

Georgia Institute of Technology

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

North Atlanta Baptist Church
Sanctuary Building & Education Building
(490 Tenth Street NW / Building 128)



June 2016

Prepared for
Office of Capital Planning and Space Management

Prepared by
Grashof Design Studio

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1.0 Report Purpose

An historic structure report provides documentary, graphic, and physical information about a building's history and existing condition. In the field of historic preservation and architecture it is used as a planning tool, guiding management decisions concerning the use or re-use of a building, identifying an appropriate treatment approach to be taken during the building's rehabilitation, providing design professionals with an understanding of the historically and/or architecturally significant space, features and finishes of a building that should be preserved, and directing future maintenance activities. Georgia Tech also uses a historic structure report to document resources that are scheduled to be demolished so that there is a permanent historic record of the facility. The buildings making up the former North Atlanta Baptist Church are scheduled to be demolished to make way for a new facility.

This historic structure report will document the history of North Atlanta Baptist Church as told through its site and the two remaining buildings—the Sanctuary Building and the Education Building (often referred to as the Sunday School Building). Using photographs, maps and drawings to graphically illustrate points made in the text, the report will include the following information:

- a brief history of the Hemphill Avenue neighborhood;
- a brief history of North Atlanta Baptist Church;
- an account of the construction history of the two buildings and a brief statement about Barker & Cunningham, the architects for the Education Building;
- a description of the two buildings,
- a condition assessment of the two buildings that looks not only at the physical condition of the two structures but also at the building code issues associated with adaptively reusing the buildings;
- additional recommendations on how to mitigate the adverse effect of demolition.



North Atlanta Baptist Church – Sanctuary Building



North Atlanta Baptist Church – Education Building

2.0 Historic Context

2.1 Introduction

In 1989, Georgia Tech purchased 479, 485, 489, 490 and 493 Tenth Street, NW. The property had been the site of North Atlanta Baptist Church, a Baptist congregation that had been located on the property since 1897. The property included a sanctuary building and an education building on the south side of Tenth Street (490 Tenth Street) and a large parking lot across Tenth Street to the north (479, 485, 489 and 493 Tenth Street). The sanctuary was the third for the congregation, built in 1950. The Education Building was built eight years later, in 1958.

This historic context will look first at the development of the greater neighborhood defined as the area bounded by 14th Street on the north, Marietta Street and the railroad tracks on the west and south, and roughly Atlantic Street on the east. Mention will also be made of some of the industry located west of the railroad tracks as it relates to the development of the Hemphill Avenue neighborhood. A history of the North Atlanta Baptist Church will follow. The history of the North Atlanta Baptist Church as a part of the Georgia Tech campus will conclude the historic context.

2.2 History of the Hemphill Avenue Neighborhood

The neighborhood surrounding the North Atlanta Baptist Church had its beginnings in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Development had been occurring since the 1880s with the establishment of numerous businesses and factories on the west and south sides of the neighborhood, along Marietta Street and the railroad tracks. These included Fenley Furniture Company, established 1881; F. J. Cooledge & Brothers, Paint & Varnish, also established in 1881; the Exposition Cotton Mills, established in 1882; and Boyd & Baxter Furniture Factory, established in 1884. By the end of the 1880s, these companies were joined by businesses such as the Collins Brick Company, J. H. Spilman Beer Bottling Company, Atlanta Furniture Manufacturing Company, Manning Furniture Company, the Georgia Stove & Range Company, and Tide Water Oil Company. Development was further hastened by the 1892 construction of the Atlanta Water Works Pumping Station #2 on the north side of the neighborhood. Included was the creation of Hemphill Avenue, which bisected the neighborhood. The opening of the Atlanta Steel Hoop Company (now the site of Atlantic Station) to the northeast in 1901 added to this growth.¹

With industry, of course, came residential and the requisite commercial development. The 1870s and early 1880s saw a dearth of affordable housing, especially for working class residents of the city. Factories and mills had difficulty attracting labor because the rent for housing near the factories was often too high and potential workers could not afford to live in the area. Many businesses resorted to building mill villages for their workers. The Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill, along with the company-owned housing in Cabbagetown, is today the best known example from this time but it was not alone. The Exposition Cotton Mill, established in 1882 and located on the west side of town on the site of the 1881 International Cotton Exposition, also built extensive housing for its workers.² From the late 1880s through the early twentieth century the residential development in the area (as in much of the

¹ Franklin M. Garrett, *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of Its People and Events*, Vol. 2. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1969), pp. 412-414. Atlanta Steel Hoop Company was incorporated in March 1901 and became fully operational by the end of the year.

² The Exposition Cotton Mill was located just south of the point at which Marietta Road (now West Marietta Street) crossed the railroad tracks. Westmar Student Lofts and Freeman Company now occupy the site of the mill buildings. The housing was constructed to the north, west and south of the mill.

city) was being encouraged by local real estate agents, some of which were also real estate management companies. Much of the housing was being built for speculation and/or as rental property (as late as 1919, approximately 75% of Atlantans lived in rental property³), with agents emphasizing both the proximity of local industry to their subdivisions and the suitability of lots for rental housing. In 1892 Samuel Goode, a local realtor, advertised: “fine and desirable lots for suburban homes, renting houses, speculation, or investment”⁴ convenient to the Exposition Cotton Mill, Collins Brick Company (located on Marietta Street at the south end of Howell Mill Road), the E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Company (located on Foster Street at the railroad tracks, near today’s Star Provisions and the Marta Garage on Brady Avenue), Boyd & Baxter Furniture Factory (Marietta Street near the south end of Curran Street) and the Georgia Stove & Range Company (on the east side of the railroad tracks at Powder Springs Road, at the time an extension of Means Street). This practice continued into the early twentieth century. A ca. 1901 ad for the subdivision of the Hunerkopf Estate (centered around Hunerkopf Street between State Street and Plum Street in today’s Home Park) noted that “There are thousands of working men in different industries such as Atlanta Steel Hoop Works, Atlanta machine Works, Atlanta Car Wheel & Manufacturing Company, Southern Iron & Equipment Company plant and the City Water Works and other plants.”⁵ Most of these businesses stretched eastward from the Atlanta Water Works along the Southern Railroad tracks.

Glimpses of the appearance of the neighborhood between 1892 and 1911 can be gleaned from a variety of sources. The map, “Bird’s eye view of Atlanta,” published in 1892 (Figure 2-1), provides graphic evidence of what the area looked like at the time. More specific details of the development are provided by the 1892 and 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the area,⁶ which show the industrial complexes along the tracks and some of the other development in the area. Since the primary focus of these maps was to show fire risk, the development shown concentrates on the industry of the area but a number of dwellings, churches, small stores and other businesses are also shown (interestingly, for 1886 and 1892 *nothing* is shown north of North Avenue except for the areas along Marietta Street; Georgia Tech is not shown until the 1899 maps). The Classified Business Directory in the 1898 City Directory notes any number of businesses and churches in the area including a grocery store, M. B. Walker and Co., located on Emmett Street (today’s Tenth Street) near Hemphill, and Christian Mission Church, located on Emmett Street near Tumlin. Of the residences listed, one at the corner of Emmett Street and Hemphill is especially noteworthy, that of Nelson Avery Chastain, a prominent citizen, land owner, and Deputy Sheriff of Fulton County (and also employed at M. B. Walker and Co.).⁷ Curiously, however, the Street Directory of this same city directory⁸ lists *no* addresses on Hemphill; there is no Tenth Street listed *at all*; and the only Emmett

³ LeeAnn Lands, *The Culture of Property* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2009), p. 108.

