

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 Cox-Carlton Hotel
other names/site number The Carlton Apartments

2. Location

street & number 683 Peachtree Street, NE
city, town Atlanta (N/A) **vicinity of**
county Fulton **code** GA 121
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30318

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

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

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

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Luce
Signature of certifying official

9-13-06
Date

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

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Elson H. Beall 11-1-06

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Georgian Revival

Materials:

foundation CONCRETE

walls CONCRETE

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other TERRA COTTA

STONE: limestone

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Cox-Carlton Hotel is located in downtown Atlanta across the street from the Fox Theater and adjacent to the Georgian Terrace Hotel. The hotel is a 12-story, brick veneer building with limestone and terra-cotta accents. Built of steel-reinforced concrete, it is rectangular with two single-story rear ells. Built in the Georgian Revival style, popular in the early 1920s for hotels, the building contains ornamentation on the exterior of the first two floors as well as the top two. The first two floors have facades veneered in limestone, with limestone voussoirs above the arches around the five front doors, each of which is topped by fanlights. Limestone quoins outline the projecting central section and both ends of the building. Two terra-cotta cartouches with a "C" in the center are on either side of the exterior central entry. "The Carlton" is found on the frieze between the second floor and the brick third floor. The top two floors are delineated with a limestone and brick band circling the building. The top of the building is accented with a terra cotta and limestone cornice and limestone balustrades along the roof on the street side. The interior consists of a central lobby and lounge with a restaurant space. A central hall leads to the rear entrance. There are windows on all four facades and a fire stair on the rear. The lobby has seen many changes but retains some of its original structural features such as columns and doors with fanlights. There are 13 rooms on each floor, second through twelfth, flanking a north-south central hall. Some rooms are connected as suites, and a few have balconies. The north end fire stair was recently enclosed during the 2004 rehabilitation.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

FULL DESCRIPTION

The Cox-Carlton Hotel is located at 683 Peachtree Street, Fulton County, Atlanta, Georgia. It was designed and built by the Atlanta-based architectural firm of Pringle and Smith in 1925. Built as a apartment hotel/boarding establishment for men, the top three floors were designed especially for a social fraternity named the "Bell House" Boys. These top floors contained a dining room for 75, a lounge, a card room, a kitchen and a "radio room." After the Bell House fraternity moved away in 1929, the rooms were converted to hotel rooms. The hotel remained as such for the next 77 years, its rectangular footprint unchanged. (Photograph no. 1.)

The building's twelve story exterior is red brick veneer, laid in stretcher bond, with limestone and terra cotta accents. The structure is constructed of steel reinforced concrete and brick for the curtain walls. The footprint of the building is rectangular with two, single story protruding ells to the rear. It was built in the Georgian Revival style, popular with hotels in the 1920s. While the middle stories of the building have little ornamentation, the top two floors and the entry level have limestone and terra cotta decorative elements. The fenestration is regular, of double, aluminum fixed-type windows. (Photos 1 and 3.)

The entry and the second floor facades are veneered in limestone, with limestone voussoirs above the arches around the five front doors. Each of the doorways are topped with fanlights. Limestone quoins outline the projecting central section, and both ends of the building. The first level is detailed with limestone scored to resemble rustication. Two terra cotta cartouches with a "C" carved in the center are on either side of the central entry. Limestone balustrades line the street façade. "The Carlton" is inscribed on a terra cotta frieze separating the second floor with the brick façade of the third floor. Two 6-over-4 windows with fixed panes flank the front entry. (Photos 2 and 6.)

The top two floors are delineated with a limestone and brick band circling the building. On the front façade limestone veneer is also used to base the central limestone and terra cotta pediment. Again it is rusticated and has quoins. The top of the building is accented with a terra cotta and limestone cornice, and limestone balustrades are along the roof on the street (west) side. (Photo 3.)

The south facade is encased in stucco with three arched windows and rusticated limestone suggested in the first story surface. Two windows are again suggested on the second story. The stucco continues around the building onto the east and north facades for the first two stories. The body of the building to the rear (east) facade contains the fire stair tower, enclosed in brick, but is otherwise completely undecorated. The two single story projecting ells are stuccoed, and the north ell contains the rear entrance. The utility stairs and restaurant entrance are between the ells. (Photo 4.)

The north facade contains the fire escape, enclosed in a concrete extension, and the same upper story's cornice detailing. The remainder of this facade is undecorated. (Photos 4 and 5.)

One enters the hotel in the center of the front façade through the canopied entry door. This central room is the reception/lobby. (Photos 8, 9, and 10.) To the right (south) of this central space is a room called the "prefunction" room on the plan. (Photo 7.) To the left (north) of the lobby/reception room is the dining

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

and bar area. (Photos 11.) The restaurant is called "The Golden Bean."

