

LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT



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Atlanta's First Suburban Shopping District
Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb Counties, Georgia



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LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
“Atlanta’s First Suburban Shopping District”

Atlanta, Fulton and Dekalb Counties, Georgia

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ABSTRACT

In June of 2009, Environmental Corporation of America was contracted by Mitrix, Inc., on behalf of T-Mobile South, LLC, to complete a developmental history of the Little Five Points Commercial District in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. This research and report were completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The Little Five Points commercial district is an excellent example of the city of Atlanta's post-Civil War growth and expansion. The streetscape and surviving architectural resources within the district are indicative of Little Five Point's development history and unique ties to the historic residential communities of East Atlanta. From the area's early beginnings as rural farmland, to a residential area of large, Victorian estates, and later becoming the commercial and social center of the region, Little Five Points today serves as a reminder of the unique late-19th to mid-20th century evolution of the city of Atlanta.



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I. INTRODUCTION

During the months of September and October, 2009, Environmental Corporation of America (ECA) conducted background research and a photographic documentation field survey as part of mitigation efforts related to the construction of a proposed telecommunications tower within the Little Five Points Commercial District. The photographic documentation of the Little Five Points Commercial District was conducted in accordance with “Guidelines for Establishing a Photographic Permanent Archival Record.” This written report provides a developmental history of the Project Area. A Memorandum of Agreement (FCC NEPA-05015), governing the mitigation between the Federal Communications Commission, the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer, and T-Mobile South, LLC was finalized in September of 2008.

Background research, field survey, photographic documentation and preparation of this report were conducted by ECA Architectural Historian, Ms. Jaime L. Destefano, MS. Mr. John P. McCarthy, MA, RPA, provided additional professional review of this report. Mr. McCarthy also assisted with secondary source research. Research was focused on the collection of primary and secondary documentation in order to construct a history of the development of Little Five Points in relation to the historic suburbanization of the City of Atlanta and development of East Atlanta.

The district includes primarily commercial buildings, with both single- and multi-family dwellings, as well as educational facilities and theaters. Surviving resources within the Project Area are indicative of two significant periods of development: 1) post-Civil War settlement and expansion of the City of Atlanta, 2) and the early-to-mid-20th century commercial boom and the rise of Little Five Points as Atlanta’s first regional shopping district. The following report provides a detailed developmental history of the Project Area as well as an analysis of the surviving historic

resources that remain as character-defining elements of Little Five Points.

II. PROJECT AREA

The Little Five Points Commercial District is situated along Moreland and Euclid Avenues at the Little Five Points intersection in northeast Atlanta (Figure 1). Portions of Little Five Points are included in the National Register-listed Inman Park-Moreland Historic District and the Candler Park Historic District (Figure 2). Resources within the Project Area were evaluated as contributing and non-contributing based on their ability to contribute to the character and historic fabric of a potential National Register Historic District - Little Five Points Commercial District. Incorporating approximately 38 acres and 66 resources (54 contributing/12 noncontributing) (Figure 3), the Little Five Points Commercial District survives as an example of one of the south’s first suburban shopping districts where small businesses met the commercial needs of the surrounding suburban neighborhoods that developed in the late-19th and early-20th century (Anderson and Dolder 2003).

The center of Little Five Points is located at the convergence of three major roads: Moreland Avenue (once called Hurts Avenue and County Line Road), Euclid Avenue (formerly Decatur Turnpike or the “Pike”), and Seminole Avenue (formerly Cleburne Avenue) (Figures 1 & 2). Moreland Avenue runs through the center of the Commercial District and also serves as the county line separating Fulton County to the west and Dekalb County to the east. Euclid Avenue runs southwest to northeast through the center of the district. McClendon Avenue runs eastward from Euclid just south of the Little Five Points intersection.

The Project Area primarily includes all properties fronting Moreland Avenue north of Austin Avenue



to Mansfield Avenue as well as properties fronting Euclid Avenue northeast of Austin Avenue to Moreland Avenue. Figures 1 to 3 identify the Project Area in three different formats: topographic map, an aerial identifying nearby neighborhoods and National Register boundaries, and a survey map identifying building outlines and contributing and noncontributing resources.

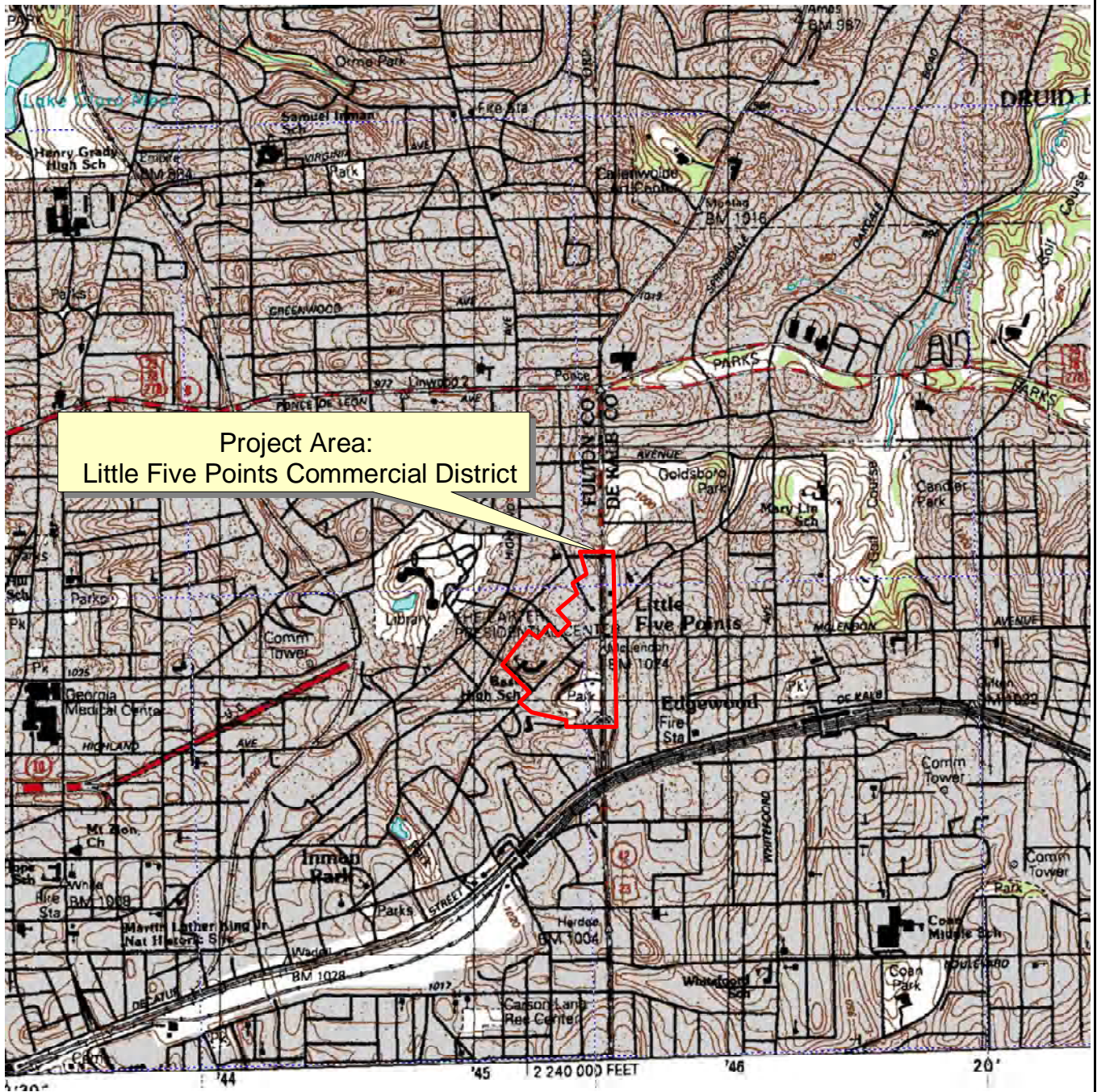
L. Davis Plaza feature benches, tables and lampposts. Today, these spaces are often filled with people relaxing and enjoying live music. A public park is located between Euclid and Moreland and Austin Avenues.

The Project Area contains a total of 66 resources primarily having commercial uses. Two public spaces, 'Triangle' Square and Gregory L. Davis Plaza. The former is found to be contributing to the historic character of the commercial district. A Georgia Landmark, the Kriegshaber House, located at 292 Moreland Avenue, was also found to be located within the Project Area. The historic and current use of each resource is identified in Figures 4 and 5.

Table 1 includes categorized uses for both historic and current time periods. During the field survey, only two buildings were found to be entirely vacant (Figure 4). In addition, of the commercial buildings with multiple business space, only a minimal number of storefronts appeared to be unoccupied. Dates of construction for contributing commercial buildings range between 1910 and 1960 with the highest concentration of development having taken place during the 1920s (Table 2). Dates of construction for the contributing residential structures, both single- and multi- family dwellings, range between 1880 and 1939. All of the surviving resources serve as reminders to the development of Little Five Points commercial district and its transition from farmland to residential (late 19th-century) and from residential to commercial during the early-20th century.

The Little Five Points commercial district is extremely pedestrian friendly, with the majority of the streets within the project area being lined with narrow sidewalks and landscaping. Surrounding the Little Five Points intersection, west of Moreland Avenue, the 'triangle' park and Gregory





Project Area:
Little Five Points Commercial District



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Northeast Atlanta, GA (1997).



Little Five Points Commercial District
Little Five Points
Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb Counties, Georgia

Figure 1: Project Area



ECA Proj. #: H-347-5

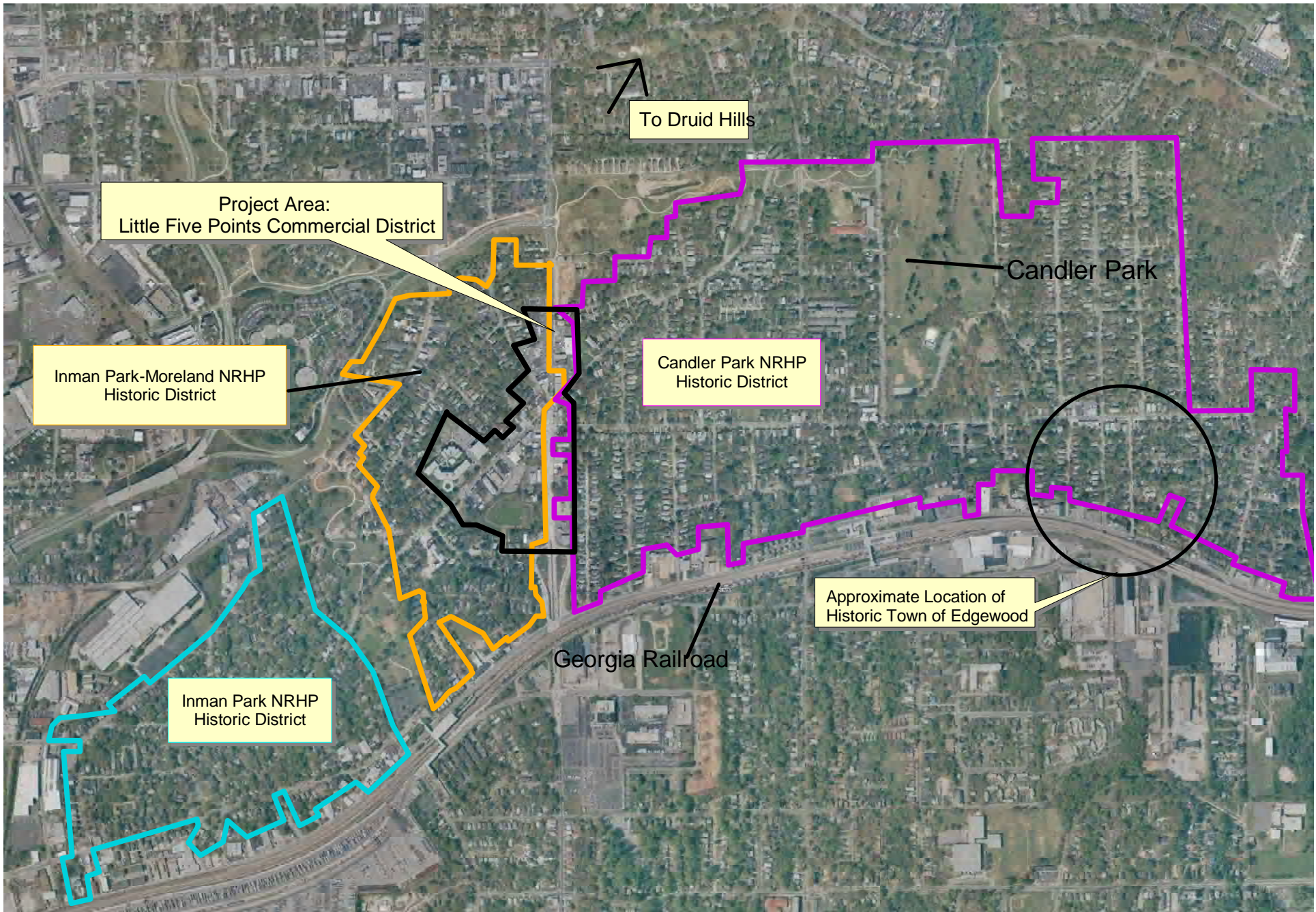
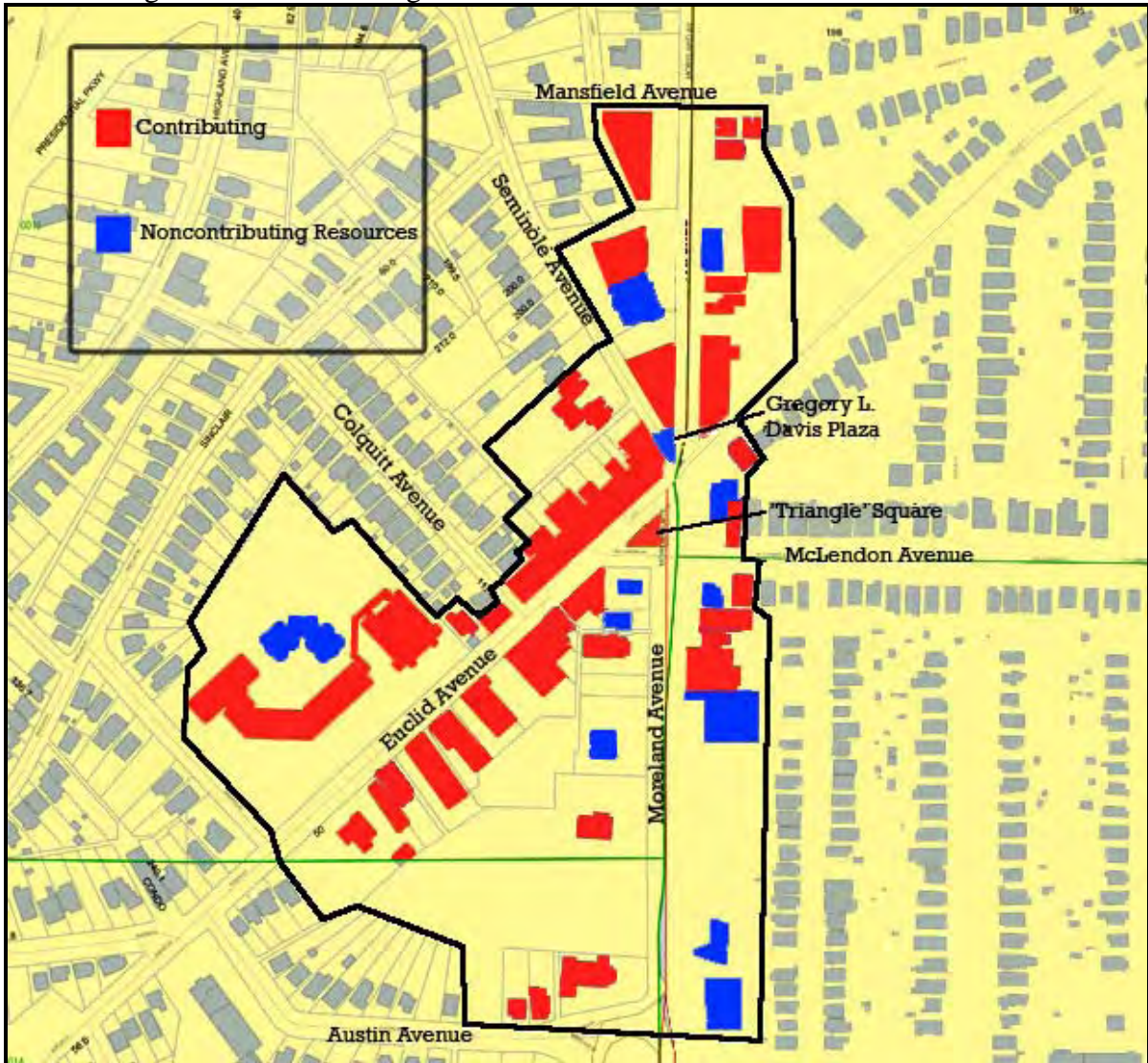


