewood (Candler Park).

(continued)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached Sheet

ALLE SET VETTE

				(O)	
10.	Geographi	cal Data			,
Acreage	of nominated property _	Less than one	-half acre		
Quadran	gie name <u>Northeast</u>	<u>Atlan</u> ta, Georgi	a	Quadrai	ngle scale <u>1:24000</u>
UMT Ref	erences				•
A 1 6 Zone	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	7 3 9 4 3 0 orthing	B Zone	Easting	Northing
cl i			D		
E i			Fl.l		
G			H		
Verbal i	boundary description	and justification			
	•			7	
Propert	ty boundary is des	cribed and just:	irled in Secti	on /.	
List ali	states and counties fo	or properties over	anning state or c	ounty houndarie	
	N/A			ounty boundarie	_
state		code	county		code
state		code	county	<u>.</u>	code
11.	Form Prep	ared By		*	
name/titic	e Carolyn Brooks,	National Regist	ter Researcher		
ianie/title	Historic Preser			<u> </u>	
organizat	tion Department of	•	_	late April 26	, 1982
street & r	number 270 Washi	ngton Street, SV	√ to	elephone 404	/656-2840
city or to	wn Atlanta		s	tate Georgi	a
12.	State Histo	oric Prese	ervation	Officer (	Certification
The evalu	uated significance of this	property within the s	tate is:		
	national	state	Xlocal		
665), I hei	esignated State Historic F reby nominate this prope g to the criteria and proce	rty for inclusion in th	e National Register	and certify that it	Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– has been evaluated
State Hist	toric Preservation Office	signature	2 Ath (	a Jun	•
			Ælizabeth A	. Lyon	5/10/82
The second second second	te Historic Preser	vation Officer		uate	
2 P P 1 C C C	PS use only preby certify that this pro	perty is included in the	e National Register Entered in t		
10	Selow 4	Typen	National Reg	date date	6/28/82
Keepe	er of the National Registe	e <b>r</b>			
Attest	:			date	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	of Registration				

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The house has additional significance in the area of local history as the home of Augustus Harrison Benning (1840-1904). Benning, a native of Savannah, spent much of his life as a ship's captain carrying trade under the British flag at the ports of Hong Kong and Shanghai. He returned to the United States, married his second cousin who lived in Atlanta, and in 1889 bought the house in Edgewood from Judge Smith. For a short time he operated a coal business in Atlanta. Then, in 1896-97, he and a group of businessmen formed the English-American Savings and Trust Company. Benning, Vice-President of the organization, put up much of his China Sea trading fortune for the English-American Building, which was built in 1897. The building, listed on the National Register and now known as the Flatiron Building, is Atlanta's oldest remaining skyscraper, a building which has continued to play an important role in Atlanta's commercial and architectural history to this day. The Smith-Benning House remained in the Benning family's ownersip until the 1960's.

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- Craig, Robert. "Draft National Register Nomination Form." March, 1981. On file at Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

SMITH-BENNING HOUSE Atlanta, DeKalb County, Georgia

HOUSE PLANS/FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS

North: 1