Beyond the lobby/reception area shown in photograph 9 are the elevator lobby, the manager's office, the historic marble-clad stairs (photographs 12 and 13) with the original built-in phone booths, and the wood paneled boardroom (photograph 14). Beyond the stairs and boardroom is the rear entrance leading to the drive-up entrance. (Photo 4.)

The floor of the lobby area is Mexican brown tile. The ceiling of the lobby is plaster with elaborate egg and dart moldings, supported by paneled columns. The lounge area ceiling is now white plaster, the walls of indigo blue. On the left and right of the main entrance exterior door are a balanced pair of plaster cartouches with a "C" on the wall. These are on the interior wall of the lobby/reception room. (Photo 8.)

The front lobby/registration/dining room/bar rooms have been altered from the original 1920s configuration to give a better flow to traffic and for better use. The ceilings and paneled columns have the original plaster moldings, and the dark stained wood trim on the base of the columns is now painted white.

The stairway at the rear entrance on the first floor is the fire stair tower as it proceeds up the building.

The upper floors are all configured in the same manner. Currently, the hotel advertises 140 rooms. The 13 small hotel rooms on each floor lead into a long hallway running the length of the building, north to south, with another branching hallway to the elevators and stair tower. A few floors have suites, with doors connecting the two identical rooms, leading to the hall. One deluxe suite is on the second floor, with a balcony. The floors are carpeted and the walls are plaster. The firewalls between each room are double brick, and hollow tile was used in utility spaces. The fire stairs are steel and concrete, and two elevators, wood-paneled, connect all floors. A steel fire escape is on the north end of each hallway, and is accessed by French doors.

The brick building is north of the buff-brick Georgian Terrace Hotel and shares a parking deck to the rear of the hotel. Across Peachtree Street, to the southwest, is the Fox Theater with its exotic design. Both of these two buildings are on the National Register, part of the Fox Theater Historic District. The theater is also a National Historic Landmark. The Cox-Carlton Hotel is towered over by the skyscrapers constructed in the area in the last ten years.

The front of the building has a small grassy lawn, and a brick and concrete patio with iron railings that creates a welcoming area. The entrance doorway is covered with a large arched, semi-circular awning with the name of the hotel on it. Two older brick two-story buildings, now restaurants, are north of the hotel, and are not part of this nomination.

The hotel was rehabilitated using the investment tax credits and reopened in October 2004 as the Hotel Indigo.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance:

1925-1956

Significant Dates:

1925, the date the building first opened as a residence hotel/apartment.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Pringle and Smith—Robert Smith Pringle and Francis Palmer Smith, architects, of Atlanta, GA.

The Foundation Company of New York, builder

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Cox-Carlton Hotel is significant in architecture as a good example of an early 20th century high-rise urban hotel that has retained many of its original features and details over an 80-year existence as an apartment/hotel building. It is significant as a work of the firm of Pringle and Smith, of which Francis P. Smith was the founder of the School of Architecture at Georgia Tech. The firm is known for many fine works during its decades-long partnership. The building, designed in the Georgian Revival design, retains all of its exterior ornamentation in limestone and terra cotta, and some of its interior details. Elements of the Georgian Revival style include the central entrance, symmetrical façade, and red brick exterior. Originally built as the Carlton Apartments to house 143 apartments, the top three floors were exclusively for bachelors, members of the Bell House Boys club. The remaining rooms were regular apartments. Today, as a hotel, 140 rooms are advertised.

The hotel is also significant in the areas of commerce and social history as a continuously operated residential building in downtown Atlanta. At first, it was the Carlton Apartments (hence the name over the front door) for bachelors, especially the Bell House Boys who occupied the top three floors. This local social fraternity also had a roof garden and a restaurant in their area. The fraternity, founded in 1914, was a social fraternity for bachelors only. There were rules of dress and decorum. They occupied these floors only until 1929, coinciding with the Depression and the nearby opening of the Fox Theater in December 1929. After that, the entire building became a hotel and was renamed the Cox-Carlton and, despite many changes of owners, retained that name until 1981. For awhile, it was owned by Southern Railway and served as a hotel for railway employees only. The first floor restaurant and cabaret were added when it became a hotel. During its days as a hotel and because of its proximity to the Fox Theater, it housed many a famous guest. Today it operates as the Hotel Indigo.