Figure 2: 2002 Google Earth Aerial Photograph Showing Approximate Project Area Boundaries and Surrounding NRHP Historic Districts

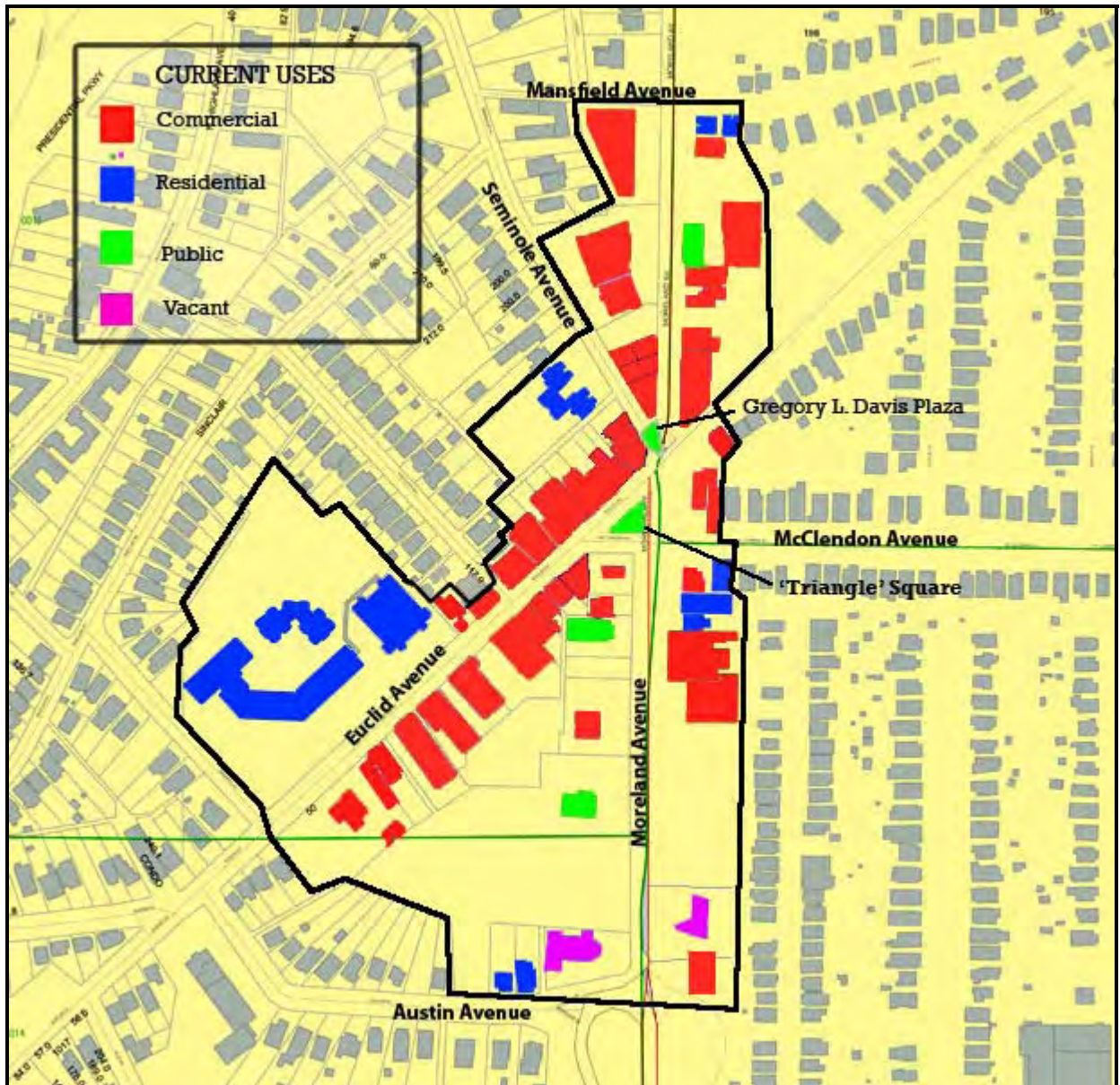
Figure 3: Project Location and Survey Map
Contributing and Noncontributing Resources



Source: Fulton County Tax Office



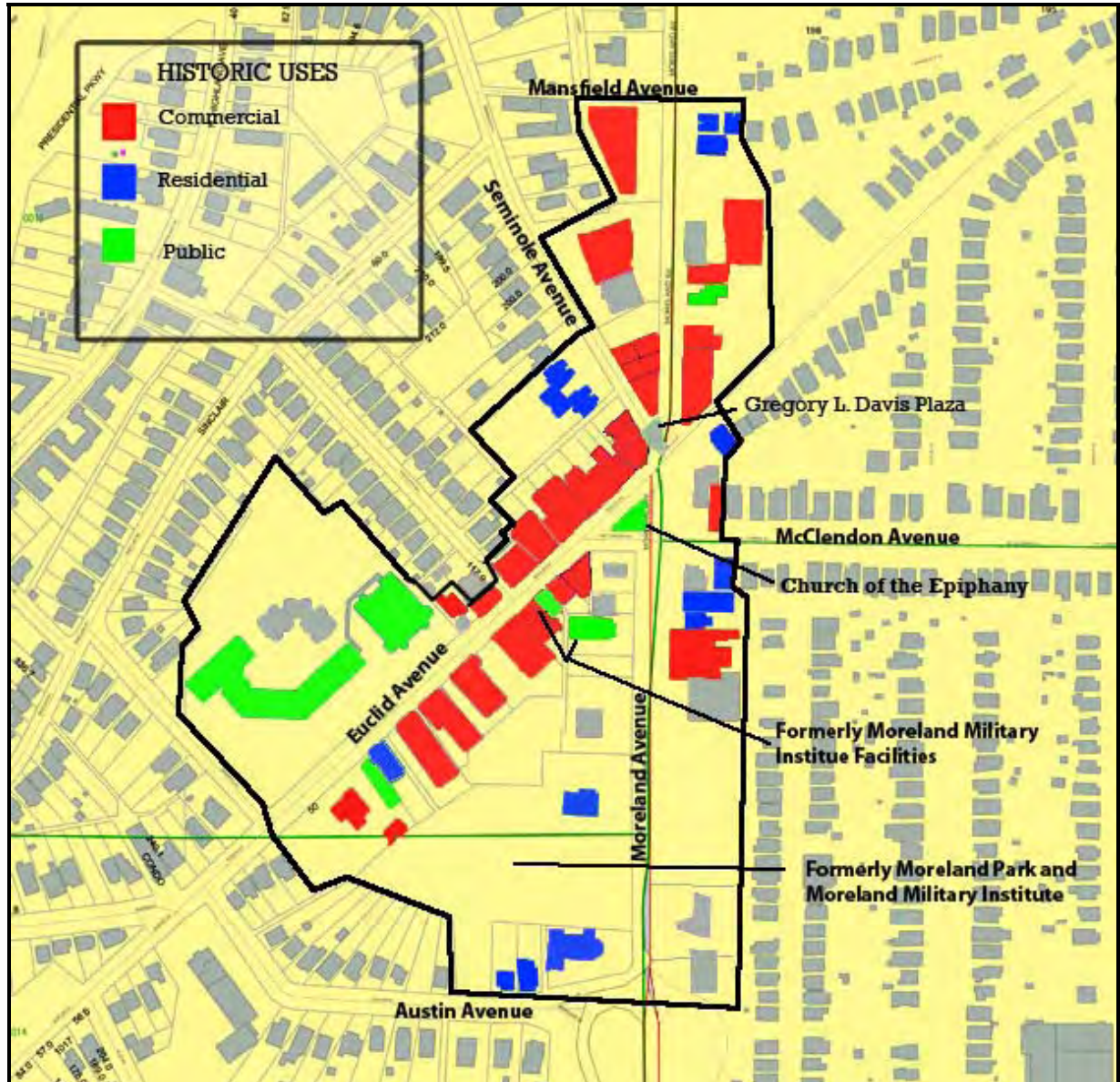
Figure 4: Project Location and Survey Map
Current Uses



Source: Fulton County Tax Office



Figure 5: Project Location and Survey Map
Historic Uses



Source: Fulton County Tax Office



Table 1. Breakdown of Uses for All Inventoried Resources in the Project Area

	EARLIEST HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE
Residential Buildings	13	11
Commercial Buildings	34	48
Public*	7	5
Vacant	NA	2
Total Resources	54	66

*Includes educational, religious, municipal, and recreational

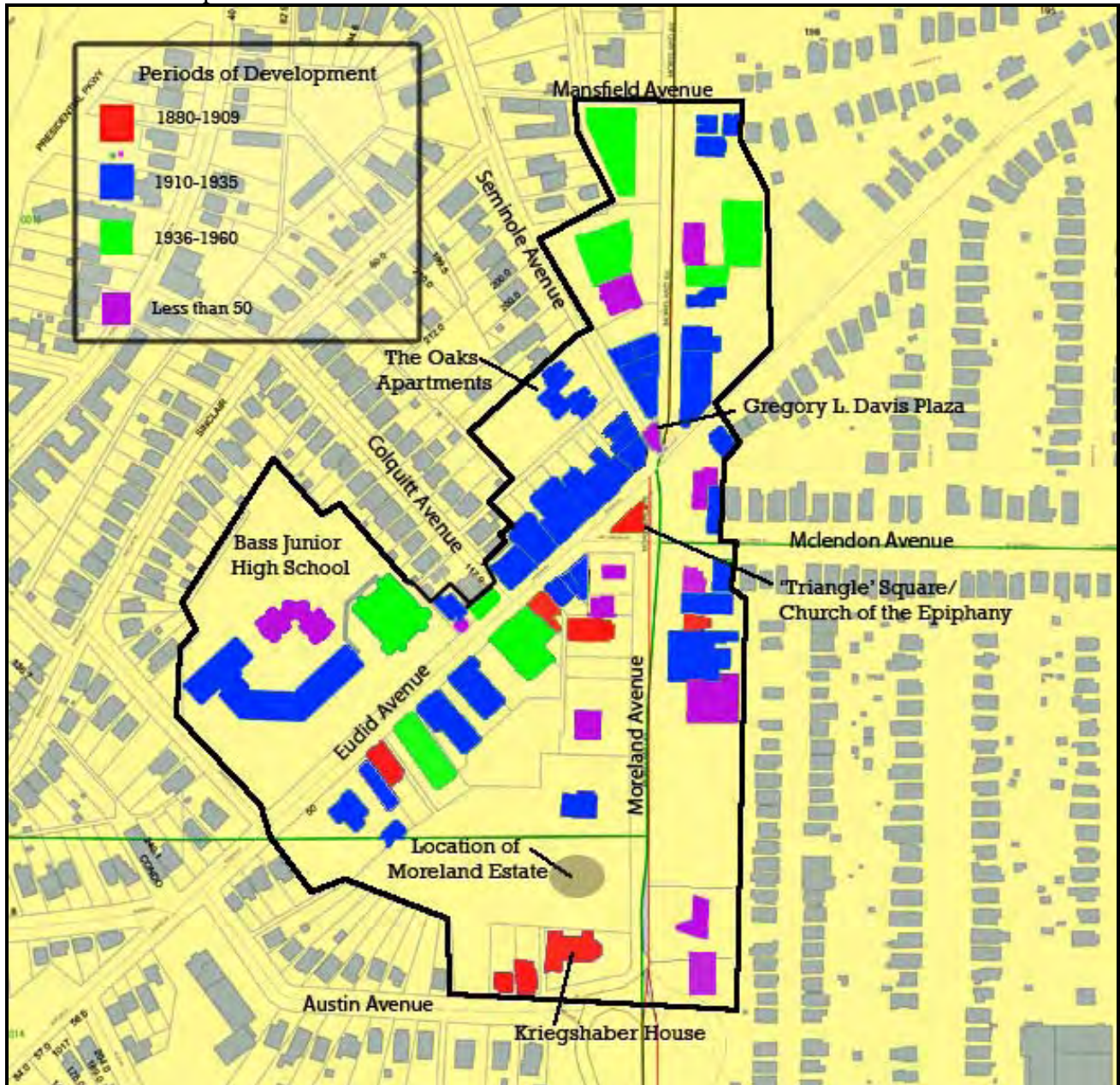
Source: Pedestrian Survey, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and Neighborhood Vertical File at Atlanta History Center

Table 2: Periods of Development in the Project Area

USE	c.1880-1909	1910-1935	1936-1960	1961+
Commercial	0	26	8	10
Residential	5	9	0	1
Public*	3	3	1	1
Total	8	37	9	12



Figure 6: Project Location and Survey Map
Periods of Development



Source: Fulton County Tax Office Base Map



III. METHODS

Research

Research of the Little Five Points Commercial District began with obtaining National Register nominations and supporting documentation associated with the developmental history of Little Five Points. An examination of the neighborhood vertical files at the Atlanta History Center provided substantial information pertaining to the history of Little Five Points. Examination of tax parcel data available at the Fulton County Tax Commissioner's Office offered approximate build dates and useful data for each property located within the Project Area. The Deeds and Records Office at the Fulton County Courthouse identified several early-20th century plats of the project area. The Atlanta-Fulton County Public Library yielded additional general background information from published secondary resources.