⁴ *George W. Adair Plat Map Book*, Vol. 11, p. 66, Clarawood Subdivision. Atlanta History Center (hereafter cited as *Adair Plat Book*).

⁵ *Adair Plat Book*, Vol. 14 (pp. 1-74), page 30.

⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were designed by surveyor D. A. Sanborn in 1866 to assist fire insurance agents in determining the degree of hazard associated with a particular property. The D. A. Sanborn Co. was the first company to offer insurance maps on a national scale in response to the growth of urban communities after 1850. Thousands of maps were prepared by the company from about 1867 through 2007, depicting commercial, industrial, and residential areas for some twelve thousand cities and towns in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

⁷ This is not the same Chastain, however, who lent his name to Chastain Park; that was Troy Green Chastain, a Fulton county commissioner from 1938-1942. Troy Green Chastain had been instrumental in establishing the park, then called North Fulton Park. The park was renamed Chastain Park in 1946 in memory of Troy Green Chastain, who died in 1945.

⁸ The Atlanta City Directories were published annually. Each directory included a Street Directory, Classified Business Directory and an Alphabetical Listing of residents that would list their home address and

Street listed is not even in the same neighborhood, rather it is located east of Lambert Street (part of today's Northside Drive), and is only two-blocks long, running north-south, dead-ending at its north end into North Avenue just west of the old Southern Railway tracks. It was into this rapidly growing neighborhood that North Atlanta Baptist Church moved in the late-1890s.

The 1902 City Directory also provides some insight into the makeup of the area. The introduction to the directory notes that for the first time Chastaintown (named for Nelson Avery Chastain) is now included and describes it as being on Hemphill Avenue between the city limits (which at this time ended where Fifth Street crossed Hemphill) and the Atlanta Water Works. Several people who worked at the Atlanta Steel Hoop Company are noted as living in Chastaintown and for the first time, a second listing for an Emmett Street is provided, this Emmett Street is noted as being the "First [street] north of Peachtree Place, [running] west from W. Peachtree."⁹ (This would be today's 10th Street, Figure 2-2). There are still no addresses listed on Hemphill Avenue in the Street Directory, however. The 1903 City Directory begins to elaborate on the appearance of the area for at least a few Hemphill addresses are now listed, including North Atlanta Baptist Church at the southeast corner of Hemphill and Emmett, indicating development along the street. The 1903 City Directory calls the area both Chastaintown and Chastain Town, and describes it as the area "bounded by Hemphill Avenue, S [south] by Ry [railyard] and Howell Mill Road, surrounding Pumping Station #2."^{10, 11}

The neighborhood was annexed into the City of Atlanta effective January 1, 1910 (Figure 2-3). It is not until the 1911 Sanborn Maps, published one year after annexation, that a more accurate picture of the area is seen for the first time. Appendix A includes the sheets from Volume 1 of the 1911 maps that show the existing development along the length of Hemphill Avenue, from North Avenue at the southeast end, to the Atlanta Water Works at the northwest end and several blocks to the east and west of Hemphill Avenue. By this time Emmett Street is called W. 10th Street. The residential development in the area is extensive, consisting of mostly single-story frame houses. Nelson Avery Chastain's home is likely the large house shown on Sheet 79 at the northeast corner of 10th Street and Hemphill Avenue, across the street from North Atlanta Baptist Church. Commercial development is clustered around Georgia Tech at the southern end of Hemphill Avenue and the intersection of 10th Street and Hemphill Avenue, with small stores scattered along the length of both Hemphill Avenue and 10th Street (a building with an "S" denotes a store versus "D" that signifies a dwelling, and "F" that signifies a flat). A Masonic Hall was located on the second floor of the building at the southwest corner of Hemphill and Tenth Street (Figures 2-4, 2-5).

Besides the North Atlanta Baptist Church, churches in the area include Sixth Street Church of God on W. Sixth Street (then called Gallatin Street) between Ponders Avenue and Royal Avenue;¹² the Hemphill Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church South, between 10th and Rosalyn (today this building is a multi-family residence); and a temporary Mission on the southeast corner of Ethel and Center

sometimes their profession and place of employment. African American residents, business and organizations were also identified. Later directories often included a wife's name and whether an individual was the owner of the place in which he or she lived. City Directories were published in December of the preceding year.

⁹ 1902 City Directory, p. 203.

¹⁰ 1903 City Directory, p. 143.

¹¹ The neighborhood name Chastaintown seems to have fallen out of favor after about 1919 for the term is no longer found in the Atlanta City Directories except for the description of the location of Solitude Avenue, which was located near the Atlanta Water Works, just west of Hemphill, between the railroad tracks and Bishop Street. Chastain died in December, 1921 and his widow continued to live in their house on 10th Street until it was demolished in 1928.

¹² In 1941 the Sixth Street Church of God moved to the corner of Hemphill Avenue and Clayton Street and changed its name to Hemphill Avenue Church of God. It was purchased by Georgia Tech in 1967 and served as the home of Drama Tech until it was demolished in 1994.

Streets, which may have become the Center Street Methodist Episcopal Church South (which had been built across the street by 1913). Other neighborhood churches between Hemphill Avenue and the railroad tracks include Antioch Baptist Church on Wallace Street near the south end of Tumlin Street (one of the earliest churches in the area); Marietta Street Congregational Church and St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, both situated near each other on Marietta Street near the intersection of McMillian; Ponders Avenue Baptist Church on Ponders Avenue at Oxford Avenue (one block north of Marietta Street); Bennett Presbyterian Church at the southeast corner of Hampton and Bradley (one block north of Marietta Street); and Brown Memorial Baptist Church, which still exists, on Howell Mill Road between 9th and 10th Streets. (When Brown Memorial Baptist Church was constructed sometime prior to 1911 it sat nearly alone in its immediate vicinity, an area bounded by Howell Mill on the west, Edgemoor Avenue on the north, Grove Street, part of today's Northside Drive, on the east, and Exposition Avenue, now 8th Street, on the south.¹³)

By the end of World War I, revised 1911 Sanborn maps and USGS maps illustrate the growth of the area (Figure 2-6), now spurred on by the growth of Georgia Tech in addition to the continued growth of industry and commerce along Marietta Street and the railroad to the south and west, and by the Atlanta Steel Hoop Company, by this time known as the Atlantic Steel Company, to the northeast. So extensive was the growth that the Sanborn Map Company was forced to add additional sheets in 1923 to show the development that had occurred north of the Georgia Tech campus since the 1911 maps were published.¹⁴ While much of this growth appears to have been residential in nature, the 1921 City Directory indicates that Hemphill Avenue in particular showed an increase in the number of commercial establishments to include more grocery stores, several butcher shops, a barber shop, a pharmacy, several physicians and a dentist, a cabinet maker, an auto repair shop and a Masonic Hall. Substantial two and three-story brick commercial buildings replaced many of the original single-story frame structures.