National Register Criteria

The Cox-Carlton Hotel meets National Register Criterion A because as a hotel, and especially one built as an apartment for a 1920s men's fraternity, reflects an unusual element of American history, that of the residential hotel/apartment building, more often found in larger cities like New York, rather than Atlanta. After its conversion to a regular hotel, it's proximity to the Fox Theater made it a perfect place for out-of-town visitors seeking a nearby hotel and served in that capacity for the rest of its existence in the historic period. The hotel meets National Register Criterion C, because it reflects a great amount of detail of the Georgian Revival Style in which it was built, including the central entrance façade, red brick exterior, and many examples of terra cotta ornamentation, all elements of that style. It is very typical of many hotels built across the U.S. during the pre-Depression boom.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the opening of the hotel/apartment building in 1925 until 1956, the end of the historic era.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

There is only one contributing building within this nomination.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The following was prepared by the consultants, Ced Dolder for Ray and Associates, and has been edited by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian for the Historic Preservation Division, to meet National Register standards. A few updates were added at that time.

The Cox Carlton Hotel, located at 683 Peachtree Street, Fulton County, Atlanta, Georgia, was built as a bachelor apartment hotel in 1925. This brick, limestone and terra cotta building is an important asset to the character of Peachtree Street in Midtown Atlanta. The hotel is located across from the legendary Fox Theater, adjacent to the Georgian Terrace Hotel, and two doors north of The Ponce Apartments, all three of which are part of the Fox Theater National Register district. The Cox-Carlton completes a part of Atlanta centered in an earlier residential area, which is now a historic theater district.

Designed by locally prominent architects, Pringle and Smith, the building is constructed with steel beams, reinforced concrete and brick. The architects created the top three floors of the twelve story building as apartments for the Bell House Boys. The Bell House Boys were a social fraternity developed by boarders living in the house of Emma Bell in 1878. Franchised in 1914, they disbanded in 1951.

The Bell House Boys and Emma Bell

The Bell House Boys, a social fraternity, was chartered in 1914. Their kinship arose from the members having boarded at Mrs. Emma Bell's boarding house. Mrs. Bell was widowed at the age of 24 in 1878. As was the case for most widows left without means, she needed to earn her living, and began by taking in boarders at her Walton Street home. Atlanta was still recovering from the Civil War and the city was overflowing with men from all over America, looking for work. The social and cultural post-Civil War mores of Atlanta would not allow a respectable unmarried man into the distinguished parlors of the day if his address was not presentable. Mrs. Bell offered just such a residence. Within four years, her fame had grown and she moved her boarding house to a larger home on Pryor Street, where she remained for seventeen years.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Emma Bell's cooking was considered superb, and mealtimes were special. The "boys" had a schedule for meals, and would give their orders to a waiter, then wait in the parlor to be called for dinner. Mrs. Bell had stringent rules that had to be followed or the bachelor was asked to find other accommodations. Some rules were:

- Coats were to be worn at all times in the public areas
- No smoking in the dining room
- No card playing on Sunday
- No drinking
- A prospective boarder needed a recommendation from 3 others to be favorably considered
- All boarders were to be unmarried or widowers

When a Bell House Boy married, he was no longer eligible to remain at the house. However, he always received a \$100 silver water pitcher as a gift. Many of the married "boys" and their wives returned for New Year's dinner, one of the few times ladies were allowed in the home, as well as the only time of the year "enhanced" eggnog was served.

As the number of her "boys" grew, Mrs. Bell moved several times. In 1895, after 13 years, she moved to the "Leydon House" on Peachtree Street, near the old Governor's Mansion. Within five years she moved again, to 258 Peachtree Street, near the Capital City Club. In her fourteenth year at that address, Mrs. Bell died on March 3, 1914. The bereaved "boys" decided to charter their fraternity that year, calling themselves the boys of "The Bell House."

Earlier while located on Pryor Street, Mrs. Bell had rescued one of Atlanta's original gas street lamps, and had it placed in front of her house as a "sentinel angel for my boys." The gas lamp moved with the "boys" to all nine locations that they eventually occupied. The lamppost had become so important to the fraternity, that the house stationery and dinner china was decorated with a gaslight, and many of the Bell House Boys used the logo on their checks and personal items. The lamp was given to the Atlanta Historical Society in 1951, when the Bell House disbanded. The gaslight stands today on the grounds of the Atlanta History Center, operated by the Atlanta Historical Society.

The Bell House Boys and the Cox-Carlton

From the 258 Peachtree Street location, the Bell House moved three more times, occupying each place no longer than four years. In 1924 the architects, Pringle and Smith, were commissioned to build The Carlton Apartment, at 683 Peachtree Street, NE. Built by the Foundation Company as general contractor, the building was 12 stories tall with 143 rooms and baths. In addition to the private bachelor apartments, a restaurant, several lounges, card rooms, and radio rooms were to be used in the Carlton as public areas.

The top three floors of the Carlton were specifically designed for occupation by the Bell House Boys. The housekeeper, Mrs. Nettie Howard, and her sister were the only women allowed on these floors.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

As stated in the *Atlanta Journal Magazine* of April 12, 1925:

The top floor and roof garden are to be given over to a large dining room with a capacity of 75 (the maximum membership of the fraternity as permitted in the by-laws.), a lounge, and card room, kitchen, and radio room in charge of Henry Dobbs.