Survey

On September 27, 2009, Jaime Destefano, project manager and architectural historian with Environmental Corporation of America conducted field work to produce photographic documentation in accordance with the "Georgia Guidelines for Establishing a Photographic Permanent Archival Record." During the photo-documentation survey, Ms. Destefano conducted a pedestrian survey of the Little Five Points Commercial District project area to document its architectural character and general design and setting of the streetscapes.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The Little Five Points commercial district underwent considerable transformations following the Civil War. Improvements in transportation and entrepreneurial real estate interests sparked the

suburban development surrounding Atlanta's central business district as early as the 1870s.

Following the Civil War, the Little Five Points area underwent two significant periods of development. The first period includes post-Civil War settlement and the early suburbanization of East Atlanta, including that of the Little Five Points area. The second significant developmental period, is the rise of Little Five Points as a central commercial district for East Atlanta neighborhoods. Both periods are reflective of the rapid growth of Atlanta and expansion beyond the early city limits.

POST CIVIL WAR SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SUBURBANIZATION OF EAST ATLANTA

Development of the Little Five Points commercial district is closely tied to the complex pattern of development evolving in the regions east of Atlanta as early as the 1870s. These regions make up what would later be referred to as Edgewood/Candler Park (located east of the county line in Dekalb County) and Inman Park (the regions west of Moreland Avenue and southwest of Edgewood). The subdivision of large tracts of land into a single neighborhood was typical of Atlanta's late-19th and early-20th century suburbanization (Anderson and Dolder 2003: 10). The development of Little Five Points began in much the same way.

Once part of a large rural farming estate and Civil War Battlefield, the area which was to become Little Five Points, began its initial development during this period as large tracts of land east of the city were subdivided into parcels to accommodate large, residential estates (NPS ND). Throughout the 1890s and early 1900s, new residential districts emerged as old farms on the outskirts of the city "were rapidly carved up into fashionable 'garden suburbs'" such as Inman Park, Ansley Park, and Candler Park (NPS ND).



As early as the 1850s, August F. Hurt began purchasing large tracts of the land in regions east of Atlanta's central business district. The Little Five Points Commercial District remained rural farmland until the 1870s when "East Atlanta" began its transition from rural to residential. The development of the area which would later become Little Five Points began as a result of two significant land subdivisions: 1) the subdivision of large tracts of land by Major Asbury Moreland and 2) the growth of the City of Edgewood.

This first significant transition began in 1869 when Major Asbury Moreland of the 7th Alabama Cavalry purchased twelve acres of land surrounding County Line Road (now Moreland Avenue) and Pike Road (now Euclid Avenue) from Joel Hurt, descendent of August F. Hurt (Pittman 1985: 10). It is around this intersection that the Little Five Points commercial district would later develop.

The property acquisition by Major Moreland and his subsequent subdivision of it marked one of the first significant changes in the region from traditionally rural farmland to residential development. As a result of Major Moreland's land subdivision, large estates began to emerge in the vicinity of the Little Five Points intersection including his own family estate. Major Moreland built a large Italianate brick home, barn and stables on Moreland Avenue in 1872. In a deep ravine behind his home, he created a small park and pond known as Moreland Park, bounded by Austin, Moreland, and Euclid Avenues (Figure 7) (Jordan 1977: 11). The Moreland house and park were illustrative of a period of landscape architecture in the area in which large estates were developed and settled (Figure 8). Due to subdivision of tracts of Major Morland's land, by the 1880s, Moreland Park was considered a summer retreat for city dwellers who could rent rooms in the grand homes that had been erected

surrounding the park and the Little Five Points vicinity (Pittman 1985: 11).



Figure 7: Location of the Moreland Estate and Park. The building shaded red was the former Moreland residence. The buildings shaded gray were constructed in later years.

In 1886, Major Moreland donated some of his land, including Moreland Park, to the Georgia Military Academy. The school later changed its name to the Moreland Military Institute (Jordan 1977: 11). According to a 1977 newspaper article, two of the school's buildings survive: one forming the rear of the current Masonic Lodge (368 Moreland Avenue) and the other forming the rear of 1133 Euclid Avenue, Parcel Number 0013-045 (Figure 9, Photographs 042-043 & 078-079). The same source indicated that the current Masonic Lodge building became Neel's Academy in 1890, and later the first Moreland Public School.





Figure 8: The Moreland Estate c. 1880 and the Fine Estates Along Moreland Avenue The Moreland home was demolished in the 1920s and the park is currently utilized for athletic fields. Courtesy of Atlanta History Center



Figure 9: Surviving Structures of the Moreland Military Institute

The second influencing factor in the eventual formation of Little Five Points was the town of Edgewood, located southeast of the Project Area. The small town of Edgewood, located along the Georgia Railroad at Clifton Road (Figure 10), developed in a manner similar to Moreland Park and the Little Five Points area as large properties were subdivided and smaller lots sold to successful “New South” businessmen (Cole 1983). By the 1880s, the small community of Edgewood had formed consisting of approximately 250 people, a church, a small public school, a select school, and many large residences and cottages. The City of Edgewood was incorporated in 1889. Little Five Points was considered part of the City of Edgewood during the last quarter of the 19th century. The development of Edgewood along the Georgia Railroad illustrates the influence transportation had on the expansion of Atlanta. In addition, Edgewood was a significant contributing factor in how Little Five Points evolved in the years to follow.



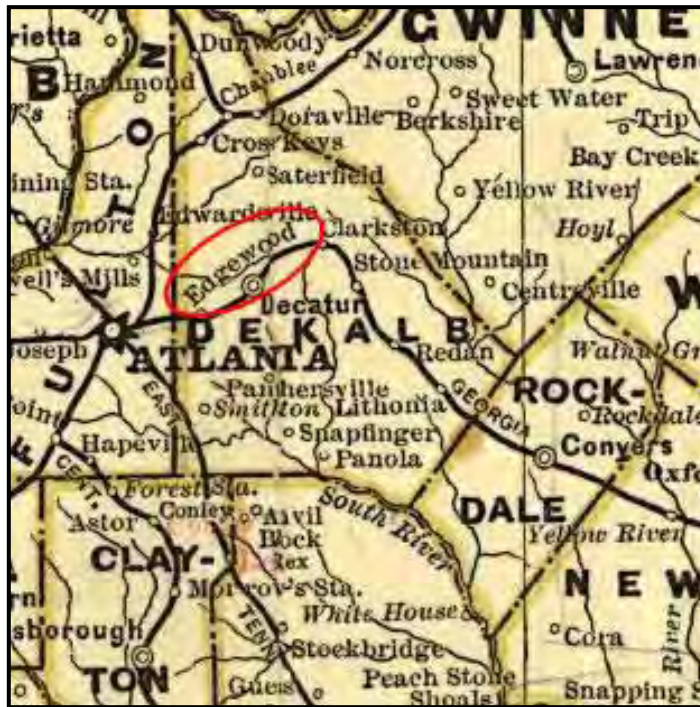


Fig. 10: 1883 Georgia Map Showing Location of Edgewood. Courtesy of Atlanta History Center

Improvements in transportation and the ingenuity of local businessmen greatly contributed to the further suburbanization of the region east of Atlanta. “During the 1880s, Atlanta began to benefit from the creative genius and indefatigable building efforts of Joel Hurt, the young civil engineer who had cast his lot with the city in 1875” (Garrett 1969: 188). Joel Hurt conceived of and developed Inman Park, Atlanta’s first planned suburb located southwest of the Little Five Points area (Figure 11). In 1886, Joel Hurt sold an insurance company he had founded and formed the East Atlanta Land Company with partner, cotton merchant, Samuel M. Inman. One of the many goals of the East Atlanta Land Company was the development of Inman Park as a residential suburb of Atlanta, the first of its kind. (IPNA ND)

Development patterns in Atlanta were determined from its beginning primarily by the distribution of transportation facilities (Grady 1975: 21). As early as the 1870s, the mule-drawn and steam-powered streetcar lines and commuter train service were the only means of public transportation in and out of the city. Although limited in the extent of their routes, they provided an early spark to the suburbanization of Atlanta. Joel Hurt realized that ease of transportation would be the most significant determinant in the success of Inman Park and the eventual growth of neighborhoods throughout east Atlanta. To help realize his development plans, Hurt founded the Atlanta & Edgewood Street Railroad Company. (IPNA ND)



Figure 11: Photograph of Joel Hurt. Courtesy of the Atlanta Historical Society

Atlanta’s first electric railroad began operation on August 22, 1889 (Figures 12 & 13). Edgewood Avenue was built in order to lay the tracks for the rail line between the central business district of



downtown Atlanta and Inman Park (Lankevich 1978:33). Edgewood Avenue extended to Clifton Road, in what at the time was the center of the town of Edgewood. “Joel Hurt’s new line gave great impetus to the growth of Inman Park and contiguous sections, while the building of other electric lines in various directions during the 1890s was to enable Atlanta citizens to live conveniently at considerable distances from the central business district” (Garrett 1969: 191).

The streetcar lines were privately owned and operated and built to serve privately developed suburbs. It is not surprising that Hurt owned several rail lines as well as the companies providing residential real estate in east Atlanta. In 1891, Hurt merged the six then existing streetcar lines within Atlanta and formed the Consolidated Street Railway Company, precursor to Georgia Power Company (Galloway 2007). By 1894, all of Atlanta’s railway lines were electrified (Grady 1975: 21). The success of the electric railroad allowed residential real estate to become a major industry by the end of the 20th century (NPS ND). The electric streetcar became the principle way to get around Atlanta. According to one source, “a lot of railroad men were living out around Little Five Points, because of the streetcar service” (Kuhn et al. 1990:71).

With the success of the electric railroad, Joel Hurt was able to move forward with Inman Park. The concept was conceived in Joel Hurt’s belief that people should live in a country-like atmosphere convenient to the central business district, and made possible by the electric railroad and the completion of Edgewood Avenue. In the planning of Inman Park, he insisted on large lots, curving streets and open park areas throughout the neighborhood. By 1889, he had subdivided



Figure 12: Photograph of the Streetcar Line Crossing Moreland Bridge. Inman Park is located in the background. Source: [Images of America: Inman Park](#), Page 14



Figure 13: Advertisement for the Electric Railroad and Promotion of Real Estate Opportunities Provided by the East Atlanta Land Company. Source: [Images of America: Inman Park](#), Page 15



approximately 100 acres of his property into individual lots to be sold at auction. The streets in Inman Park were laid out with a park-like setting and building guidelines were established resulting in fine, large Victorian and Classical Revival homes (Cole 1983:3). The development, Inman Park, became Atlanta's first planned subdivision of its kind emphasizing country-like landscape architecture and large estate lots. The development of Inman Park quickly grew to a large community and "spurred the growth of the entire section [East Atlanta] to beyond the County line at Moreland Avenue" (Garret 1969:525).

With the completion of Inman Park in 1898, the area extending east of Moreland Avenue was considered part of the City of Edgewood and the area west of Moreland Avenue became part of Inman Park and the City of Atlanta (Pittman 1985:13). The Little Five Points intersection, however, remained relatively undeveloped. The Church of the Epiphany, the first building to be constructed at the intersection, was completed in 1898 inside the triangle formed by Euclid, McClendon, and Moreland Avenues. At that time, "there were no stores in the Little Five Points business district and no houses along Moreland Avenue" at the intersection (Marr and Jones 2008: 62). The large estates associated with Moreland Park and the buildings of the Moreland Military Institute were all located near the southern end of the Project Area by this time.

The late-19th century settlement of areas located east of Atlanta's central business district marked a turning point in development patterns of Atlanta and eventually the entire metropolitan area. No longer was the land surrounding the city utilized solely for agricultural purposes. Entrepreneurs and those individuals promoting a "New South" mentality of progress, and emphasizing industrialization and expanding transportation systems, successfully promoted the new 'suburbs' east of the central business district. In 1889, Atlanta increased its size by ½ mile to include Inman Park within its corporate limits. In 1895,

these limits were extended as far east as the County Line (Moreland Avenue) and as far north as Highland Avenue (Preston 1979:11). The expansion of the city limits into Dekalb County in the early years of the 20th century fueled yet another significant transformation for Little Five Points thereby defining its role in the community.

THE RISE OF ATLANTA'S FIRST REGIONAL SHOPPING DISTRICT

Beginning with Inman Park in 1889, the streetcar also drove suburban development, with Ansley Park and Candler Park following in the early 20th century. In 1904, Joel Hurt organized the Kirkwood Land Company to develop nearby Druid Hills. By the end of World War I, thriving neighborhood business districts with grocery stores, drug stores, laundries, and hardware stores had evolved all around the city of Atlanta. The most notable of the business and shopping districts situated beyond Atlanta's central business district were West End and Little Five Points. (NPS ND)

The Little Five Points area, situated at the turnaround for one of the trolley lines, was ideal for development as a commercial district. Access to city amenities and the need for a central shopping district contributed to its establishment and rapid growth as a commercial center. As previously stated, the first building located at what would become the heart of Little Five Points was the Church of the Epiphany, completed in 1898. This church was later expanded in 1906 and again in 1917 to serve the needs of a rapidly growing population in the surrounding neighborhoods. Due to its location at the trolley turn-around, "the rector was forced to stop his sermons when the streetcars went by, which was often as several lines passed the church" (Marr and Jones 2008: 63). The following images demonstrate the development which occurred in such a short period of time in the heart of Little Five Points. It is evident that by 1916 that the center of Little Five Points was emerging as a thriving community center (Figures 14-16).





Figure 14: c.1905 Photograph of the Church of the Epiphany looking south on Moreland Avenue. This is the first location of the church. The former Moreland Estate, Park, and Military Institute were located beyond the trees in the distance. Source (Figs. 14-16): Episcopal Church of the Epiphany and *Images of America: Inman Park*

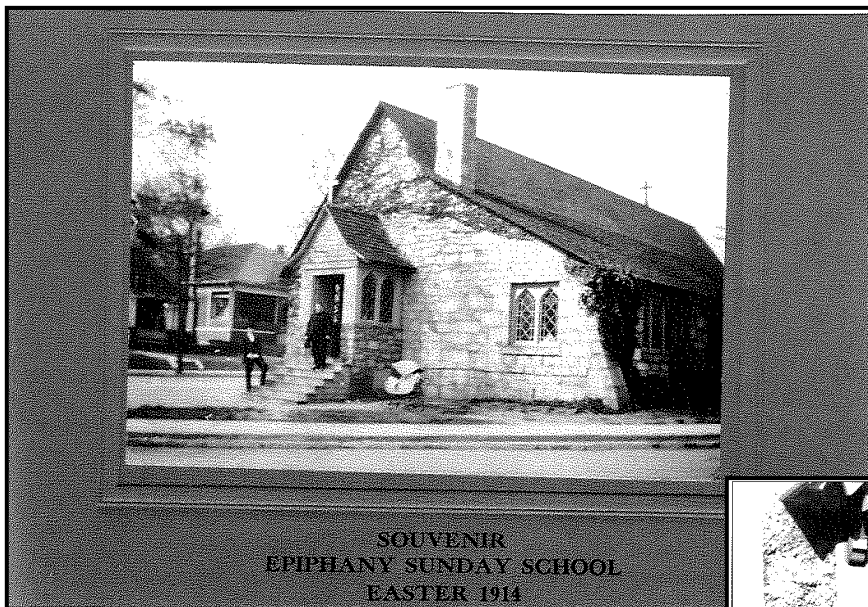


Figure 15: 1914 Photograph of the Church of the Epiphany. Sidewalks and residential development along Euclid Avenue is visible in the background.