As the decades progressed, businesses flourished to support the surrounding neighborhood (Figures 2-7 through 2-12), spurred on as much by the growth of Georgia Tech as the growth of the surrounding industry. This changed, however, after World War II, as students taking advantage of the G.I. Bill, flooded the Georgia Tech campus, renting housing throughout the neighborhoods surrounding Georgia Tech. The G.I. Bill had been introduced by both houses of the U.S. Congress in January 1944 and signed into law June 22, 1944. It provided a range of benefits for returning World War II veterans including cash payments of tuition and living expenses to attend college.

By the early-1950s, where once Hemphill and Atlantic Avenues defined the western boundary of the Georgia Tech campus, and 10th Street, the northern boundary (Figure 2-13), the number of new students and the rapidly expanding academic programs made it imperative that Georgia Tech expand its boundaries once again.

In 1957, Georgia Tech was given approval to extend its boundaries to Hemphill Avenue and across 10th Street (Figure 2-14). It was apparent, however, that even this proposed expansion would not be enough and in the 1960s, Tech undertook a long-range planning initiative, looking ahead to 1985—an initiative that once completed would totally transform the neighborhood.

¹³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 77.

¹⁴ Until the next comprehensive edition of the Sanborn Maps was published in 1932, Sanborn maps were updated by pasting the revised information over the 1911 information. Such revisions could include new buildings, additions to buildings, changes in street names or numbers, or the addition of new sheets to show entire areas not shown before. A single 1911 sheet could have several paste-overs on various parts of the map illustrating the changes over time.

In the mid-1960s, as a result of the passage in 1949 of the American Housing Act, much of the Hemphill Avenue neighborhood was declared a Title 1, Urban Renewal Zone (Figure 2-15), with federal financing provided for slum clearance programs associated with urban renewal projects. At about the same time, in 1963, Georgia Tech received a planning grant from the Urban Renewal Administration to study ninety-one acres of largely sub-standard residences in the Hemphill area. At that time, Georgia Tech abandoned its proposed 1957 boundary map in favor of a campus that pushed west across Hemphill Avenue to Ponders Avenue, rather than expanding across 10th Street.

To help push this expansion along, in February 1964, the Governor of Georgia pledged state funds for the purchase of these 91 acres.¹⁵ Over the next 2-1/2 years articles appeared in Atlanta's newspapers reporting that Georgia Tech had been authorized to acquire first 60 acres of urban renewal land and then the full 91 acres (this 91 acres included the site of North Atlanta Baptist Church). This included all of the land west of Hemphill Avenue as far as Northside Drive on the west (what would become Tech Parkway on the south), as far as 10th Street on the north, and to the existing campus on the east. It took, however, over two decades to complete this land acquisition. Figures 2-16 and 2-17 show the area clustered around Hemphill Avenue, listing the dates the various parcels were purchased by Georgia Tech. Part of the plans for this land included creating a new ring road for the campus—Ferst Drive, which would incorporate a number of existing streets including portions of Fifth Street, 6th Street, Clayton Street and Ponders Avenue—and eliminating Hemphill Avenue from North Avenue to this new street. Construction of Ferst Drive began in November, 1968 and was completed in the fall of 1970.

Georgia Tech began to purchase property west of Atlantic Street and Hemphill Avenue as early as 1961. Within a few years the neighborhood began to change dramatically. The homes and businesses that once thrived in the area were demolished to make way for new academic buildings, student support facilities and a relocated Hemphill Avenue. Understandably, local businesses and residents were upset about Georgia Tech's plan to reroute Hemphill Avenue. They believed business would suffer and land values would decline, especially as land acquisition would be done in a piece-meal fashion. Nowhere, however, was the pain of demolition more acute than for the Georgia Tech students themselves. "Away with Rum, by Gum, Rules the Hill; Passing of a Dear Friend Saddens Students" proclaims the headline of an article in The Technique, mourning the demolition of the Hemphill Liquor Store.

The students of Tech have recently lost a dear friend and companion. The Hemphill Liquor Store, Patron of Wassails and Purveyor of Bottled Joy, has been removed from the campus in the name of Progress and Beauty.¹⁶

Figures 2-18 through 2-38 show what the neighborhood looked like as Georgia Tech began to acquire the land. The aerial photographs from the 1960s are especially interesting as they show the land Georgia Tech cleared for new construction juxtaposed to the original neighborhood development. Georgia Tech Buildings constructed on the land acquired in the 1960s include:

- Bunger-Henry Chemical Engineering & Ceramic Engineering Building, 1963-1964
- Mason Civil Engineering Building, 1966
- Neely Nuclear Research Center, 1966-1967
- Electronics Research Building, 1967
- J. H. Howey Physics Building, 1967

¹⁵ "Tech to get Land Fund, Sanders Says," The Atlanta Constitution, February 12, 1964. Georgia Tech Archives, UA 415A, VF33, Subject Files-Buildings and Grounds.

¹⁶ Albert Goodwyn, "Away with Rum, by Gum, Rules the Hill; Passing of a Dear Friend Saddens Students," The Technique, October 18, 1963, p. 10.

- Baker Building, 1968-1969
- Boggs Chemistry Building, 1968-1970
- West Campus Residence Halls, 1968-1969, 1972, 1973
 - Folk
 - Caldwell
 - Heffner
 - Armstrong
 - Fulmer
 - Freeman
 - Fitten
 - Montag
- Commander Commons Building, 1968-1969
- Wenn Student Center, 1969
- Houston Bookstore, 1970

During the 1960s Tech concentrated on acquiring the land west of Atlantic Avenue to Ponders Avenue and north to what at the time was Eighth Street; and an area clustered around the intersection of McMillian Street and Turner Place; with a smattering of sites east of Hemphill between Eighth and Tenth Streets. In the 1970s, most of the land west of Ponders Avenue and north to Eighth Street that was not purchased in the 1960s was acquired; plus additional sites between Dalney Street and Northside Drive, from Eighth Street north to Tenth Street, including the site of the North Atlanta Baptist Church. Figure 2-39 shows the whole of the Georgia Tech campus with land acquisitions noted by decade.

2.3 History of the North Atlanta Baptist Church

The Land and Buildings

(A summary of the deeds pertaining to North Atlanta Baptist Church are included in this report in Appendix B.)

Just over 120 years ago, the Atlanta's Third Baptist Church did what all churches do; it "planted" a church in a new part of the city, nurturing it until it could stand on its own. These so called "mission churches" were established in areas of a city not yet served by the denomination. Every denomination did this and today, many call this "planting" a church. On April 12, 1896, what began as North Atlanta Mission became North Atlanta Baptist Church, the forty-first Baptist church in the city.¹⁷

From the Atlanta City Directories and early histories of Atlanta's Baptist Churches come two stories concerning the beginnings of North Atlanta Baptist Church. From 1894 to 1899 the Atlanta City Directories list a North Atlanta *Mission* under Baptist Churches located at the southeast corner of Stuart Avenue and Central Avenue.