The two floors below were rooms occupied by the Bell House Boys, and were "decorated and furnished each in accordance with the taste of each new occupant." (Urban Design Commission Landmark nomination of 1991). The famous gaslight was installed on the roof gardens of the Carlton, as it was moved to every location the Bell House occupied.

The *Atlanta Journal* of May 3, 1925 described the completed building:

The Carlton was planned, built and will be conducted to provide those three essentials of the ideal residence for men--the privacy and harmony of a well-ordered home, the ready service of a better hotel and the select sociability of an exclusive club...

When Charles E. Shepard, then treasurer of the disbanding Bell House Boys, spoke at the ceremony for the donation of the gaslight to the Atlanta Historical Society, he remembered living at the Carlton. He said:

Several social occasions were held there, the large sitting room, dining room, two separate smaller rooms and windows from four directions made us very comfortable and feel so modern.

The Last Residence: The Thornton House

Possibly due to the misfortunes of the forthcoming Great Depression, the Bell House Boys were again on the move by July 1929. They left their private apartments on the upper three floors at the Carlton for the Thornton House on the northeast corner of Peachtree and Third Streets. The group remained in the ca. 1880 house for the last 22 years of its organizational existence. The fraternity disbanded in 1951, and the house was demolished in 1957.

The changing social patterns of proper society had dictated the end of such gender specific boarding. Men and women could live in their own individual apartments; with a kitchen for themselves, and have a private domicile. Restaurants were more plentiful and available; the population had become less rigid, moving freely about by automobile. The post-WWII young bachelor could survive on his own, without a housekeeper. The boarding house for men and women had become obsolete, and the housekeeper/matron moved on to fraternities and sororities housed on college campuses.

The Cox-Carlton

In 1929, after the Bell House Boys moved to the Thornton property, the hotel was taken over by one of the original investors in the Carlton, Colonel Charles H. Cox. Colonel Cox had earned his rank as

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

a member of the Georgia National Guard 122nd Infantry. He became more active in the management of the hotel, and changed the name to the Cox-Carlton Hotel. The hotel was then adapted to become a hotel exclusively, not solely an apartment for bachelors. The Cox-Carlton was at the center of Midtown life during the middle years of the twentieth century. From 1930 until 1981, it was still known as the Cox-Carlton Hotel, even though several owners had succeeded Colonel Cox. J. Will Yon was an early owner, buying the property in the late 1930s. One deed located in the Cox-Carlton file at the Atlanta History Center, noted the sale of the entire hotel, with its furnishings and contents, for \$625,000 in the early 1960s.

By the 1970s the hotel had been leased to the Southern Railway System and the Family Lines System, another railroad company, to house employees and their families. During that time the Cox-Carlton had been nicknamed the "railroad hotel," and had been used by railroad workers for overnight stays. It had been closed to the general public for at least 10 years and alcohol had not been permitted on the premises. (*The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, July 30, 1981.) This similar situation happened in other cities with large railroad contingents, and a similar arrangement could be found in Savannah with the John Wesley Hotel.

Hotel York

In the summer of 1981, the Cox-Carlton was bought by hotel magnate Russell Carlton Cox, (name purely coincidental), for \$2.2 million. He already owned a successful Hotel York in San Francisco, California, and decided to bank on the name in Atlanta. After a total hotel renovation, the Cox-Carlton was reopened as the Hotel York of Atlanta in October 1981. The lobby had undergone extensive renovation, including the removal of a front porch which had been added in 1951. Cox added a restaurant and a cabaret to the hotel to connect with the district's entertainment scene. Cox said he had been attracted to the hotel and its surroundings because of the area's rejuvenation created by the preservation of the Fox Theater which started in 1974, which had been a huge community rescue effort. The energy created by the saving of the legendary Fox Theater was also evident by the purchase of both the neighboring Georgian Terrace and the Ponce Apartments in this same time frame. The area's steady decline through the 1960s and 1970s had begun to reverse.

Days Inn-Peachtree

The Hotel York was sold by Mr. Cox to Diversified Peachtree Limited in 1985. This concern "modernized" the rooms, most likely changing the windows and adding air conditioning. Days Inn was the franchised operator of the hotel for the next 14 years.

Hotel Indigo

In October 2004, after further rehabilitation and renovation using the investment tax credit program, the building reopened as a part of the Hotel Indigo chain, and featured the indigo shade of blue in its lobby and its room corridors. The Atlanta Hotel Indigo, this building, was featured in *Time* magazine in its December 19, 2005 issue as a boutique hotel.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

This hotel has remained relatively unchanged since its design by Pringle and Smith in 1925. The Georgian Revival limestone and brick facade is testimony to the timelessness of a building that functions as intended. Its importance in its early years as a residence for unmarried men lends significance to an era of gender segregation and unquestioned established values.