Figure 16: 1916 Photograph of the Church of the Epiphany. An automobile heading north on Moreland Avenue is visible.



The City of Edgewood struggled during the early years of the 20th century and petitioned for its annexation into the city of Atlanta following the Banker’s Panic of 1907 (Pittman 1985: 13).¹ With its official annexation in 1909, Atlanta now extended its limits into Dekalb County to include Edgewood.² The City quickly invested in municipal improvement of streets, water, gas, and sewer systems. The community of Edgewood expanded northward, eventually merging with the developing Candler Park, as streetcar lines extended onto Moreland, McLendon, and Euclid Avenues (Cole 1983: 5; Pittman 1985: 13). The trolley lines servicing these new suburban neighborhoods converged at the Little Five Points intersection. With the annexation of Edgewood, improvements in transportation routes, and the rapid suburbanization of the surrounding area, Little Five Points began its second major transitional period-from large residential estates to into a central commercial district.

The need for a central neighborhood shopping and business district to serve the surrounding neighborhoods was evident. An influx of people quickly purchased lots in and around Little Five Points during the early years of the 20th century. The death of Major Asbury Moreland in 1909 further propelled the development boom of the Little Five Points area as the remainder of his property was further subdivided and sold off (Pittman 1985:11). Smaller Bungalows, Folk Victorian and American Four-Square homes replaced the large estates of the late-19th century along Euclid and Moreland Avenues northward towards the Little Five Points intersection (Figures 17-20).

Several of these early-20th century residences from the Moreland land subdivision located at the southern end of Euclid Avenue near Austin

Avenue survive.³ As the residential neighborhoods around Little Five Points grew, the pressure for a neighborhood commercial district mounted. As a result, the majority of the residential buildings situated along Euclid and Moreland Avenues around the intersection were either converted to commercial uses or removed and replaced with commercial buildings. The following Sanborn Fire Insurance Map images from 1911 and 1931 confirm the rapid development of a commercial center in a relatively short span of time (Figures 17-24).

The first commercial business opened in Little Five Points on Euclid Avenue in 1910 (Cole 1983: 10). In 1922, Little Five Points was officially zoned as a business district and “by 1928, all of the commercial buildings in the district had been constructed (Cole 1983: 4).” The last of the commercial buildings constructed during this commercial boom period is Point Center, located at the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Moreland and Euclid Avenues. This building served as the first suburban office of the Georgia Power Company (Pittman 1985: 14). A 1927 *Atlanta Constitution* article refers to Little Five Points as “Atlanta’s most progressive community center.” The same article mentions the opening of a “white way” street lighting system throughout the district as well as new automobile service station – Ginn Battery and Tire.

According to Marr and Jones, “Little Five Points grew to distinction as the largest regional shopping district of the era due to the intersection of three streetcar lines, and profit-minded builders” (Marr and Jones 2008: 69). Serving the surrounding neighborhoods, Little Five Points offered a variety of shopping and entertainment opportunities, and services including filling stations, auto repair, drugstores, barbers, etc.

¹ Bank panic and falling stock market occurring between May 1907 and June 1908 as measured by the National Bureau of Economic Research

² Some sources indicate an annexation date of 1908.

³ These dwellings are not located within the project area as they are considered to be associated with Inman Park and not the commercial district of Little Five Points.

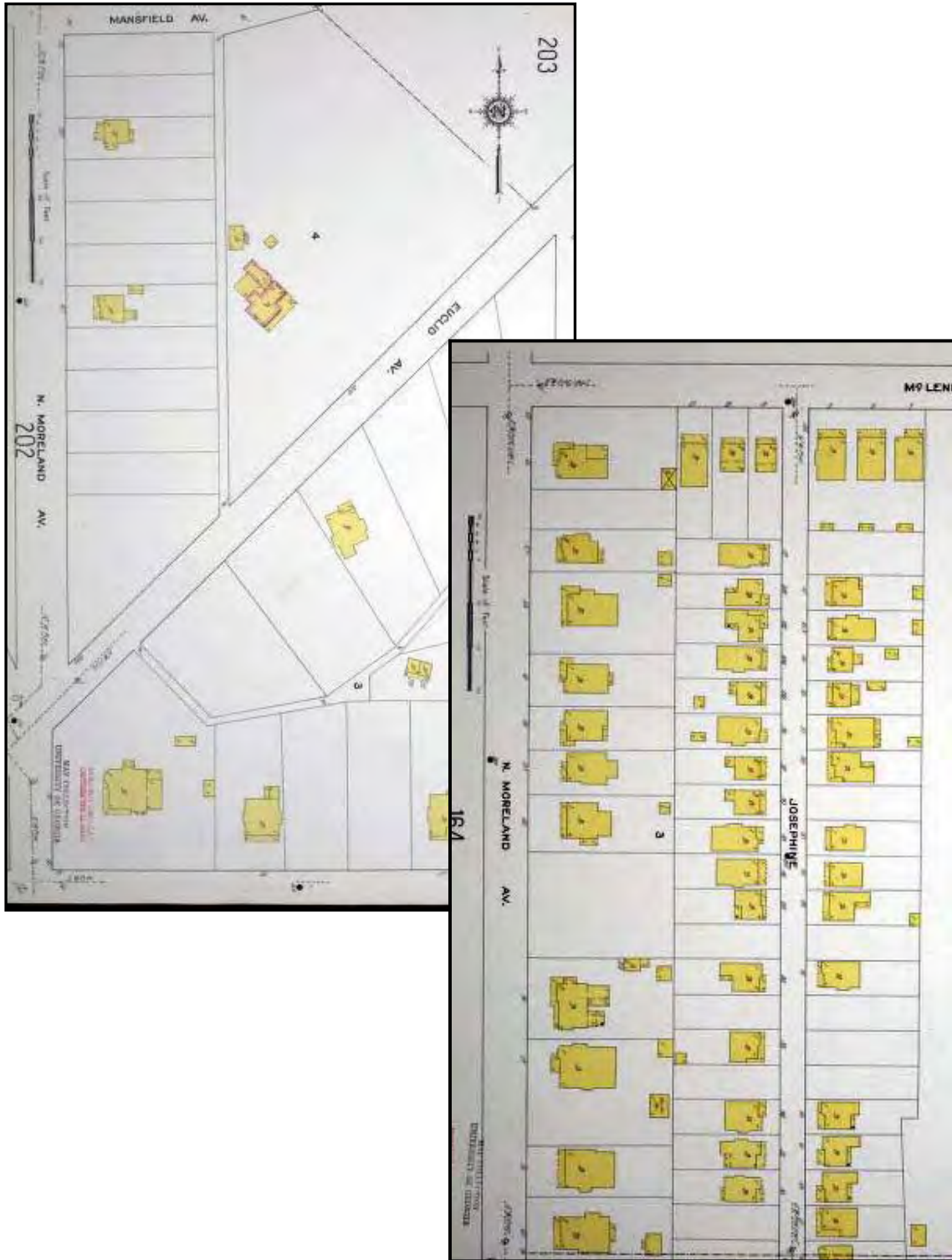


Figures 17-18: 1911 Sanborns of the Little Five Points Commercial District (West of Moreland Avenue)
Source: Digital Library of Georgia and the Atlanta History Center

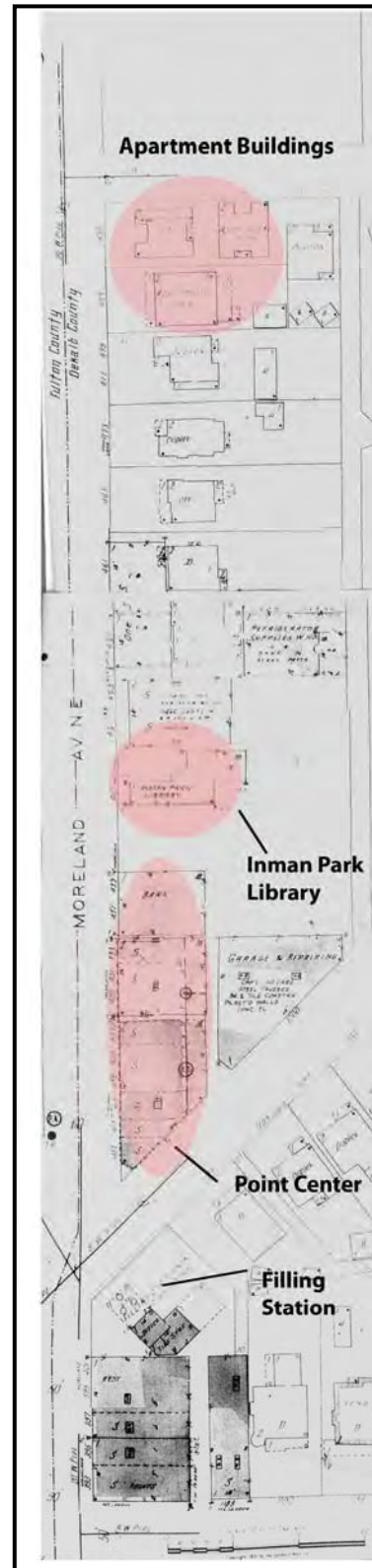
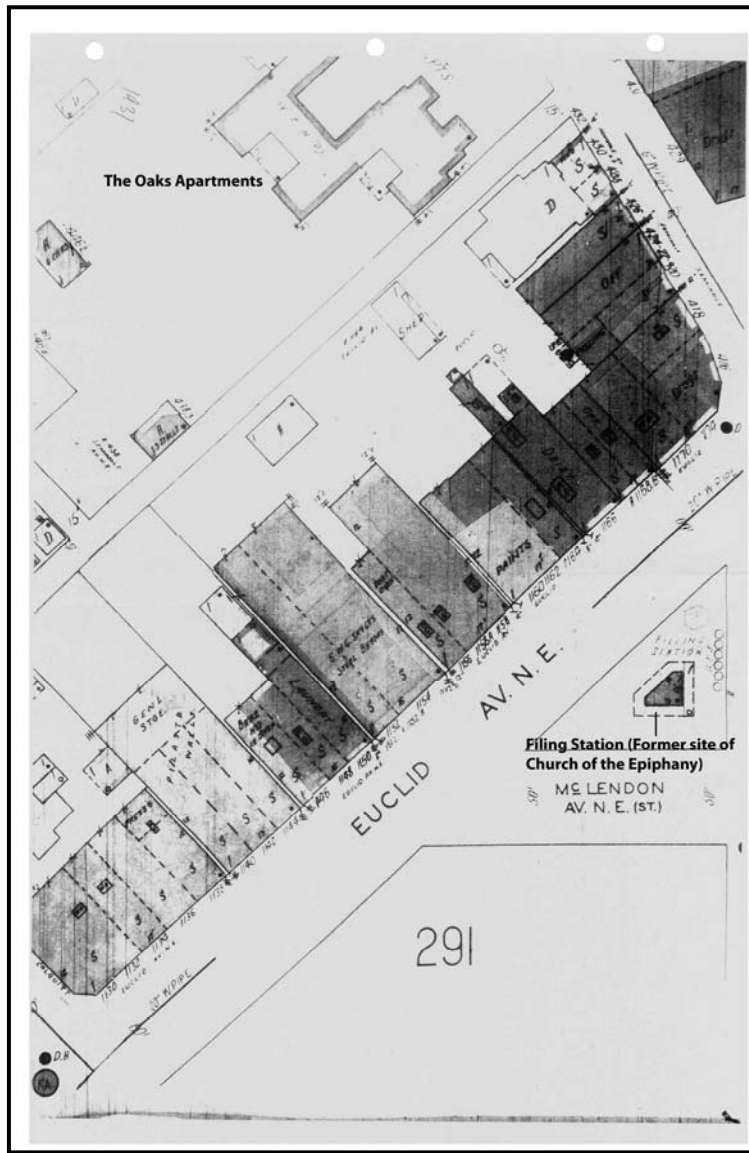


Figures 19 & 20: 1911 Sanborns of the Little Five Points Commercial District (East of Moreland Avenue)

Source: Digital Library of Georgia and the Atlanta History Center



Figures 21 & 22: 1931 Sanborns of the Little Five Points Commercial District
Copied from Microfilm Available at the Atlanta History Center



Figures 23 & 24: 1931 Sanborns of the Little Five Points Commercial District
Copied from Microfilm Available at the Atlanta History Center