A 1941 inventory of Atlanta's Baptist churches states that the congregation was organized in 1894 and worshipped in a private home on Tenth Street near Center Street until 1896 when they erected a small frame structure on the site.¹⁸ A 1964 history of Atlanta's Baptist churches provides even more detail on the origin of the congregation:

¹⁷ 1896 City Directory, p. 1438-1439. Forty-one Baptist churches are listed: nineteen white churches and twenty-two African American churches.

¹⁸ The Georgia Historical Records Survey, [Inventory of the Church Archives of Georgia, Atlanta Association of Baptist Churches Affiliated with Georgia Baptist Convention](#), (Atlanta: The Georgia Historical

The romance of Christian missions is an ever-living story—as old ad [sic] 2,000 years. Wherever Christian missionaries have gone, lives have been transformed, culture has been elevated, character has been renewed—the forest and the jungle have given way to the Church, the school and the hospital. From the First and Third Baptist Churches of Atlanta, this mission flame cast its light into the Northwest area of the City...

In 1892 members of the W. W. Fisher family saw the increasing need of mission work among the families moving into this area, and they moved their membership from the First Baptist Church to the Third Baptist Church, (having moved near Third Baptist Church). The Fisher family led in the mission work which began in a school house operated by a Mrs. Griffis. Then a dwelling on McMillan Street was rented from a family by the name of Rose.

About 1894 a store house on Emmett Street (some 2 blocks east of the present North Atlanta Baptist Church) was rented for the mission work. The mission group purchased a lot at the corner of Emmett and Hemphill. On April 12, 1896 North Atlanta Baptist Church was organized with 34 charter members. During the time of mission work, various Baptist Ministers preached. Among these were the Rev. D. V. Stevens, and the Rev. Tom Higden.

Mr. W. H. Bell, a Deacon in the Third Baptist Church (a licensed Minister) was asked by the congregation to serve as their Pastor. Upon his consenting, he was ordained and the congregation asked him to relinquish his interest (which he shared with a brother) in a grocery store near Latimore and Marietta Streets. The Rev. Bell and a Mr. Wiley Harris, another merchant, who gave 84 chairs and a pump organ to the mission work, had labored unselfishly for the success of this endeavor. Such unselfish labor on the part of this Deacon, recommended him to the new congregation, and he served faithfully for 22 years.

The first house of worship was a frame structure on the corner of Hemphill and Emmett Streets, on the Southeast corner of the intersection. On the day of the dedication, Judge Pendleton, a Baptist layman, delivered the dedicatory address to the new congregation.¹⁹

While it is true that the Trustees of the newly established North Atlanta Baptist Church did indeed purchase a lot at the corner of Emmett and Hemphill, the purchase price was more symbolic than substantive. The Third Baptist Church sold the lot to the North Atlanta Baptist Church for one dollar. The deed recording this transaction is dated October 5, 1897 and can be found in Deed Book 131, Page 13, located in the Fulton County Courthouse. The North Atlanta Baptist Trustees are noted as being J. A. Grambling, C. W. Reid, J. E. Foster, T. H. Kitchens and R. B. Hicks. Fulton County deeds indicate that Third Baptist Church had purchased the property from the City of Atlanta in 1895.²⁰

The Third Baptist Church was organized in about 1869 and was first located at 27 Jones Avenue, just west of the railroad tracks and downtown Atlanta, about 1.5 miles south of the North Atlanta Baptist Church site. A schism in 1897 (after North Atlanta was formed) caused most of the congregation of Third Baptist Church to leave and form a new church, the Baptist Tabernacle. The remaining congregation stayed at the Jones Street location, renaming itself the Jones Avenue Baptist Church in 1903. The congregation reverted to its old name, Third Baptist Church, in 1919, and moved to a new

Records Survey, April 1941), p. 37. Available online at <https://archive.org/details/cu31924029785007>. Accessed July 8, 2015. Hereafter cited as *Inventory of the Church Archives of Georgia*.

¹⁹ J. L. Baggott, *History of the Atlanta Baptist Churches to 1964*, p. 128. No other bibliographic information is provided. A copy of this book can be found at the Georgia Baptist Convention archives in Duluth, Georgia. Hereafter cited as Baggot. The entry for North Atlanta Baptist Church is only four pages long and is included in this report as Appendix D.

²⁰ Fulton County Superior Court, Deed Book 109, Page 119, June 4, 1895. Hereafter all deed book references will simply list deed book and page numbers and date of deed.

location on Luckie Street at the corner of Gresham before voting to disband in 1936.²¹ Because there was a reversionary clause in the original 1897 deed stating that the land would revert to Third Baptist Church ownership should North Atlanta Baptist Church disband and abandon the church and property, a Quitclaim deed was executed in 1939 between the two churches releasing the property from the reversionary clause and giving full title to North Atlanta Baptist Church.²²

The first sanctuary of North Atlanta Baptist Church was a simple single-story frame structure with a spire at one corner (Figure 2-40). The walls were finished with wood clapboards and it had a wood shingle roof. Double wood paneled doors marked the entry into the Sanctuary. The two side wings probably housed the church offices and/or Sunday School rooms. The building was probably constructed shortly after the congregation acquired the site. The 1911 Sanborn Map notes that the spire was 45-feet tall, that by this time the building had a metal roof, and that there was a small open wood shed along the property line at the back of the site (Figure 2-41). Services were held on Sunday mornings after Sunday School and in the evening. There was also a Wednesday evening prayer meeting.

The congregation was quite active and thrived under the able leadership of Rev. Bell, who served the congregation until his death in 1918. Just as the North Atlanta Baptist Church was once a mission church, in 1905 the congregation sponsored its own mission church in a new and growing area of the city. On October 23, 1905, John S. Owens “in consideration of the advancement of religious and morality and especially for the advancement of Christ’s kingdom on earth by and through the efforts of the Baptists Denomination of Christians of this state”²³ gave to North Atlanta Baptist Church a piece of property on Howell’s Mill Road [sic] for the purposes of “being built upon and occupied for a meeting house and Sunday School for the use of the above named denomination of Christian worship upon provisions and conditions here described.” There were several key provisions including a clause that permitted North Atlanta Church to deed the land in fee simple to the new church should it decide to separate from North Atlanta Baptist Church. The trustees of both North Atlanta Baptist Church and the new church had to be in agreement to this. The new church was named North Side Park Baptist Church and in 1912 North Atlanta Baptist Church deeded the land to North Side Park Baptist Church.²⁴

During the pastorate of Rev. Bell, 700 new members were added to the congregation.²⁵ By 1913 it seems that the congregation had outgrown the first frame sanctuary for on June 23rd Rev. Bell applied for a building permit to construct a new church building. It was to be 52’ x 63’, constructed by day labor, located on the same site, of brick veneer construction with a metal roof (Figure 2-42, 2-43). According to the building permit, construction began on July 3, 1913 but it appears that it was not fully completed until January 11, 1915,²⁶ although it may have been occupied before it was fully completed (Figure 2-44, 2-45). A bond for title, dated July 30, 1913 between the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention and North Atlanta Baptist Church, notes that the Home Mission Board would loan North Atlanta Baptist Church \$500 to aid in the construction of “a house of worship.” The deed seems to indicate that the church had already been built but this does not seem likely if the building permit had only been issued a week earlier. It is more likely the building being

²¹ Inventory of the Church Archives, p. 28-29.