The Architects - Francis Palmer Smith and Robert Smith Pringle

Pringle and Smith exemplified the new generation of architects which emerged in the 1920s, professionals whose experience and training were more sophisticated and uniform than the apprenticeships of their predecessors.(Atlanta Urban Design Commission, 1991)

Francis Palmer Smith (1886-1971), the principal designer, began his career in Atlanta as the first director of the architecture department at the Georgia Institute of Technology from 1909 to 1922. Born and schooled in Ohio and Pennsylvania, Smith was strongly influenced by his professor, Paul Cret, to embrace the concepts of art moderne ornament and traditional Beaux-Arts principles of design. He left the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1922, and entered into partnership with Robert Pringle.

Robert Smith Pringle (1883-1937) was born in Summerville, South Carolina, just north of Charleston. He was educated in Columbia, where he established his own office in 1902. In 1917 he moved to Atlanta, practicing alone until he partnered with Smith. Pringle died in 1937, having suffered from failing health for many years. Major commissions of the firm include the Rhodes-Haverty Building built in 1929, and the William-Oliver Building built in 1930. An acceptance of new ideas combined with traditional forms was evident in the work of the firm, as well as in the work of Francis Smith alone. (Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Architects Files, Georgia Department of Natural Resources and sketch on Francis P. Smith for the *Dictionary of Georgia Biography*.)

Francis P. Smith carried on an independent practice until 1960, when he joined in partnership with his son, Henry Howard Smith, until his retirement in 1970. Smith died in Atlanta in 1971. Other than private homes, banks and churches, Smith designed the Cathedral of St. Philip on Peachtree Street, including all the supporting structures. His records and drawings are now in the library of his son, Henry Howard Smith. (Atlanta Urban Design Commission Landmark nomination, 1991.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Atlanta's Lasting Landmarks. Atlanta: Atlanta Urban Design Commission, 1987.

Bell House Boys file. "Associations, Institutions, etc." subject file at the Atlanta History Center.

City Builder, January 1926, p. 11. (Photographs of the Carlton Apartment Hotel, both exterior and interior.)

Cox Carlton Hotel file. "Hotel, Taverns, etc." subject file at the Atlanta History Center.

Cox-Carlton Hotel Post Cards. Personal Post Card Collection. Courtesy of Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Decatur, Georgia.

Hayden, Dolores. *The Grand Domestic Revolution*. MIT Press, 1981, p. 169.

Photos #116 and #3043. Photo Collection, the Atlanta History Center.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1899, 1911, vol. 2, p. 218, 1932, vol. 2, p 218, 1932 updated 1951. On file at the Atlanta History Center.

Sharp, Lawrence. *The Cox-Carlton Hotel: A Nomination to the National Registry*. National Register Nomination prepared for Georgia Tech, Prof. Pat Connell's class, December 9, 1991. In "Cox-Carlton" file, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

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: May 12, 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 Less than one acre.

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 742195 Northing 3740044

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is marked on the enclosed tax map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is only the land associated with the hotel and all the owners own at this location.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr./Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** August 7, 2006
e-mail ken_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Ced Dolder/Consultant
organization Ray and Associates
mailing address 328 7th Street, NE
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30308
telephone (404) 607-7703
e-mail N/A

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) William Hodges, managing partner
organization (if applicable) Diversified Peachtree, Ltd.
mailing address 3399 Peachtree Road, NE, Unit 1200
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30326
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Cox-Carlton Hotel
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: 17


1. Front façade; photographer facing northeast.
2. Front façade, a closer approach; photographer facing east.
3. Front and south facades; photographer facing northeast.
4. Rear (east) and north facades, showing rear drive entrance; photographer facing southwest.
5. North façade with enclosed stairway and front (west) façade; photographer facing southeast.
6. Close up of front façade with balustrades; photographer facing east.
7. First floor lobby, far south room, "prefunction" on plan; photographer facing northwest.
8. First floor lobby, central room, "lobby" on plan, looking toward north parlor/bar area; photographer facing northwest.
9. First floor lobby, looking back toward "prefunction" room with registration desk on the left; photographer facing southeast.
10. First floor lobby, same as no. 9, with more of the room and the registration desk; photographer facing southeast.
11. First floor lobby, looking from lobby toward north room/bar, "dining" on plan; photographer facing north.
12. First floor, stairs at east side of building near rear entrance; photographer facing northeast.
13. First floor, with stairs on the left looking toward phone booths, boardroom through alcove on the left; photographer facing south.