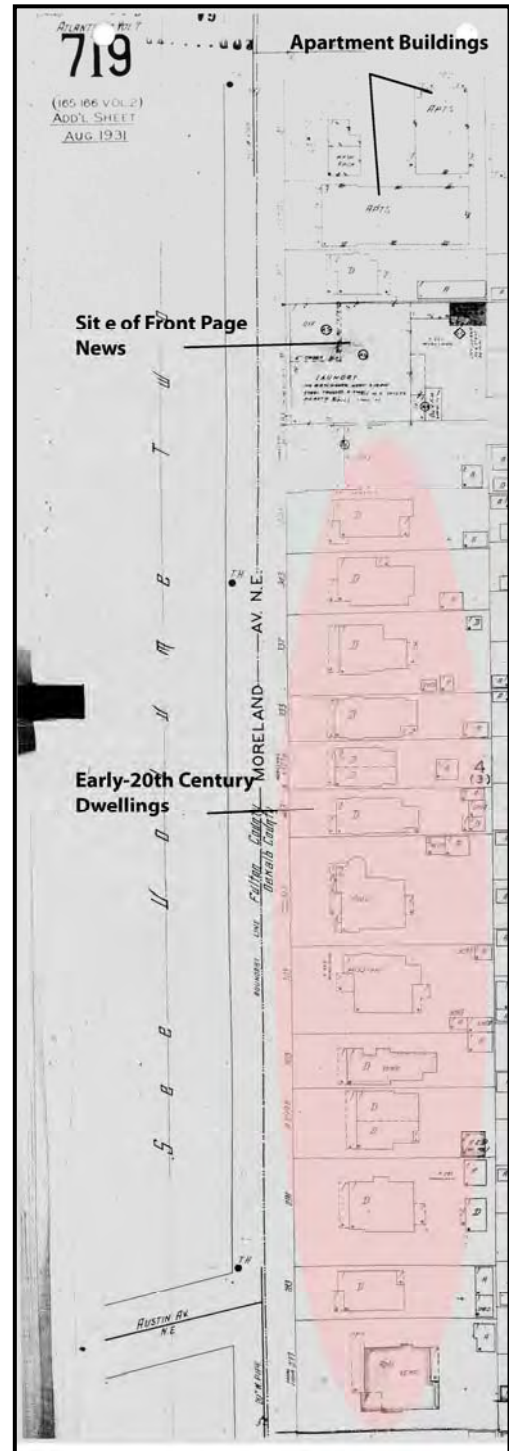
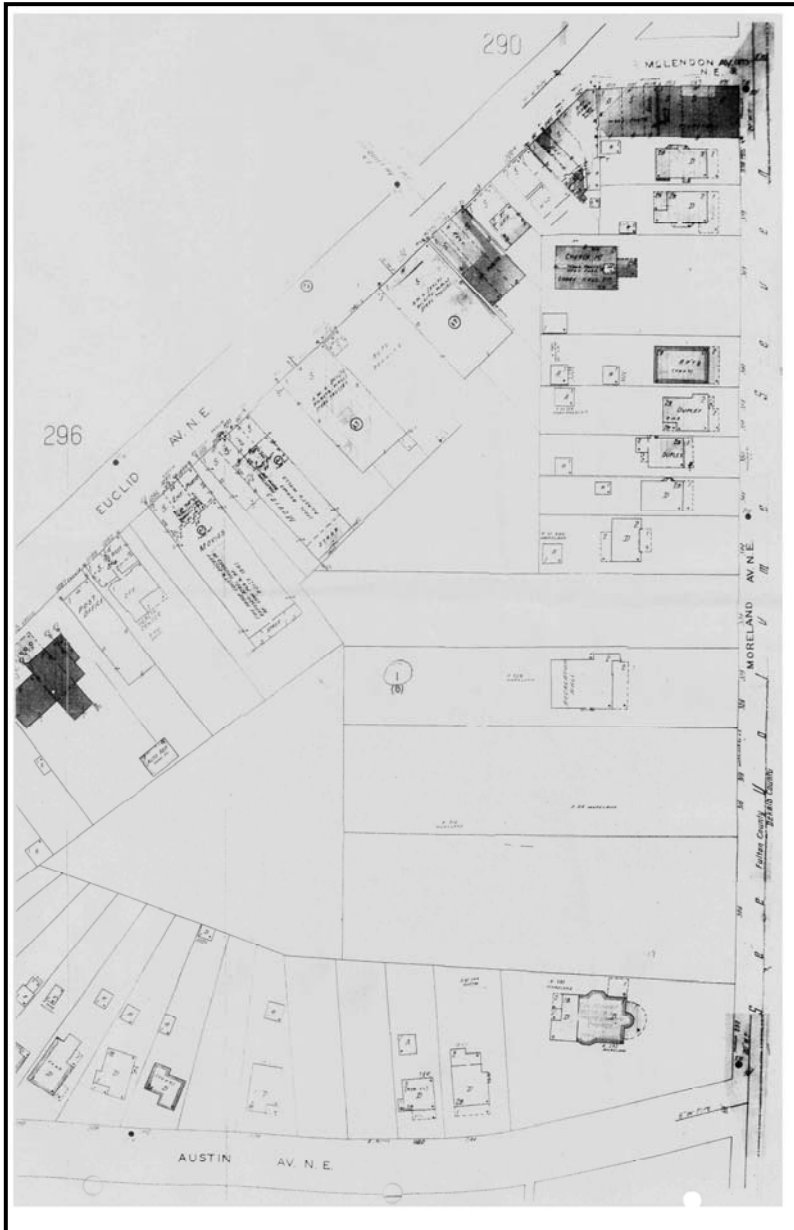




Figure 25: 1924 Advertisement for Foster Bros. Barber Shop
Source: Inman Park United Methodist Church Archives



Figure 26: Soda Fountain at 1130 Euclid Avenue, c. 1940
Source: Atlanta Journal Constitution

The district survived the years of the Great Depression despite the decline of Inman Park (Marr and Jones 2008: 69). In fact, longtime resident Larry Benton stated that Little Five Points actually flourished throughout the 1930s (Benton 1999: 2). An *Atlanta Journal Constitution* article in 1937 confirmed the continued progress of the commercial district detailing the formation of the Little Five Points Civic Association whose members included both men and women. This article stated that 75 businesses were operating in the area at this time.

The first-hand account of Larry Benton, (1999), “Barefoot in Little Five Points,” on file at the Atlanta History Center, provides a wealth of information pertaining to daily life in Little Five Points throughout the 20s and 30s. Mr. Benton moved to Candler Park during 1922. The Little Five Points commercial district was in the midst of its boom at this time, servicing Inman Park, Candler Park, and other surrounding neighborhoods. According to Mr. Benton, Little Five Points during the mid-20s to mid-30s

attracted “an endless supply of kids - mostly boys” (Benton 1999: 4). The high number of kids, according to Mr. Benton, was due to two factors. 1) The surrounding area consisted of stable middle-class neighborhoods of mostly rental dwellings and some apartments and 2) due to minimal automobile ownership and accessibility to other in-town areas, children of the neighborhood could only congregate in the central commercial district for entertainment.

Mr. Benton’s memoir details several of the local businesses that operated in Little Five Points from the late-20 to the late-30s. He described the ‘anchor’ to the district as being the Marshall & Pendergrast Drugstore located at the “Point” – the V-shaped building with Seminole Avenue on the southwest and Moreland Avenue on the east (Benton 1999: 9). There were two theaters operating in Little Five Points at the close of the 1920s. The 1931 Sanborn confirms that one was located on the northwest side of Euclid and the other on the southeast side. A third theater was built in 1941 (the Variety Playhouse) (See page 35 regarding entertainment venues of Little Five Points).

Two schools operated in the area throughout the 20s and 30s: Moreland Avenue Grammar School and Bass Junior High School. The first, completed in 1918, was located at the corner of Euclid and Austin Avenues, outside the limits of the Project Area. The second was located a block north on Euclid Avenue and was opened in 1922.

Development within the commercial district of Little Five Points continued into the 1940s and 1950s at which time “there were three grocery stores (Kroger, Colonial, and A&P), four drugstores, three barbershops, three movie theaters (The Palace, The Euclid, and The Little Five Points) and several dining establishments” (L5P ND). Despite continued business development, following World War II, suburbanization expanded further from the central business district



of Atlanta. An expanding highway system, increase in automobile ownership, and a tremendous Post-War housing boom allowed families to relocate much further from the city. As a result, development in Little Five Points and throughout East Atlanta began to decline. The Bass Junior High School Gym was completed in 1949 and one was of the few buildings constructed in the Project Area during that late 1940s and early 1950s. April 10, 1949 “marked the eclipse of the street railway in Atlanta with the final run of its last streetcar. Tracks were removed and streets improved to accommodate the huge increase in automobile ownership” (Preston 1979:45). The little development which occurred during the 1950s in Little Five Points was for the most part small clusters of retail and grocery stores concentrated at the northern end of the Project Area along Moreland Avenue (See Figure 6). By this time, Little Five Points was no longer considered a suburban shopping area but an in-town commercial district. Like so many other districts of its kind, Little Five Points struggled as suburbanization pushed far beyond the Atlanta city limits.

Throughout the 1960s, houses were razed for the proposed Stone Mountain Tollway. Strong community protest against the proposed interstate resulted in its eventual abandonment. Unfortunately, the damage had been done and several historic residences and businesses were destroyed. “The abandoned road project and the middle-class exodus to the suburbs” led to the further deterioration of the neighborhood (L5P ND and AJC 1994). By the early years of the 1970s, storefronts were boarded up, two theaters were closed and a third theater was operating as a methadone clinic (AJC 1994). Many shops stood vacant and the area “had developed a reputation as a seedy gathering place for people engaged in violent and illegal activity” (AJC 1994).

By the mid-70s, a renewed popularity of ‘in-town’ neighborhoods contributed to the organization of strong neighborhood associations, particularly

within Inman Park. These associations supported the revitalization of the residential and commercial districts of East Atlanta. A unique ‘counterculture’ atmosphere emerged in the area during this period. In 1976, there were more than 90 businesses operating in Little Five Points commercial district. These included artist studios, lawyers, a radio station, credit union, restoration contractor, deli, and a number of retailers. The re-opening of the Euclid Theater was a significant contribution to the revitalization taking place in the district during the 1970s. (Common Cents 1976: 7)

Today, Little Five Points survives as an example of Atlanta’s unique development patterns following Reconstruction and well into the 20th century. Little Five Points has evolved through time from rural farmland, to a summer retreat of large estates, to a flourishing commercial district. Despite its Post World War II decline, residents and the community continue to recognize its value as a commercial and community center. The unique counterculture began to evolve in the latter half of the 20th century made Little Five Points a culturally diverse, ‘in-town’ community. The emergence of this alternative populace is exhibited today in the variety of eclectic businesses that have replaced the more traditional pharmacies and grocers. An Atlanta Journal Constitution Article stated, “Little Five is still the most culturally flavorful strip in the metro area” (AJC 1994).



V. BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE

The Project Area of the Little Five Points commercial district includes 66 resources. Dates of construction range from c.1880 to 2000. The majority of the resources were constructed between 1910 and 1935 during the area's commercial boom. Table 3 provides a breakdown of the existing uses of all resources within the Project Area. Table 4 identifies the historic uses of all contributing resources. The table also demonstrates how the historic resources have adapted to changing needs over time. Table 5 provides a general break down of the periods of development of the Project Area.

Surviving building types and styles, landscape, and overall character of Little Five Points are reflective of the development and boom of one of Atlanta's first regional shopping districts. Revitalization and beautification efforts of the late-20th century have restored the district to a pedestrian friendly, commercial community center within East Atlanta. Each phase of its development is reflected in the surviving architecture from the large estates of the late-19th century and the more simple residential dwellings of the early-20th century to the rise of the area as a commercial center.

Table 3: Breakdown of Current Uses

CURRENT USE	# OF RESOURCES	% OF TOTAL RESOURCES
Commercial	48	72.73%
Residential	11	16.67%
Public*	5	7.58%
Vacant	2	3.03%
TOTAL	66	100.00%
*Includes educational, religious, municipal, and recreational		

Table 4: Breakdown of Intended Uses v. Current Uses

HISTORIC USES	NUMBER OF RESOURCES	NUMBER OF RESOURCES CURRENTLY USED AND CONTINUING TO SERVE ORIGINAL PURPOSE	PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES CONTINUING TO SERVE ORIGINAL PURPOSE
Commercial Buildings	34	34	100.00%
Residential Buildings	14	6	42.86%
Public*	7	2	28.57%
*Includes educational, religious, municipal, and recreational			



Table 5: Breakdown of Periods of Development By Use

USE	c.1880-1909	1910-1935	1936-1960	1961+
Commercial	0	26	8	10
Residential	5	8	0	1
Public*	3	3	1	1
Total	8	37	9	12

*Includes educational, religious, municipal, and recreational

‘TRIANGLE’ SQUARE

Figure 27: 2009 Bird’s Eye View of ‘Triangle’ Square



Source: www.bing.com/maps

Located at the center of the commercial district, ‘Triangle’ Square today serves as the heart of the Little Five Points community. The former turnaround for the old trolley lines and site of the former Church of the Epiphany, the square is a symbol of the continued development and revitalization efforts of the Little Five Points commercial district (Figure 27).

The need to meet the demand of the rapidly growing population in East Atlanta in the early-20th century, the Church of the Epiphany sold its lot on the ‘triangle’ in 1922 to Gulf Oil, and relocated to a parcel on Seminole Avenue (Marr and Jones 2008: 62). Money from a community block grant was used in 1983 to close portions of Euclid and Seminole Avenues and create the current pedestrian plazas. As a result, the ‘triangle’ in the center of the Little Five Points intersection eventually became the triangle park, ironically referred to as the square, located at the heart of the

commercial district (Figure 28). Simultaneously, Seminole Avenue was closed off and the Gregory L. Davis Plaza was created (Figure 29) (Benton 1998: 12). Both plazas contribute to the pedestrian-friendly feel of the district. They are places to relax, congregate, eat, and enjoy live music.

Figure 28
Westerly View of ‘Triangle’ Square



Figure 29
Northwesterly View of Gregory L. Davis Plaza



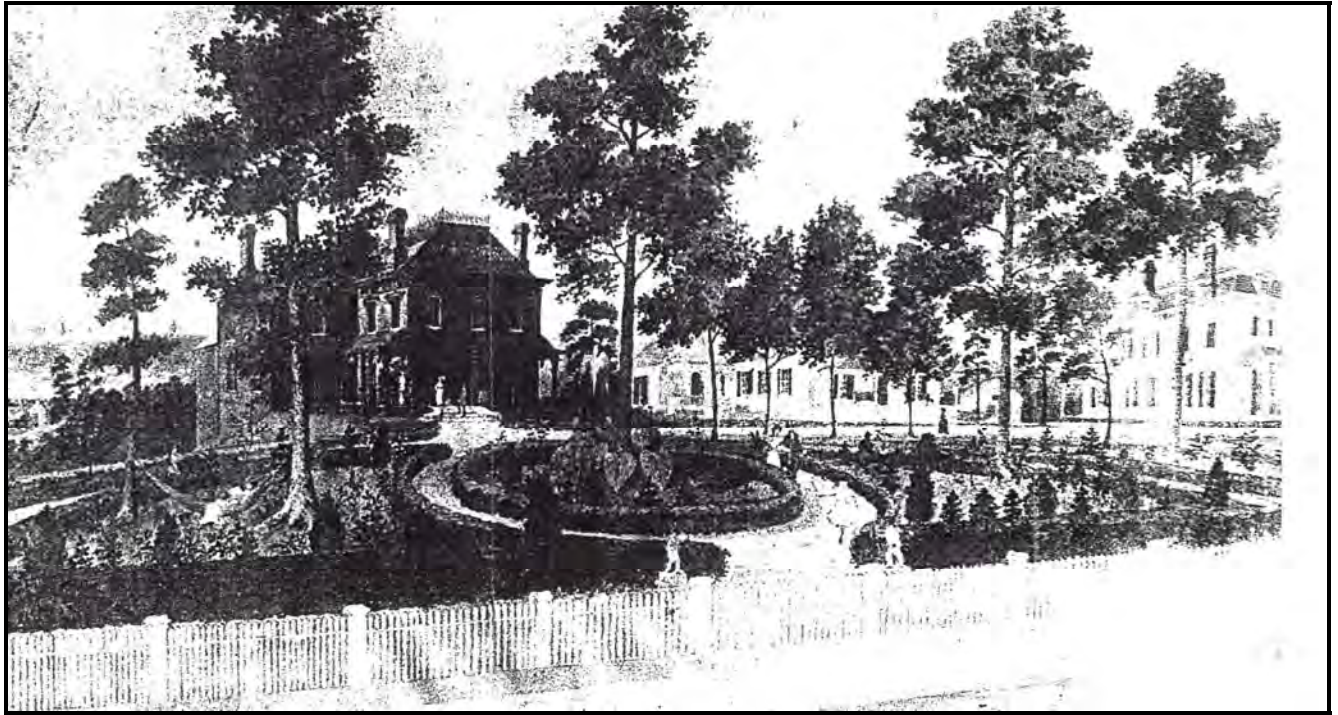


Figure 30: The Moreland Estate c.1880 and the fine estates along Moreland Avenue. The Moreland home was demolished in 1913 and the park is currently utilized as athletic fields. Courtesy of the Atlanta History Center

LARGE ESTATES TO MODEST FAMILY DWELLINGS: C.1880-1909

As outlined in previous chapters, the first major developmental period in the area of Little Five Points was the transition from rural farmlands to large, residential estates beginning with the purchase of several acres of land by Major Asbury Moreland (Pittman 1985: 10). The distribution of these estates was generally centered along Moreland Avenue. Other large estates appear to have been scattered around the Little Five Points vicinity, between Edgewood and Inman Park. Throughout the 1880s and 90s, city residents would visit during the summer to enjoy the landscaped Moreland Park area. It was also during this period, that Major Moreland donated a portion of the park to the Georgia Military Institute.