²² Deed Book 1783, Page 130, December 18, 1939.

²³ Deed Book 185, Page 595, October 23, 1905.

²⁴ Deed Book 354, Page 417, October 23, 1912.

²⁵ Baggott, p. 128.

²⁶ City of Atlanta Building Permits, Roll 6.6 – 21 Hartwell St. to Hemphill Avenue, Atlanta History Center, Kenan Research Center. The building permit and the building inspector’s inspection log are included. The inspection log records the dates of the monthly inspections and notes the date of completion.

referred to as having been “duly erected” is the earlier sanctuary building. The deed notes that the loan was repaid and the stipulations of the deed satisfied in July, 1950.²⁷

On February 9, 1914, a Quit Claim deed was executed between the Home Mission Board and North Atlanta Baptist Church returning to North Atlanta Baptist Church the title to a small triangle of land at the south end of their property.²⁸ North Atlanta Baptist Church in turn sold this small triangle of land to Mrs. Georgiana A. Corley and Mrs. Mary Fields.²⁹ This transaction increased the street frontage of Mrs. Corley’s lot at 295 Hemphill Avenue, providing better access to her property (Figure 2-46).

After a slight decline in membership in the early 1920s, membership in North Atlanta Baptist Church again increased under the pastorates of Rev. Grove C. Light (who was, according to Baggott’s 1964 history of Atlanta’s Baptist Churches (Baggott), Rev. William H. Bell’s brother)³⁰ and Rev. George N. McLarty. By the mid-1930s there were well over 700 members, and in 1937, 800 additional members were welcomed into the congregation.³¹ With this increase in membership the congregation again looked to expanding its physical plant. In 1937, the church purchased the adjacent lot at 498 Tenth Street, NW. It appears that they first used the existing house on the property as a Sunday School before constructing a two-story brick education building—one can read the words “Sunday School” underneath the pasted over correction (Figure 2-47). Baggott’s notes that the new Sunday School building was constructed in 1938.³² Baggott further notes that much of the material for the new building came from Third Baptist Church, which had recently disbanded. At about the same time the new Education building was being constructed the sanctuary was remodeled (Figure 2-48) and a new organ was purchased.

As the membership of North Atlanta Baptist Church grew, so too did the income from weekly offerings. In anticipation of continued growth, the congregation began to purchase additional land. In 1944 they purchased 295/961 Hemphill Avenue, which included the triangle of land they sold in 1914,³³ and in 1946 they purchased 490 Tenth Street, NW.³⁴

By the end of the 1940s, the congregation had grown to about 2,000 members and a new sanctuary was planned. A building permit for the new structure was issued July 27, 1950 (Figure 2-49). No architect is listed; the builder is recorded as W. B. Johns. The building was to be two-stories, of fire resistive construction with reinforced concrete footings and foundation walls, and steel columns and beams. The roof was supported by wood rafters. The exterior walls were concrete block faced with brick and the gable roof was covered with asbestos shingles. This is the sanctuary building that remains today—remarkably unaltered from its use by North Atlanta Baptist Church (Figure 2-50).

By 1955 there were approximately 2,500 members. To alleviate the pressures on the 1938 Sunday School building, the church purchased the homes across Tenth Street at 479, 485 and 493 Tenth Street for use by the Education program.³⁵ When a new three-story Education building was

²⁷ Deed Book 357, Page 279, July 30, 1913.

²⁸ Deed Book 407, Page 1, February 9, 1914.

²⁹ Deed Book 407, Page 2, February, 1914; although no date is given, it presumably was also February 9, 1914 since the page numbers between this and the previous deed are consecutive.

³⁰ Baggot, p. 129.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Deed Book 1891, Page 416, September 22, 1944.

³⁴ Deed Book 2145, Page 542, August 13, 1946.

³⁵ Deed Book 3050, Page 346, October 18, 1955 (493); Deed Book 3050, Page 383, October 18, 1955 (485); Deed Book 3050, Page 386, October 18, 1955 (479).

constructed in 1958 these houses, along with 489 Tenth Street, which the church purchased in 1959,³⁶ were demolished and the lots paved for a parking lot for the church.

The building permit for the new Education building is dated July 25, 1958. The architect for the building was Barker & Cunningham, which exists today as Barker, Cunningham, Barrington, P.C., Architects. The builder was the American Fireproofing Company (Figure 2-51). Although not fireproof, the permit noted that the new building was to be constructed of non-combustible materials including reinforced concrete footings, concrete block foundation walls faced with brick, steel columns and beams and concrete block exterior walls, also faced with brick. The floors were to be concrete. The roof structure was also concrete with a built-up roof (Figure 2-51, 2-52). This is the building that remains today—again remarkably unchanged from 1958—at least on the exterior of the building (Figure 2-53).

In 1961 the pastor, Rev. James L. Adkins, was asked to resign; no reason is given in Baggott's history. This action led to 100 members of the church leaving North Atlanta Baptist Church to form their own church, led by former head of the Deacons of North Atlanta Baptist Church, John E. McGraw. Those who left felt that certain "principles and policies of the New Testament church living" and been violated by the action toward Rev. Adkins.³⁷

As the neighborhood around North Atlanta Baptist Church changed, membership likely declined. In 1989 the congregation voted to merge with Mount Paran Baptist Church located in Sandy Springs and sold their Tenth Street properties to the Board of Regents/Georgia Tech. The merged churches continued to use the name Mount Paran Baptist Church before disbanding in 2002.

Additional Property owned by North Atlanta Baptist Church

North Atlanta Baptist Church has owned additional property at various points in its history, property that was used as the parsonage for its pastors.

- 25/295 Dernel Street (later known as McMillan Street)
This property was purchased in 1921 from J. L. Hudson, L. M. Moffett and T. J. Williams (Deed Book 1069, Page 509). In 1924 they sold the house and property to their former pastor, Thad J. Tribble (Deed Book 834, Page 468).
- 180/432 W. Tenth Street (between Curran Street and Hemphill Avenue)
This property was given to the Church in the estate of their first pastor, William Bell on June 12, 1929 (Deed Book 1860, Page 395). It is interesting to note that City Directories never list Bell as living at this address. Most of the entries show Bell living on Jones Avenue near the former Third Baptist Church. Baggott's history states that the house was given to the church by Bell's brother James Bell in 1933. The house and lot were sold to Mrs. Claud Boyd on October 26, 1944 (Deed Book 2013, Page 453).
- 311 Tenth Street, NW
On October 31, 1944, the church purchased the home at 311 Tenth Street, at the northeast corner of Atlantic Avenue (Deed Book 2013, Page 456). This house was sold to Walter S. Buckingham on March 14, 1956 (Deed Book 3096, Page 14).