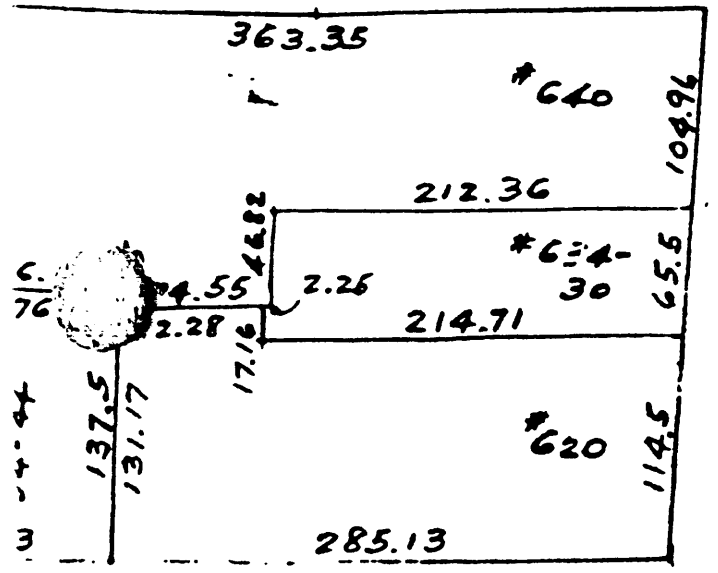
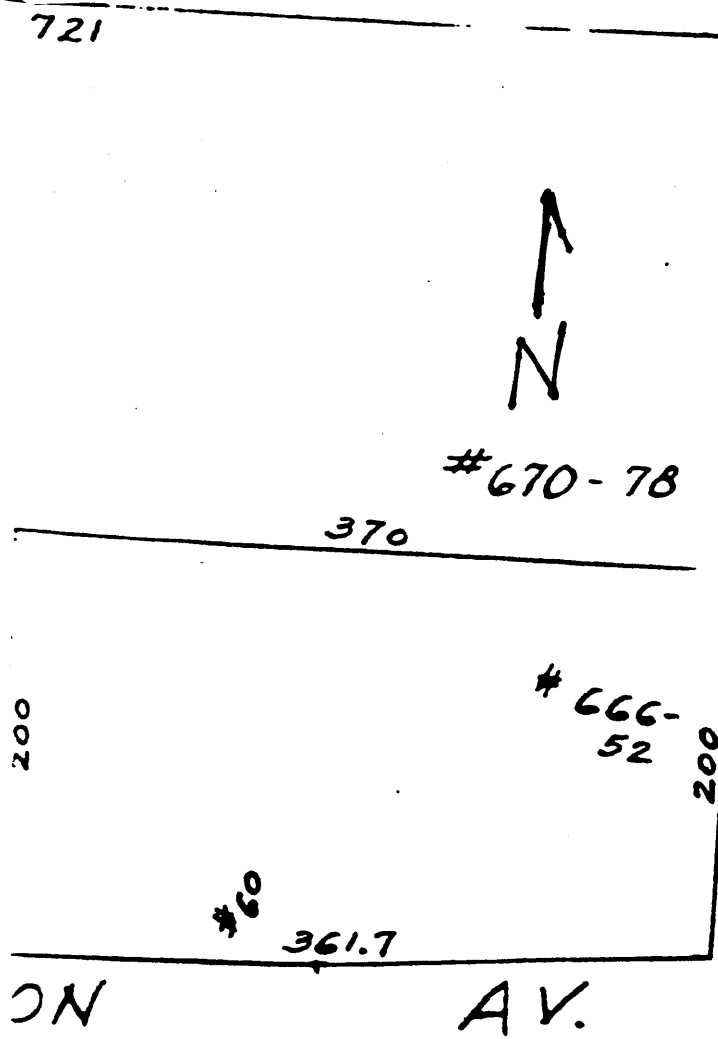
National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