The estates of this period typically featured large, Victorian and Revival-Style homes with landscaped gardens and grounds. Houses appear to have been setback approximately 100 feet from the roadway with decorative gated entries and landscaped drives. Figure 30 shows the Moreland Estate on the far left followed by the Willis Franklin Denny II estate to the right. An ornate fence separates the sidewalk from the landscaped grounds of the Moreland estate/park. Figure 31 is a photograph showing a representative example of the extensive park-like grounds and large, Victorian-style mansions on the estates which developed during the latter years of the 19th century.



While Major Moreland's large, 1872 Italianate-style estate at Moreland Park was one of the earliest homes to be built in the area, it was destroyed by fire in 1913. The 1931 Sanborn map confirms that this large home had been destroyed by 1931. However, the 1940 aerial image shows a large residence located at the site of the Moreland Estate suggesting that a house was rebuilt following the fire (Figure 32).



Figure 31: 1906 Photograph of Pierre M. Bealer and family at their home in Little Five Points. Example of the grand homes and large, landscaped yards of estates surrounding Moreland Park prior to the development of the commercial district. Source: Vanishing Georgia, Georgia Archives

The Denny family home, constructed adjacent to the north of the Moreland estate, was completed in 1896. Unfortunately, this property was demolished sometime between 1911 and 1931 and replaced with the two-story Bass Recreation Center as indicated on the Sanborn maps. The stone lions at its front were part of the former entry gates of the Denny estate (Figure 33). Finally, Moreland Park, once a summer retreat for city dwellers, is now occupied by athletic fields for the Bass Recreation Center (Figure 34).

In addition to the 1872 completion of the Moreland estate and Moreland Park, Governor Alfred H. Colquitt built a large mansion on the site of the current Oaks Apartments (c. 1930) on Seminole Avenue (Figure 17). Governor Colquitt had forged an alliance with Governors Joseph Brown and John B. Gordon which led Georgia politics for years (Pittman 1985: 12). In addition to these estates, smaller lots were subdivided and simple, single-family dwellings began to emerge along Moreland and Euclid Avenues by the turn-of-the-century.



Figure 32: 1940 Aerial View of Little Five Points. Source: Digital Library of Georgia

The magnificent estates of the late 19th and early 20th century throughout the area were constructed by the men who profited from the rise of the "New South," hiring prominent architects to display their wealth in buildings (*Victor H. Kriegshaber House* 1979). One such architect,



and the son-in-law of Major Asbury Moreland, was Willis Franklin Denny II. Denny became an important “transitional figure” in the development of architecture at the turn of the 20th century (Funderburke 2002). He designed many of the houses around Moreland Park during the late-19th and early 20th centuries including the Victor H. Kriegshaber House located at 292 Moreland Avenue (Figures 35).

Figure 33: 2009, Stone Lions of the Former Entry Gates to the Denny Estate



Figure 34: 2009 Photograph of Bass Recreation Center Athletic Fields, Formerly Moreland Park



The Victor H. Kriegshaber House, constructed c.1900, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 (Building #79000723). The property was deeded to the wife of Victor Kriegshaber on April 12, 1901 by Major

Moreland (Deed Book 153, Page 245). Denny was commissioned to design a house of late-Victorian Beaux Arts Classical Revival design (GSU 1996). The one-and-a-half story, eight or ten-room house features a semi-circular entry portico with four sets of paired Ionic columns supporting a conical slate roof.

Since its initial construction as a large, single-family home, the house has served as a church, the Atlanta Art and Glass Company, a dancing school, a retail establishment and neighborhood bar (*Victor H. Kriegshaber House 1979*). It is currently vacant. While there has been some defacement of the exterior with graffiti, the building retains good integrity. Located along the eastern fringe of historic Inman Park and at the southern end of the Little Five Points commercial district, the Kriegshaber House remains one of the finest surviving examples of the great Victorian homes that are now so rare in Atlanta. The house reflects a transitional period of development from the large estates of the late-19th century to more modest, single-family dwellings of the early 20th century.

Figure 35: Kriegshaber House, 292 Moreland Avenue



Unfortunately, only a few reminders of the grandeur of the early estates survive due to the residential boom in the early years of the 20th century and the commercial boom of the 1920s and 30s. By the turn-of-the-century, as properties



were further subdivided, smaller, increasingly modest homes emerged, quickly becoming the more popular dwelling type in the area.

In addition, the large-Victorian homes previously favored were becoming out-dated and unconventional. Due to the subdivision of land into smaller, more modest lot sizes, simple Bungalows, Four-Squares, and Folk Victorian homes became common as they quickly replaced the large family estates during the early years of the 20th century. The earliest Sanborn maps including Little Five Points were completed in 1911 and clearly depict that there were a small number of large estates compared to the number of small, narrow lots with modest homes (Figures 17-20). These more modest dwellings appear to have lined Moreland and Euclid Avenues south of the Little Five Points intersection and some were scattered around the northern portion of the Project Area. They were typically two-story, single family, frame dwellings featuring a ¾-width to full-width, one-story porch. Setbacks were approximately 20 feet from the right-of-way with a simple walk leading to the entry porch.

Only a limited number of residences from this period survive in the Project Area (367 Moreland Avenue, 1140 and 1144 Austin Avenue, and 1091 Euclid Avenue), the others having been replaced with commercial buildings beginning in the 1920s. Others were razed in the 1960s for the proposed Stone Mountain Tollway project that was never completed. The three Moreland and Austin Avenue, turn-of-the-century residences are two-story, frame Folk Victorian-style, residences featuring a hipped roof and one-story entry porch. 1144 Austin Avenue is shown in Figure 36.

The fourth surviving turn-of-the-century residence in the Project Area is located at 1091 Euclid Avenue. The 1-story frame, Folk Victorian dwelling is L-Shaped with a projecting bay and conical roof on the northwest corner. A one-story, brick addition with flat roof was constructed in the 1940s to serve as commercial space. Today,

the addition and house operate as a restaurant (Figure 37).

Figure 36: 1144 Austin Avenue



Figure 37: 1091 Euclid Avenue



The decline of large residential estates was not the only development during the early years of the 20th century. As previously discussed, the Church of the Epiphany was located at the ‘triangle.’ A building in Little Five Points where Professor Charles Neel founded the Moreland Park Military Academy remains. This was a very prominent school for boys for about fifteen years. The school was closed when Professor Neel left to teach at another school (*Atlanta Constitution* 1947). The ‘Academy,’ located at 368 Moreland Avenue, is a two-story, brick Classical Revival style building with a one-story portico. The portico features fluted Doric columns supporting an unadorned pediment and frieze (Figure 38).



The principal slate shingle roof is hipped with bracketed overhanging eaves. The front bay has a flat roof. Windows are both jack arched with a decorative keystone, and flat with arched window heads.

This building has a particularly unique history having served a variety of purposes since its initial construction as the Moreland Military Institute in 1886. With the close of the Military Institute in 1897, the building served as the Reed Academy. The “Academy” later acted as a commercial property, church and a Masonic Lodge. The 1911 Sanborn map indicates that this building was a two-story brick commercial building with a two-story front portico and operated as a Patent Medicine Bottling Works (Figure 39).

According to Larry Benton, this same property served as the Moreland Avenue Grammar School until 1918 when it moved to its location at Euclid and Austin Avenues (Benton 1998: 13). If this is accurate, sometime between 1911 and 1918, the building reverted from a commercial use back to an educational facility. While Mr. Benton was growing up in the Little Five Points area, he also recalled the building as being occupied by the Joseph C. Greenfield Masonic Lodge (Benton 1998: 13). The 1931 Sanborn map confirms that the building was used as a church on the 1st floor at that time and a Lodge hall on the 2nd. According to the Sanborn, the front portico had been reduced to 1-to-2-stories. In addition, a square tower had been added at the ridgeline (Figure 40).



Figure 38: The Academy, 368 Moreland Avenue

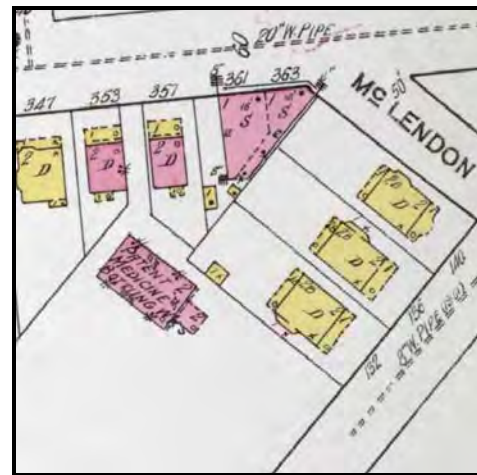


Figure 39: 1911 Sanborn

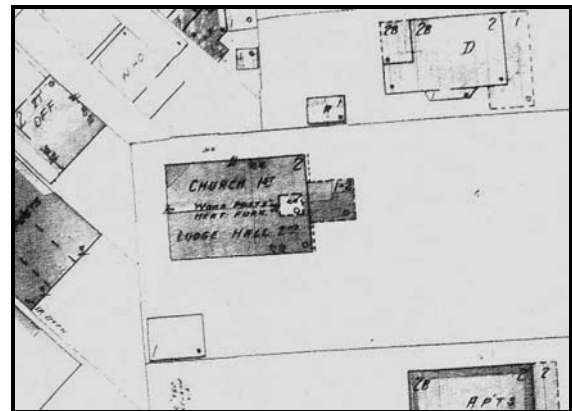


Figure 40: 1931 Sanborn



Benton indicates that the Academy was one of two surviving buildings from the Moreland Military Institute. The second is located at 1133 Euclid Avenue directly behind the Academy. This structure is a two-story brick building with hipped roof fronting Euclid Avenue (Figure 41). A one-story, storefront addition was added to the front façade. The 1911 Sanborn map indicates that this building was a dwelling with a full-width, one-story, front porch. By 1931, the Sanborn map shows that the second floor was in use as office space, while the first floor served as a store (Figures 17-24). The building continues to serve both office and commercial purposes.

Figure 41: 1133 Euclid Avenue (Former Moreland Military Institute Building)



COMMERCIAL BOOM OF LITTLE FIVE POINTS: 1910-1935



Figure 42: 2009 Bird's Eye View of the Little Five Points Intersection

Source: www.bing.com/maps

With the annexation of Edgewood into the City of Atlanta in 1909 and the continuing residential growth throughout East Atlanta, Little Five Points began its development as a commercial and social center for the surrounding neighborhoods during the 1910s. Little Five Points was zoned as a commercial district in 1922. Between 1910 and 1935, Little Five Points experienced an unprecedented commercial boom becoming one of Atlanta's first 'suburban' shopping districts (Figure 42).

The 1911 Sanborn map (Figures 17-20) shows a number of single-family dwellings along Euclid Avenue. The majority of these residential structures were razed for the development of the commercial district, as seen on the 1931 Sanborn map (Figures 21-24). The early 20th-century dwellings at 1091 and 1118 Euclid Avenue are now restaurants. The Craftsman-style Bungalow

located at 1189 Euclid Avenue (east of Moreland) is currently operating as retail space. Table 4 indicates that only 43% of the residential and 28% of the public properties are presently used for their original intended functions.

The first commercial building to be erected in Little Five Points was 420 Moreland Avenue. This V-shaped building is located at the intersection of Moreland and Seminole Avenues (Figure 43). The 1911 Sanborn map reported that this one-story, brick building included a party wall, separating two storefronts. This building survives and maintains good integrity. The Commercial Style building features a flat roof with parapet and a decorative window and entry door overhang with dentil-like detailing.

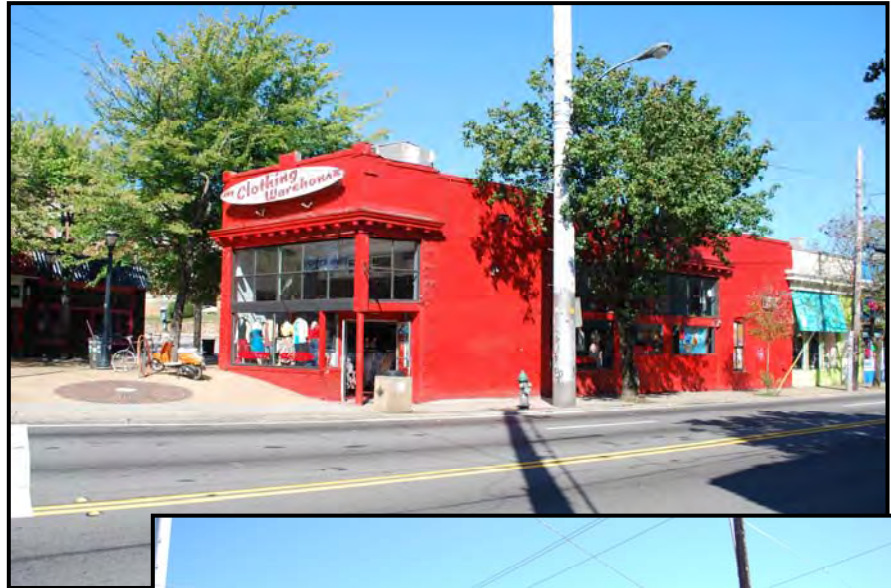
The commercial buildings surviving in Little Five Points Commercial District typically consist of one- to two-story brick buildings in the Commercial Style. These buildings generally share



party walls, have storefront windows, tiled, flat, or canopied roofs, and no setback from sidewalk. The two-story, Point Center building, located at the northeast quadrant of the Moreland-Euclid intersection, features a tile overhang roof with bracketed eaves. This commercial building is the only two-story building in the Project Area initially constructed for commercial purposes.⁴ Completed in 1928, it provided space for Georgia Power Company's first suburban office (Figure 44).

The commercial buildings lining Euclid and Moreland Avenues were mostly constructed in the 1920s. In addition, several of these buildings represent 1940s and 1950s infill and some buildings have been renovated. Today, the unique services and shops provided by business owners and the bright exterior colors of the buildings reflect how Little Five Points has evolved through time and adapted to the changing needs of the community, from serving traditional middle-class residents of the early-to-mid 20th century to the eclectic, young-adult, residents and visitors who populate the district today (Figures 45-48).

Figure 43: (top) 420 Moreland Avenue,
Figure 44: (bottom) Point Center



⁴ 483 Moreland Avenue, now used as commercial space was initially constructed as an apartment building.