³⁶ Deed Book 3525, Page 712, December 11, 1959.

³⁷ Sally Sanford, "100 Leave Church Here, Form Congregation," *The Atlanta Journal*, June 12, 1961. This loose article was found in the "Churches Subject File (North Atlanta Baptist Church)" at the Atlanta History Center.

- 876 Kipling Drive

This house was located west of Howell Mill Road and north of Collier Road. The church purchased it from Sumner M. Williams, August 28, 1958 (Deed Book 3365, Page 498). The property was sold in 1989 to Walter H. Gruger and Brad Gruno (Deed Book 12866, Page 299).

Pastors of North Atlanta Baptist Church

As recorded in Baggott's history of Atlanta's Baptist Churches, the pastors of North Atlanta Baptist Church through 1964 included:

- W. H. Bell, ca. 1896-1918 (Bell died in 1918)
- D. S. Kellam, 1918-1919
- T. J. Tribble, 1921-1925
- Grove C. Light, 1925-1933
- George N. McLarty, 1934-1937
- J. F. Mitchell, 1937-1942 (left to serve in WWII)
- C. C. Buckalew, 1942-1947
- J. C. Arwood, 1948-1951
- Jon A. Pirtle, 1951-1957
- James L. Adkins, 1957-1961
- A. L. (Bob) Taylor, 1961---

Barker & Cunningham – Architects for the 1958 Education Building

Barker & Cunningham, Architects was established in 1951 and specialized in religious architecture, although other building types were certainly included in their practice. It is estimated that they designed approximately 650 church and church-related structures during their career. The practice was located in Atlanta. Principles were James E. Barker and Charles William Cunningham; the men were brothers-in-law. Cunningham graduated from Georgia Tech with a B.S. in 1949 and a Bachelor of Architecture in 1950. Barker graduated Magna Cum Laude from the University of Florida in 1951 with a Bachelor of Architecture. Barker was the artist and designer, Cunningham had the technical expertise.³⁸

Both men also served in World War II, Cunningham in the Marine Corps in the South Pacific, Barker in the Army Air Corps. Barker was shot down in Europe early in the war and spent much of it in a German Prisoner of War camp.³⁹

Eugene Barrington joined the firm in 1985 and later purchased the firm in 1988 after both Barker and Cunningham retired. The firm's name was changed to Barker, Cunningham, Barrington to reflect this change. Barrington is a 1971 graduate of Wake Forest. The office is now located in Duluth and continues to specialize in religious architecture.⁴⁰

Buildings designed by Barker & Cunningham include (all located in Georgia):

- Roop Grocery/Wholesale Company warehouse, 1952, Bowden
- Baptist Tabernacle, 1952, Carrollton
- Lakewood Heights Baptist Church education building, 1954, Atlanta

³⁸ E-mails from Eugene Barrington, November 30, 2015 and December 1, 2015.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

- Methodist Education Building, 1954, East Point
- Methodist Education Building, 1954, Rex
- Ephesus Elementary School, 1954, Franklin
- Benteen Elementary School, 1956, Atlanta
- Clairmont Hills Baptist Church, 1956, Decatur
- Sandy Springs Methodist Church, 1960, Sandy Springs
- Dallas High School, 1960, Dallas
- Beth Jacob Synagogue, 1961, Atlanta
- Ousley Methodist Church, 1961, Lithonia
- Barker's residence, "The Spaceship," 1979, Sawnee Mountain, Cumming

Additional religious clients are listed in Appendix E.

2.4 History as Part of Georgia Tech

On October 16, 1989 all of the remaining property of North Atlanta Church was sold to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia/Georgia Tech (Deed Book 12863, Page 318) (Figures 2-54 through 2-59). Figure 2-60 is a survey of the property owned by the North Atlanta Baptist Church and sold to Georgia Tech, with the dates of acquisition by North Atlanta Baptist Church noted.

The buildings became home to several research centers and other offices. Today, Mobility RERC/Rehabilitation Engineering and Applied Research is housed in the basement and the rear first floor offices of the former Sanctuary building and CATEA, the Center for Assistive Technology and Environmental Access, is housed on the first and second floors of the former Education building. Offices for Environmental, Health and Safety are on the third floor of the Education Building. During the 1996 Summer Olympics the Sanctuary was used as a telephone bank. At this time the pews were removed. The Sanctuary proper and the second floor offices have been abandoned since that time.