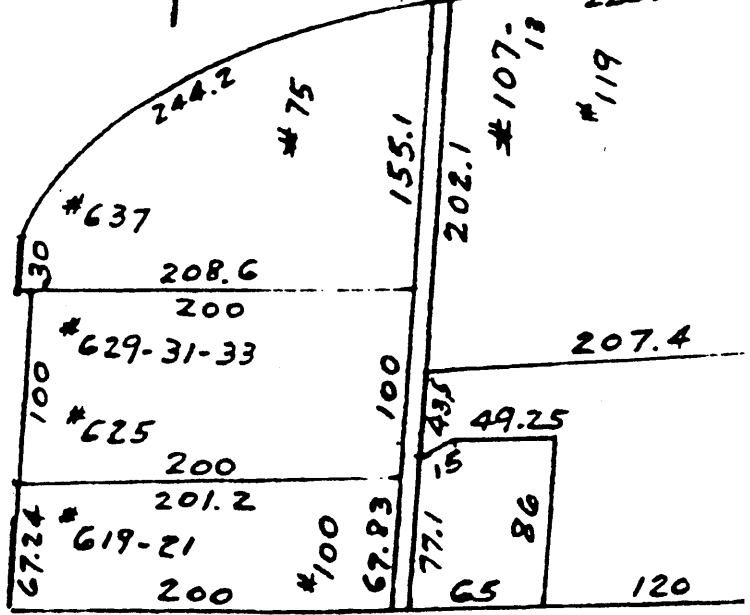
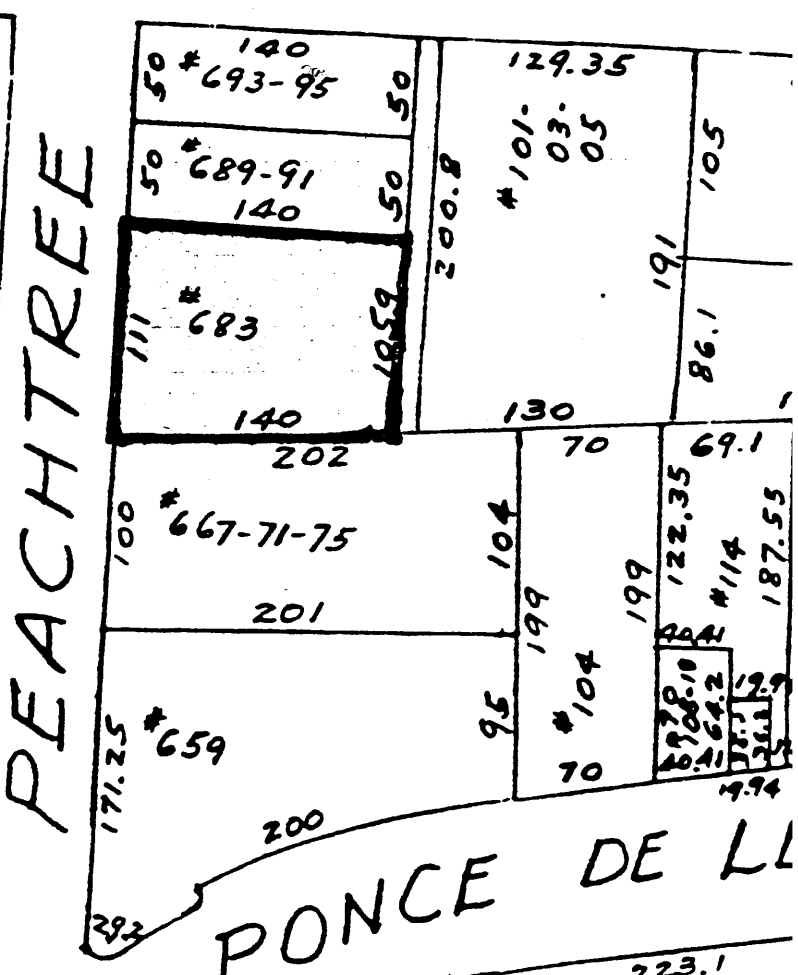
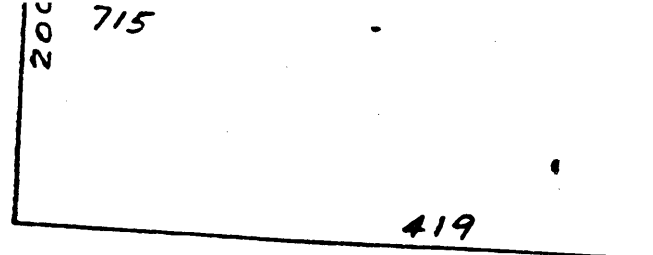
14. First floor, "boardroom" on the plan; photographer facing southwest.
15. Upstairs bedroom corridor; photographer facing north.
16. Upstairs bedroom; photographer facing east.
17. Another upstairs bedroom; photographer facing west.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

COX-CARLTON HOTEL
 ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
 NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/TAX MAP
 NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: ████
 NORTH: 
 SCALE: 1" = 100'
 SOURCE: FULTON COUNTY TAX ASSESSORS OFFICE
 DATE: 2004