1910-1935 Commercial Buildings and Streetscapes of Little Five Points



Figure 45: 1166 and 1168 Euclid Avenue



Figure 46: 1147 Euclid Avenue

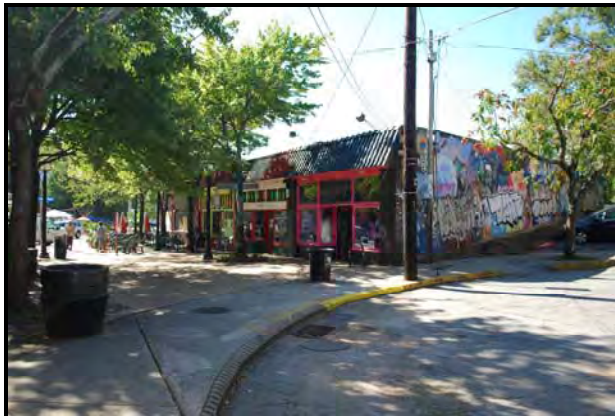


Figure 47: 420-426 Seminole Avenue



Figure 48: Commercial Block on Northwest Corner of Euclid and 'Triangle' Square



In addition to the large number of retail and office buildings that developed during the early-to-mid-20th century, other unique structures were constructed, many of which remain character-defining elements of Little Five Points. These include theaters, the Bass Junior High School, multi-family apartment buildings, former auto-repair shops, a library, and bank. The following paragraphs address a few of these buildings, each representing a unique style and period of development within Little Five Points.

Historically, three movie theaters have operated within the Project Area (Figure 49). Two were constructed during the commercial boom, while the third was completed in 1941. The theater on the north side of Euclid Avenue, formerly the Palace, served as a methodone clinic in the 1970s and is currently used for commercial purposes, no longer serving as an entertainment venue. The former Little Five Points Theater (now Seven Stages) was completed c.1930 and the Euclid Theater (later the Ellis Theater and finally the Variety Playhouse) was constructed in 1941. Both exhibit character-defining elements of the Art Deco style (Figures 50 and 51). Threatened with demolition in the early 1980s, Mayor Maynard Jackson urged the property owners to reconsider. The two theaters were renovated and continue to be popular entertainment venues in East Atlanta (*Atlanta Journal Constitution* 1994).

Figure 49: Location of 3 Historic Theaters



Figure 50: Seven Stages

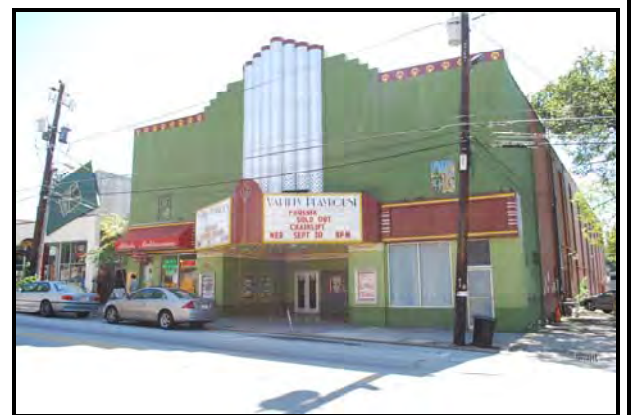


Figure 51: Variety Playhouse



As previously discussed, education played an important role in the development of Little Five Points beginning with the Moreland Military Institute in 1886.

Bass Junior High School was completed in 1922 to serve the nearby growing neighborhoods. The three-story brick building features Colonial Revival elements, common for public architecture during the early-20th century (Figure 52). In 1949, an International-style gym, with Art Moderne elements, was added to the Bass High School campus (Figure 53). The school and gym operated until 1994 when they were adapted into residential apartments and a leasing office. An additional building was also constructed at this time to accommodate the large number of anticipated residents.

Figure 52: Bass Junior High School, 2009



Figure 53: International-Style Bass High School Gym (1949)



The Inman Park Library was erected in 1926 at 447 Moreland Avenue. This one-story, Commercial Style building was initially constructed to service the residents of Inman Park. The building features a flat, parapeted roof and unique floorplan with the entryway projecting from the northwest ell. The building has elements of the Neo-Classical style such as a frieze under the roofline and an entry door with broken pediment (Figure 54). Today, the former library is used as retail space. The building is a great contribution to the historic character of Little Five Points.

Figure 54: Former Inman Park Library, 447 Moreland Avenue



Constructed in the early 1930s at 437 Moreland Avenue, the one-story bank of Little Five Points served the surrounding neighborhoods. The former bank building is situated adjacent to the north of Point Center and is an excellent example of Art Deco commercial architecture within the district. Today, it serves as the Star Community Bar.

Figure 55: 437 Moreland Avenue



In 1927 an automobile service station opened at 438 Moreland Avenue, directly adjacent to the district's first commercial building (*Atlanta Constitution* 1927). Ginn Battery & Tire offered drive-thru service to its customers. Today, it is the location of the popular Vortex restaurant and bar which has since become a landmark in the Little Five Points area. The hard-to-miss restaurant features a large skull surrounding the entry door (Figure 56).

Figure 56: 438 Moreland Avenue (the Vortex)



In addition to auto repair shops, filling stations began to emerge within the district during the 1920s. Parking was initially sparse; however, it would only be a matter of time until parking lots would become necessary in order to maintain business and accommodate the growing number of automobiles.

By the 1920s, multi-family rental housing began to be built in the Project Area (Cole 1983: 4). It was during this period that two-and-three-story apartment buildings emerged throughout East Atlanta, including in Little Five Points. With the exception of the Oaks Apartments, the apartment buildings are grouped at the southeast quadrants of the Moreland and Mansfield intersection and the Moreland and McLendon intersection. The majority of the apartment buildings are symmetrical, featuring architecturally detailed front facades and rear courts (now parking lots).

The largest of the apartment buildings in Little Five Points is the Oaks, completed c. 1930. The Oaks Apartments are located at the site of the former Colquitt mansion on Seminole Avenue. The two-story brick complex consists of three, rectangularly-massed, joined buildings organized in a u-shape (Figure 57). The apartment compound features a flat, parapeted roof and Colonial and Neoclassical-style detailing including paired windows and dentils along the eaves.

Figure 57: Bird's Eye View of the Oaks Apartments

Source: www.bing.com/maps



The following four apartment buildings (Figures 58-61), constructed during the commercial boom period, all exhibit a central-hall floor plan with two or three floors. The entries and triple windows of the apartment buildings reveal Colonial revival and Neoclassical-style elements with the exception of 483 Moreland Avenue, which features a gabled roof and Art Moderne-style windows and cornice detailing. 1189 McLendon Avenue and 373 Moreland Avenue (Figures 59 and 61) appear to share a similar design with paired, single sash windows above the entry on each floor as well as narrow, lancet windows with keystones, and individual exterior porches on each floor.



Figure 58: 1187 Mansfield Avenue



Figure 59: 1189 McLendon Avenue



Figure 60: 483 Moreland Avenue



Figure 61: 373 Moreland Avenue



CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT, DECLINE, AND REVITALIZATION EFFORTS: 1936-PRESENT DAY

The commercial development of Little Five Points did not abruptly come to an end in the mid-1930s. Development continued throughout the 1930s through the 1950s. Infill commercial buildings were built along Euclid and Moreland Avenues and new, modern shopping centers were constructed near the northern end of the Project Area. As previously stated, the Variety Playhouse theater was constructed in 1941 and the Bass Junior High School Gymnasium was completed in 1949. Commercial infill during this period includes the 1950, 2-story, brick commercial building at 451-453 Moreland Avenue, 1126, 1129, and 1131 Euclid Avenue, among others (figures 62-64).

The rapid increase in automobile ownership resulted in additional razing of older structures to provide more parking, filling stations, auto repair shops, and drive-thrus. The new strip shopping centers and large retail spaces were significantly setback from the street in order to accommodate parking (Figures 65-67).

Development virtually ceased by the 1960s when the district entered a period of decline and neglect. Efforts of the late 1970s and early 1980s sparked the revitalization of existing buildings and the development of new construction including gas stations and additional strip shopping. Efforts to maintain the historic integrity of Little Five Points while continuing to function as a living and working district have proven successful during the past twenty years.

Infill Commercial Buildings: 1936-1960



Figure 62: 451-453 Moreland Avenue



Figure 63: 1126 Euclid Avenue

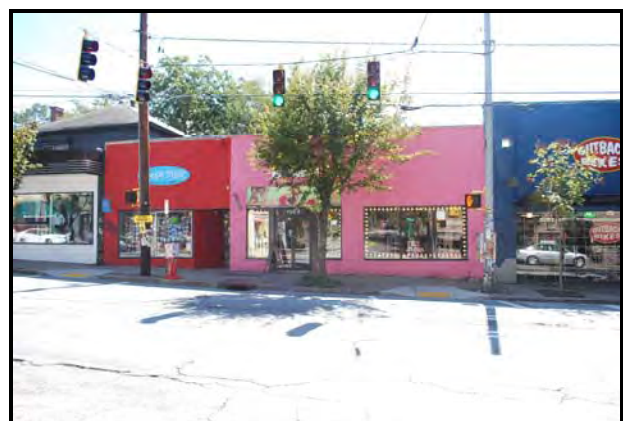


Figure 64: 1129 & 1131 Euclid Avenue



SUMMARY

From its early, Post-Civil War beginnings, Little Five Points transitioned from rural farmland, to a community of large Victorian estates and landscaped parks by the end of the 19th century. Rapid development of East Atlanta by the turn-of-the-century began a second transition: to a residential suburb of modest, single family dwellings. The entrepreneurship of Joel Hurt and the introduction of the electric railroad further fueled the development of the area. The final transition occurred with the annexation of Edgewood (Candler Park) into the City of Atlanta in 1909, which propelled Little Five Points into an era of significant commercial development. Signs of continued development to meet mid-20th century needs resulting from a significant increase in automobile ownership can be found in the infill architecture, gas stations, strip shopping, and large parking lots. Despite a decade of neglect in the 1960s, a strong and committed community came together to give new life to the historic commercial center.

Today, Little Five Points is known for its “eclectic mix of boutiques, tattoo parlors, eateries, and bars. This edgy personality is what many merchants and residents are eager to protect” (Van Dusen 2000). The surviving buildings and new, eclectic businesses illustrate the evolution of the district since its initial development in the latter half of the 19th century.



Figure 65: 484 Moreland Avenue

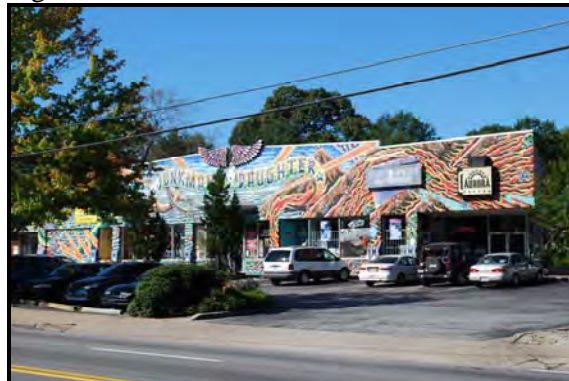


Figure 66: 468 Moreland Avenue (Junkman's Daughter)



Figure 67: 467 Moreland Avenue



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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Little Five Points Inventory List

Attachment 2: Photograph Log of Select Resources and Streetscapes



Attachment 1: Little Five Points Inventory



LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT - INVENTORY LIST

County	Parcel Number	Street Number	Street Name	Associated Photo Number	Business/Historic Name (if available)	Approximate Date of construction	Development Period	Contributing/ Noncontributing
F	14-0014-0013-018	1140	Austin Avenue	058	Residence	1905	1880-1909	C
F	14-0014-0013-017-3	1144	Austin Avenue	057	Residence	1905	1880-1909	C
F	14-0015-0013-068	1083	Euclid Avenue	060	Swagg Garage	1935, 1940	1936-1960	C
F	14-0015-0013-068	1085	Euclid Avenue	062	MSG	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0013-068	1087	Euclid Avenue	063	Four Corners Market Place, Former Post Office	1925	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0013-037	1091	Euclid Avenue	064-065	Elmy Restaurant, Former Residence	1900, 1940	1880-1909	C
F	14-0015-0013-038	1099	Euclid Avenue	066-067	Variety Playhouse	1941	1936-1960	C
F	14-0015-0010-043	1118	Euclid Avenue	075-076	Vinnie's	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0013-045	1133	Euclid Avenue	078-079	American Apparel (Former Building of Moreland Military Institute)	c.1885	1880-1909	C
F	14-0015-0007-072	1166	Euclid Avenue	098	Tease	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-071	1168	Euclid Avenue	098, 100	Crystal Blue	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-59	1174	Euclid Avenue	100-101, 103	Little 5 Corner Tavern	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0010-044	1180	Euclid Avenue	104-105, 107	Bass Junior High School/Bass Lofts (Main Apartment Building)	1922	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0010-044	1180	Euclid Avenue	106	Bass Junior High School/Bass Lofts (Leasing Office)	1949	1936-1960	C
F	14-0015-0010-044	1180	Euclid Avenue	NA	Bass Junior High School/Bass Lofts (Apartment Buildings-2)	1995	1961+	NC
D	15-240-03-043	1189	Euclid Avenue	030	Charis/Residence	1920	1910-1935	C
F	14-00150013-041	1105, 1107	Euclid Avenue	068-069	7 Stages, Natural Center	1928	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0013-042	1111, 1117	Euclid Avenue	070-071	Rag O Rama, Arden's Garden	1935	1910-1935	C

LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT - INVENTORY LIST

County	Parcel Number	Street Number	Street Name	Associated Photo Number	Business/Historic Name (if available)	Approximate Date of construction	Development Period	Contributing/ Noncontributing
F	14-0015-0013-043	1123, 1125	Euclid Avenue	072-074	The Five Spot, Outback Bikes	1940	1936-1960	C
F	14-0015-0010-066	1126-1128	Euclid Avenue	080	Sweet Lime Thai and Sushi	1945	1936-1960	C
F	14-0015-0013-044	1129, 1131	Euclid Avenue	074, 077		1940	1936-1960	C
F	14-0015-0007-025	1130, 1132, 1164, 1136, 1138	Euclid Avenue	081-082, 084	Peezy Headz, Euclid Avenue Yacht Club, Niramish	1920	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0013-046	1139, 1141	Euclid Avenue	083	Earth Zone, B&W Wig	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-024	1140 & 1144	Euclid Avenue	085-086	Vacant Store Front, Rene Rene, and Bodypiercing	1928	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0013-066	1143, 1145, 1147, 1149	Euclid Avenue	088-091	Juse, Karma Boutique, Hair Studio	1910	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-023	1146, 1148, 1150	Euclid Avenue	085, 087	Blue Print, Luna Nueva	1925	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-022	1152-1154	Euclid Avenue	093-094	Bong-On, Criminal Record, Cultural Accents	1925	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-021	1156& 1158	Euclid Avenue	092, 094-096	The Porter, The Lucky Devil	1928	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-020	1160 & 1164	Euclid Avenue	095, 097	Stefan's Vintage Clothing	1925	1910-1935	C
D	15-240-03-028	1187	Mansfield Avenue	002	Apartment Building	1920	1910-1935	C
F	14-0014-0013-051-2	1165	McClendon Avenue	041	Chevron Food Mart	1965	1961+	NC
F	14-0014-0013-065-2	1165	McClendon Avenue	041	Chevron Gas Station	1994	1961+	NC
D	15-240-03-045	1188	McClendon Avenue	032-033	H&G Furniture Restoration	1925	1910-1935	C
D	15-240-03-043	1189	McClendon Avenue	037-038	The Laurea Apartments/Condos	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0014-0013-049-6	292	Moreland Avenue	053-055	Victor Kriegshaber House/The Wrecking Bar	1900	1880-1909	C

LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT - INVENTORY LIST

County	Parcel Number	Street Number	Street Name	Associated Photo Number	Business/Historic Name (if available)	Approximate Date of construction	Development Period	Contributing/ Noncontributing
D	15-209-04-276	299	Moreland Avenue	052	Coin Laundry Dry Cleaners (Vacant)	1963	1961+	NC
D	15-209-04-276	299	Moreland Avenue	052	Sherwin Williams	2000	1961+	NC
F	14-0014-0013-063-7	326	Moreland Avenue	049-050,059	Bass Recreation Center/ Former Moreland Park and Property, and Denny Property	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0014-0013-064-5	350	Moreland Avenue	047	BP Gas Station	1999	1961+	NC
D	15-209-04-270	351	Moreland Avenue	044-045	Front Page News	1930	1910-1935	C
D	15-209-04-270	353	Moreland Avenue	045-046	Tijuana Garage		1961+	NC
D	15-209D07-045	367	Moreland Avenue	040	Residence	1900	1880-1909	C
F	14-0014-0013-059-5	368	Moreland Avenue	042-043	The Academy and Masonic Lodge (Formerly Medicine Store, Educational Building, and Church)	c.1875	1880-1909	C
D	15-209D07-045	373	Moreland Avenue	035, 039	Apartment/Condo Building	1928	1910-1935	C
D	15-209-04-266	377	Moreland Avenue	034-035	Zesto	1968	1961+	NC
F	14-0015-0013-001	394	Moreland Avenue	099-100, 102	Triangle' Plaza	1880 & 1960	1880-1909	C
D	15-240-03-014	401	Moreland Avenue	031-032	Brewhouse Café	1964	1961+	NC
F	14-0015-0007-048	432	Moreland Avenue	019	Wax N' Facts	1910	1910-1935	C
D	15-240-03-018	437	Moreland Avenue	018	The Star	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-069	438	Moreland Avenue	016-017	The Vortex	1910	1910-1935	C
D	15-240-03-017	447	Moreland Avenue	014-015	Wish/Former Inman Park Library	1926	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-063	450	Moreland Avenue	009	L5P Package Store	1964	1961+	NC
D	15-240-03-014	455	Moreland Avenue	010	US Post Office	1970	1961+	NC
D	15-240-03-015	457	Moreland Avenue	013	Indian Bombay cuisine and a vacant space	1950	1936-1960	C
D	15-240-03-014	467	Moreland Avenue	007	Sevenada	1945	1936-1960	C
F	14-0015-0007-063	468	Moreland Avenue	008	Junkman's Daughter	1955	1936-1960	C

LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT - INVENTORY LIST

County	Parcel Number	Street Number	Street Name	Associated Photo Number	Business/Historic Name (if available)	Approximate Date of construction	Development Period	Contributing/ Noncontributing
D	15-240-03-013	483	Moreland Avenue	005-006	Sweet Grass Welness Spring, Angelic Psychic Healing, and Tattoos/the Hertz Building	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-068	484	Moreland Avenue	001	Mutiple	1950	1936-1960	C
D	15-240-03-012	487	Moreland Avenue	003-004	Apartment Building	1920	1910-1935	C
D	15-240-03-019	417-433	Moreland Avenue	021-023	Point Center	1928	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-049	420 & 424	Moreland Avenue	020, 024-026	Clothing Warehouse and Psycho Sisters	1910	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-061	424	Seminole Avenue	026-027		1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-062	426	Seminole Avenue	026-027		1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-070	441	Seminole Avenue	NA	Benoit Properties	1910	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-016	442	Seminole Avenue	028-029	The Oaks Apartments	1930	1910-1935	C
F			Seminole, Euclid, and Moreland Avenues	024, 026, 027	Gregory L. Davis Plaza	1960s	1961+	NC

LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT - INVENTORY LIST

County	Parcel Number	Street Number	Street Name	Associated Photo Number	Business/Historic Name (if available)	Approximate Date of construction	Development Period	Contributing/ Noncontributing
D	15-240-03-013	483	Moreland Avenue	005-006	Sweet Grass Welness Spring, Angelic Psychic Healing, and Tattoos/the Hertz Building	1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-068	484	Moreland Avenue	001	Mutiple	1950	1936-1960	C
D	15-240-03-012	487	Moreland Avenue	003-004	Apartment Building	1920	1910-1935	C
D	15-240-03-019	417-433	Moreland Avenue	021-023	Point Center	1928	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-049	420 & 424	Moreland Avenue	020, 024-026	Clothing Warehouse and Psycho Sisters	1910	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-061	424	Seminole Avenue	026-027		1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-062	426	Seminole Avenue	026-027		1930	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-070	441	Seminole Avenue	NA	Benoit Properties	1910	1910-1935	C
F	14-0015-0007-016	442	Seminole Avenue	028-029	The Oaks Apartments	1930	1910-1935	C
F			Seminole, Euclid, and Moreland Avenues	024, 026, 027	Gregory L. Davis Plaza	1960s	1961+	NC

Attachment 2: Photograph Log and Proof Sheets



**LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
SURROUNDING THE LITTLE FIVE POINTS INTERSECTION
ATLANTA, FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES, GEORGIA**

Photographer: Jaime Destefano

Photographs Taken: September 29, 2009

Photograph Number	Street Number	Street Name	Side of Street (N, S, E, W)	Photo orientation	Photo description/View
001	484	Moreland Avenue	West	Southwesterly	Northeast Oblique of Multiple Occupancy Commercial Row
002	1187	Mansfield Avenue	South	Southerly	Front (North) Façade
003	487	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
004	487	Moreland Avenue	East	Southwesterly	Northeast Oblique
005	483	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
006	483	Moreland Avenue	East	Northeasterly	Southwest Oblique
007	467	Moreland Avenue	East	Southeasterly	Northwest Oblique
008	468	Moreland Avenue	West	Southwesterly	Front Façade
009	450	Moreland Avenue	West	Southwesterly	Front Façade
010	455	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
011	NA	Moreland Avenue	East	Southeasterly	Southeasterly View Down Moreland Avenue Towards L5P Intersection
012	NA	Moreland Avenue	West	Northwesterly	Northwesterly View Up Moreland from L5P Intersection
013	451 & 453	Moreland Avenue	East	Northeasterly	Southwest Oblique
014	447	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
015	447	Moreland Avenue	East	Northeasterly	Southwest Oblique
016	438	Moreland Avenue	West	Southwesterly	Northeast Oblique
017	NA	Moreland Avenue	West	Southwesterly	View Down Moreland Avenue of Commercial Block at Corner Located at Corner of Moreland and Seminole Avenue
018	437	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
019	432	Moreland Avenue	West	Westerly	Front (East) Façade
020	424	Moreland Avenue	West	Westerly	Front (East) Façade
021	419-427	Moreland Avenue	East	Northeasterly	Sidewalk View of East Side of Moreland - Parcel 19 Block
022	427-433	Moreland Avenue	East	Southeasterly	Northwest Oblique of Commercial Block
023	417-433	Moreland Avenue	East	Northeasterly	Southwest Oblique of Commercial Block
024	420	Moreland Avenue	West	Northwesterly	Southeast Oblique
025	420	Moreland Avenue	West	Southwesterly	East Façade

**LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
SURROUNDING THE LITTLE FIVE POINTS INTERSECTION
ATLANTA, FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES, GEORGIA**

Photographer: Jaime Destefano

Photographs Taken: September 29, 2009

Photograph Number	Street Number	Street Name	Side of Street (N, S, E, W)	Photo orientation	Photo description/View
026	NA	Seminole Avenue	NA	Northwesterly	Streetscape of Gregory L. Davis Plaza and Seminole Avenue
027	420-426	Seminole Avenue	West	Southwesterly	Streetscape View of Commercial Block on SW Side of Seminole Avenue
028	442	Seminole Avenue	West	Westerly	Front (East) Façade
029	442	Seminole Avenue	West	Northwesterly	Southeast Oblique
030	1189	Euclid	South	Southeasterly	Northwest Oblique
031	401	Moreland Avenue	East	Southeasterly	Northwest Oblique of Property
032	401	Moreland Avenue and (1188) McLendon	East	Northeasterly	Southwest Oblique
033	1188	McLendon	East	Northeasterly	Southwest Oblique of Rear Building
034	377	Moreland Avenue	East	Southeasterly	Northwest Oblique
035	373 & 377	Moreland Avenue	East	Southerly	Southerly View of North Facades of the two buildings
036	NA	Little Five Points Intersection	NA	Westerly	Westerly View of Public Space (Triangle) at the Intersection
037	1189	McLendon Avenue	South	Southerly	Front (North) Façade
038	1189	McLendon Avenue	South	Southeasterly	Northwest Oblique
039	373	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
040	367	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
041	1165	McLendon Avenue	West	Westerly	Chevron Gas Station
042	368	Moreland Avenue	West	Westerly	Front (East) Façade
043	368	Moreland Avenue	West	Northwesterly	Southeast Oblique
044	351	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
045	353	Moreland Avenue	East	Easterly	Front (West) Façade
046	353	Moreland Avenue	East	Northeasterly	Southwest Oblique
047	350	Moreland Avenue	West	Southwesterly	Southwesterly View of BP Gas Station
048	NA	Moreland Avenue	NA	Northerly	Northerly View up Moreland Avenue towards L5P Intersection
049	326	Moreland Avenue	West	Westerly	Front (East) Façade
050	326	Moreland Avenue	West	Southwesterly	Northeast Oblique
051		Moreland Avenue	East	Southeasterly	Vacant Lot / Parking Lot
052	299	Moreland Avenue	East	Southeasterly	Vacant L5P Coin Laundry and Adjacent Sherwin Williams
053	292	Moreland Avenue	West	Westerly	Front (East) Façade of Kriegshaber House
054	292	Moreland Avenue	West	Westerly	Front Entry Detailing
055	292	Moreland Avenue	West	Northerly	South Façade
056	292	Moreland Avenue	West	Northwesterly	Southeast Oblique including Rear Metal-Sided Addition
057	1144	Austin Avenue	North	Northwesterly	Southeast Oblique
058	1140	Austin Avenue	North	Northerly	Front (South) Façade
059	NA	Austin Avenue	North	Northerly	Northerly View Towards the Austin Avenue Entrance to Recreation Fields
060	1083	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Northwest Oblique

**LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
SURROUNDING THE LITTLE FIVE POINTS INTERSECTION
ATLANTA, FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES, GEORGIA**

Photographer: Jaime Destefano

Photographs Taken: September 29, 2009

Photograph Number	Street Number	Street Name	Side of Street (N, S, E, W)	Photo orientation	Photo description/View
061	NA	Euclid Avenue	NA	Northeasterly	Northeasterly Streetscape of Euclid Avenue from 1083
062	1085	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Northwest Façade
063	1087	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Easterly	Southwest Oblique
064	1091	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Front Façade
065	1091	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southerly	Southerly View Showing Original Structure and Modern Additions
066	1099	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Front Façade
067	1099	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Northeasterly	Entrance and Sidewalk
068	1105-1107	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Front Façade
069	1105-1107	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southerly	Northeast Oblique
070	1111-1117	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Front Façade
071	1111-1117	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Easterly	Southwest Oblique
072	NA	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Northeasterly	Streetscape of Northeast Side of Euclid Avenue from Bass Lofts
073	1123-1125	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Front Façade
074	1129-1131	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Northeasterly	Northeasterly View of Southeast Side of Euclid Avenue toward Intersection with Colquitt Avenue
075	1118	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Front Façade
076	1118	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northwesterly	Front Façade and Garage Addition
077	1129 & 1131	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Front Façade of the Commercial Row
078	1133	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southeasterly	Front Façade
079	1133	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Southerly	Northeast Oblique
080	1126 & 1128	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Southwesterly	Northeast Oblique
081	1132	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Northerly View of Corner (Front) Façade of Commercial Block
082	1132	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northeasterly	Northeasterly View of Commercial Block Located at Intersection with Colquitt Avenue (Block is North of Colquitt)
083	1139	Euclid Avenue	Southeast	Easterly	Southwest Oblique
084	1136 & 1138	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northwesterly	Front Facades of Two Storefronts on Commercial Block
085	1140-1144	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northeasterly	Commercial Row on Northwest Side of Euclid
086	1140 & 1144	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Front Facades of Two Storefronts on Commercial Block
087	1148	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Front Facades of Two Storefronts on Commercial Block
088	1147	Euclid Avenue	Northeast	Southwesterly	Southwesterly View Down Euclid Avenue from Corner of McLendon Avenue
089	1143-1147	Euclid Avenue	Northeast	Southeasterly	Front Facades of Three Storefronts on Commercial Block
090	1145-1149	Euclid Avenue	Northeast	Easterly	Front Facades
091	1149	Euclid Avenue	Northeast	Easterly	Front Façade

**LITTLE FIVE POINTS COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
SURROUNDING THE LITTLE FIVE POINTS INTERSECTION
ATLANTA, FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES, GEORGIA**

Photographer: Jaime Destefano

Photographs Taken: September 29, 2009

Photograph Number	Street Number	Street Name	Side of Street (N, S, E, W)	Photo orientation	Photo description/View
092		Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Commercial Row on Northwest Side of Euclid West of Public Triangle
093	1152-1156	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northwesterly	Front Facades of Three Storefronts on Commercial Block
094	1156-1158	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Commercial Row on Northwest Side of Euclid West of Public Triangle
095	1158	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Commercial Row on Northwest Side of Euclid West of Public Triangle
096	1156-1158	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Front Facades of Two Storefronts on Commercial Block
097	1160-1162	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Front Facades of Two Storefronts on Commercial Block
098	1168	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Front Facades of Two Storefronts on Commercial Block
099	NA	Euclid Avenue	Public Space	Easterly	Public Space at L5P Intersection
100	1168 & 1174	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Front Facades of Two Storefronts on Commercial Block
101	1174	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Southwesterly	Corner Tavern Façade fronting Grant Davis Plaza
102	NA	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Southwesterly	Southwesterly View of Northwest Side of Euclid Avenue from L5P Intersection and Public 'Triangle'
103	1174	Euclid Avenue	Northwest	Northerly	Sidewalk View from L5P Intersection Towards Davis Plaza
104	1080	Euclid Avenue - Bass High School/Lofts	Northwest	Northeasterly	Front (Southwest) Façade
105	1080	Euclid Avenue - Bass High School/Lofts	Northwest	Northwesterly	Southeast Oblique
106	1080	Euclid Avenue - Bass High School/Lofts	Northwest	Northwesterly	Front (Southeast) Façade of Associated Annex Building
107	1080	Euclid Avenue - Bass High School/Lofts	Northwest	Northeasterly	Front Entrance