2.4 Figures

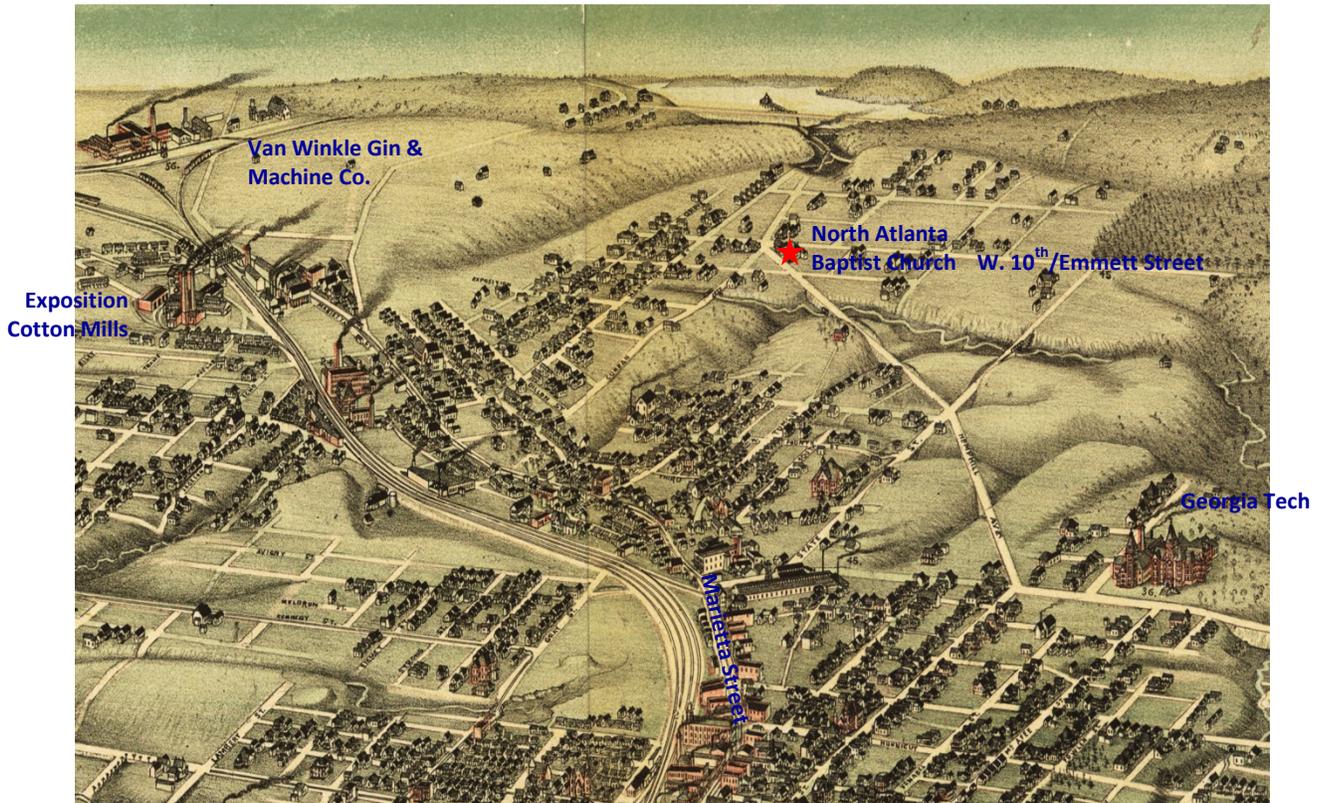


Figure 2-1: "Bird's eye view of Atlanta, Fulton Co., State capital, Georgia." Drawn by Aug. Koch. Hughes Litho. Co., 1892. Considerable artistic license has been taken by the map's delineator. Viewers should not take the street locations, alignments and intersections, the topography, or the commercial and residential development as actual. What can be inferred, however, is the general appearance of the area and extent of development. Street names and their general relationship to each other are, for the most part, correct. (Source: Library of Congress, American Memory, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3924a.pm001220>)

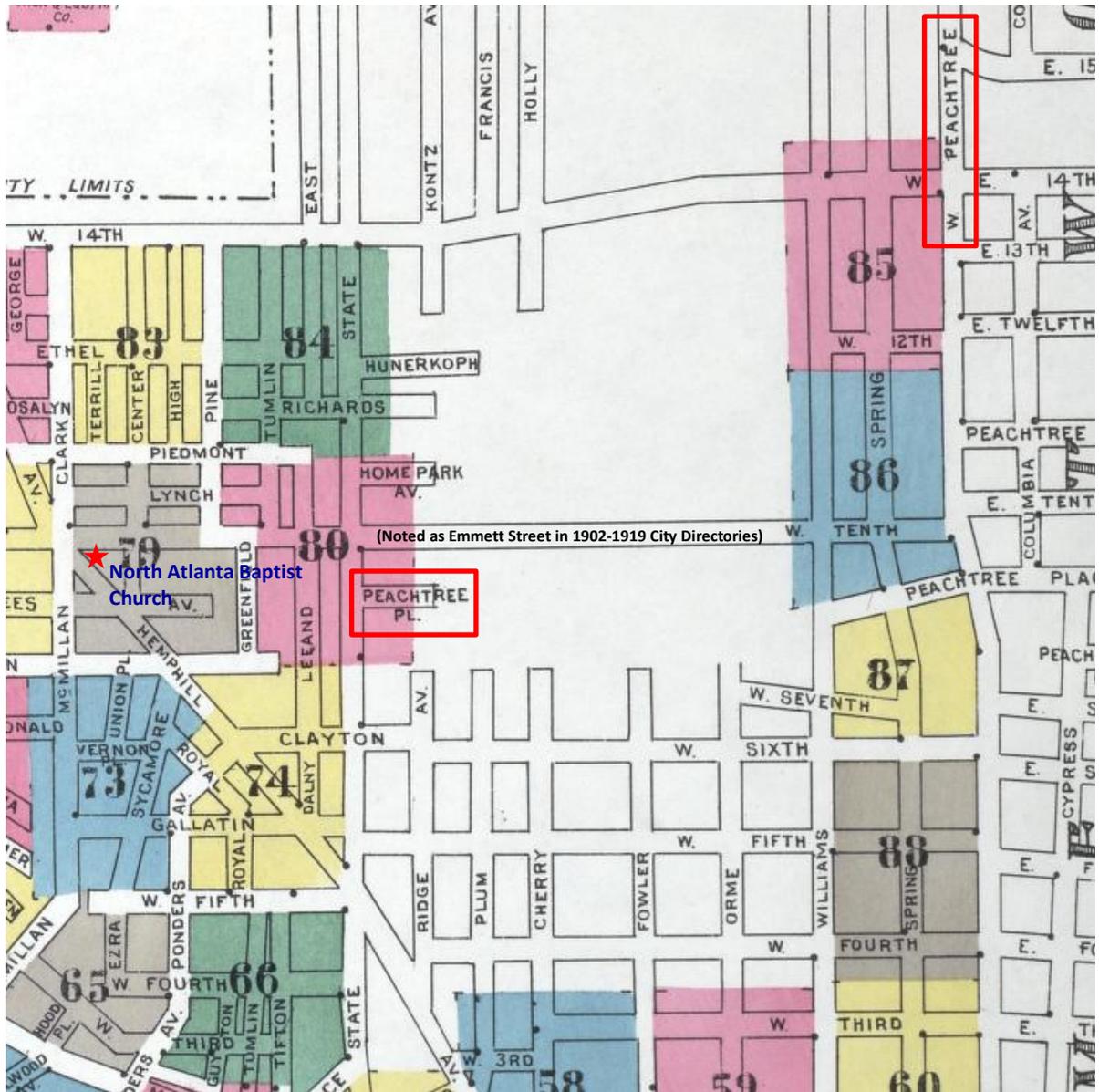


Figure 2-2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1911, Volume 1, detail of Index Map; showing location of second Emmett/Emmitt Street entry in 1902 City Directory. City Directories from 1902 to 1908 list both Emmett Streets. By 1913, the City Directory lists an Emmett Street in “North Atlanta” and directs the reader to the Tenth Street listings for addresses. By 1919, the City Directory still listed two Emmett Streets but noting that one was also called Tenth Street.