ORTH



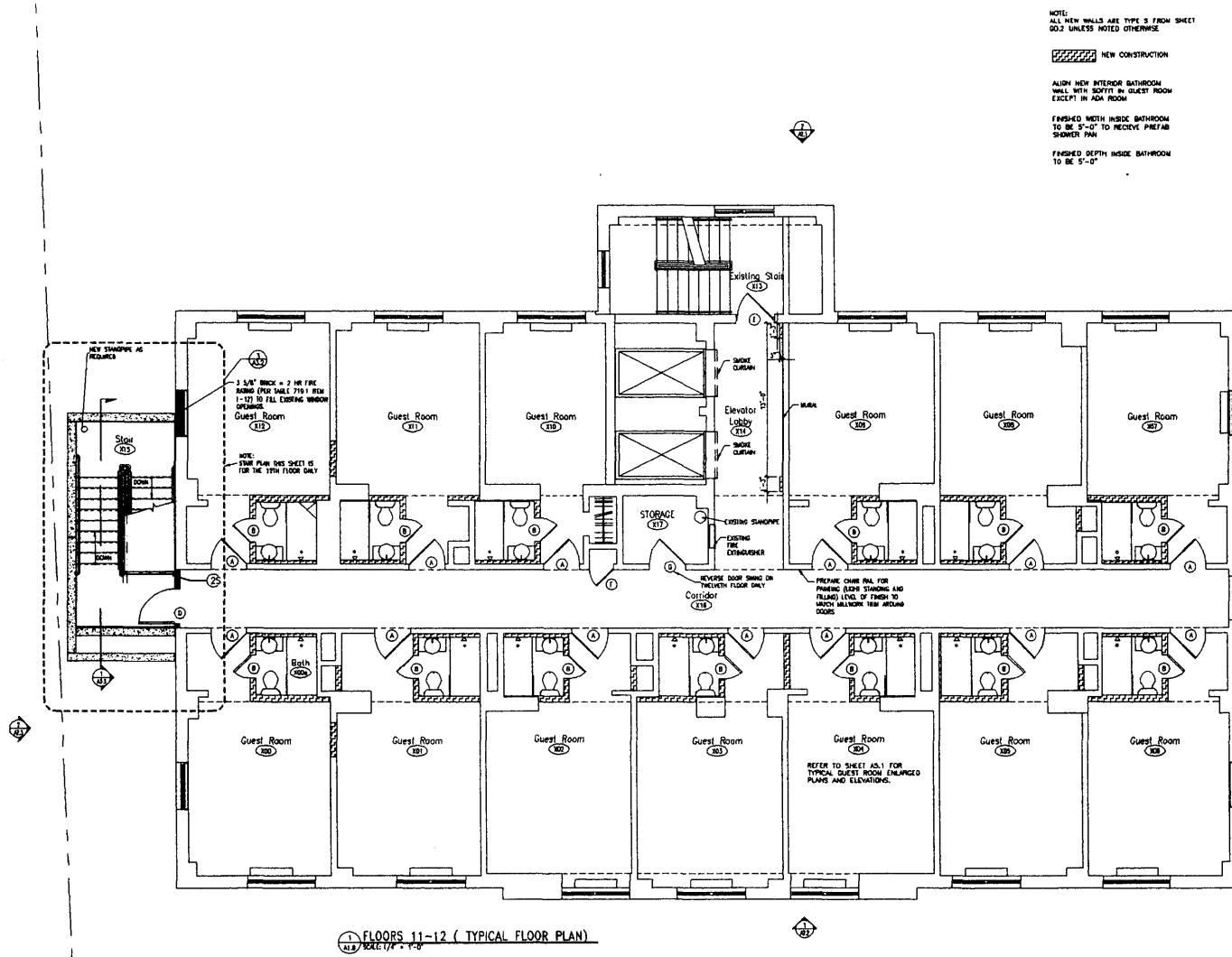
COX-C

**COX-CARLTON HOTEL
ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN**

NORTH: ←

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNERS



11.8 FLOORS 11-12 (TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN)
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
ALL NEW WALLS ARE TYPE 3 FROM SHEET
00.2 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE

NEW CONSTRUCTION

ALIGN NEW INTERIOR BATHROOM
WALL WITH SLOTTED IN GUEST ROOM
EXCEPT IN ADA ROOM

FINISHED WITH INSIDE BATHROOM
TO BE 5'-0" TO RECEIVE PREFAB
SHOWER PAN

FINISHED DEPTH INSIDE BATHROOM
TO BE 5'-0"

**Hodges Ward
EXPRESS**
Carlton Hotel Renovation
683 Peachtree Street NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Hodges Ward Elliott
3399 Peachtree Road NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30326

LEO A DALY
1170 Peachtree Street, NE
Peachtree, Suite 1800
Atlanta, GA 30309 USA
Tel 404-874-8333 Fax 404-874-8330

Winter Construction
General contractor
1330 Spring Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F.A. Hunter & Assoc. Inc.
349 Peachtree Hills Ave. NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

KEY PLAN

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

FILE LOG

DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DATE

BY

DESCRIPTION

DATE

BY

DESCRIPTION

DATE

BY

DESCRIPTION

DATE

BY

DESCRIPTION

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DATE

BY

DESCRIPTION

A:\11103\11103\11103\11103.dwg January 10, 2004 1:15:00 PM



Job No. 911103-00 7 Jan. 2004

Floors 11-12
Typical Floor Plan

A1.8

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