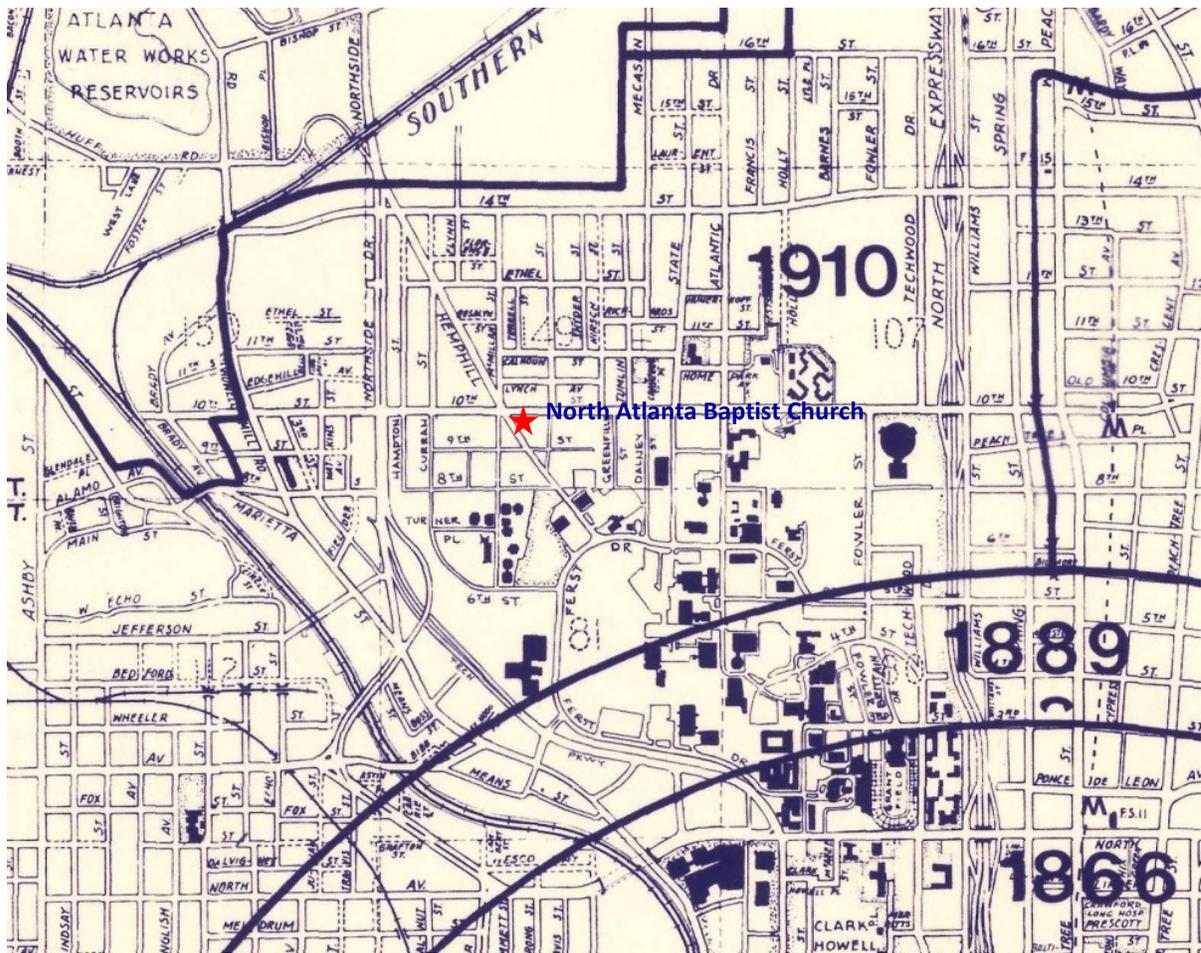


Figure. 2-3: Annexation Map of Atlanta, 1952, with revisions through January 1, 1981, depicting history of city limits. Displays each annexation with the new city limit boundary and the date of incorporation from 1847 until 1981. The red star indicates the location of the North Atlanta Baptist Church. (Source: Georgia State University Library and City of Atlanta Geographic Information System)

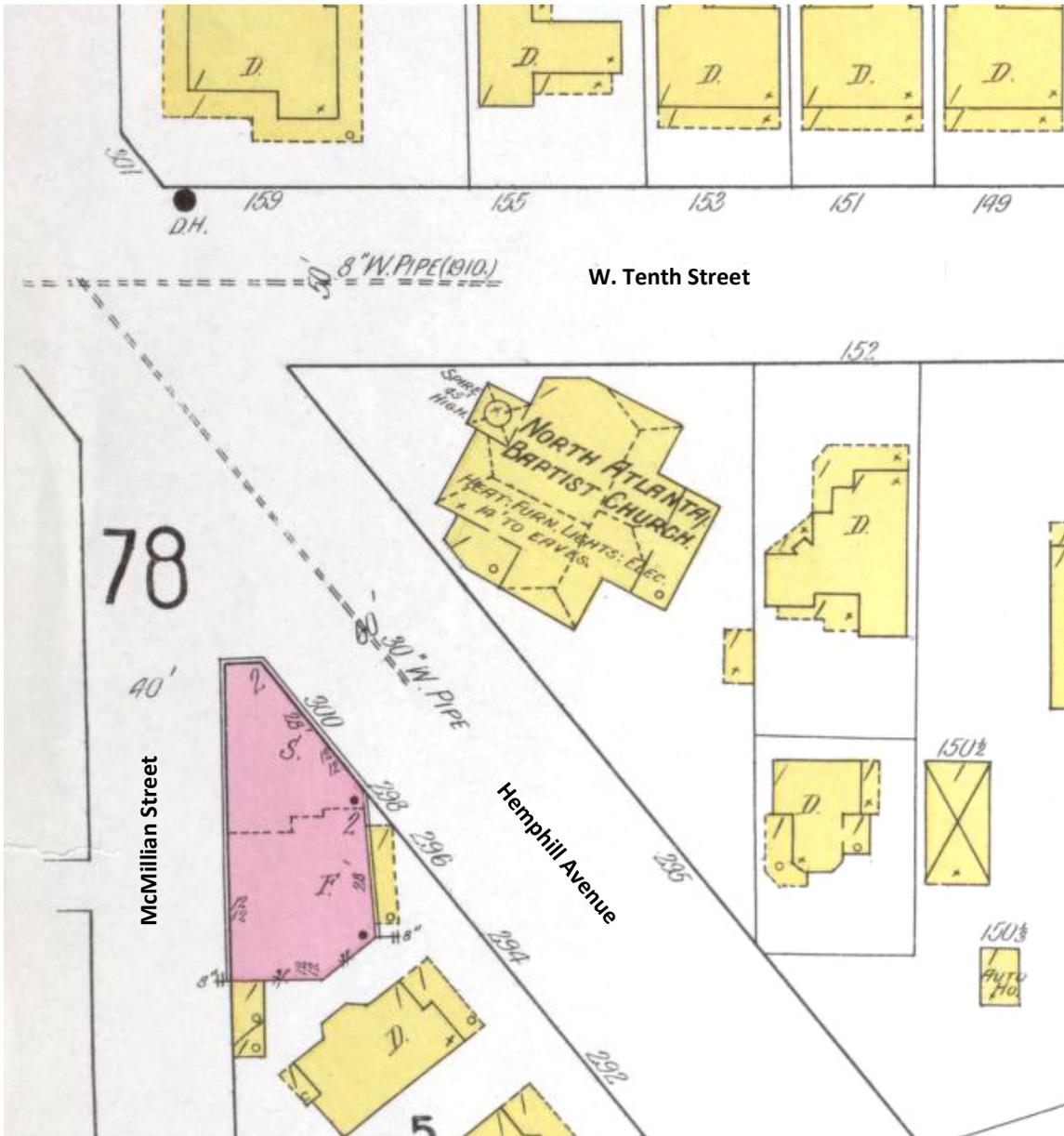


Figure 2-4: Intersection of W. Tenth Street, McMillian Street and Hemphill Avenue; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, 1911, Volume 1, detail of Sheet 79. Pink indicates a brick building; yellow a frame building.
(<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet79.html>).

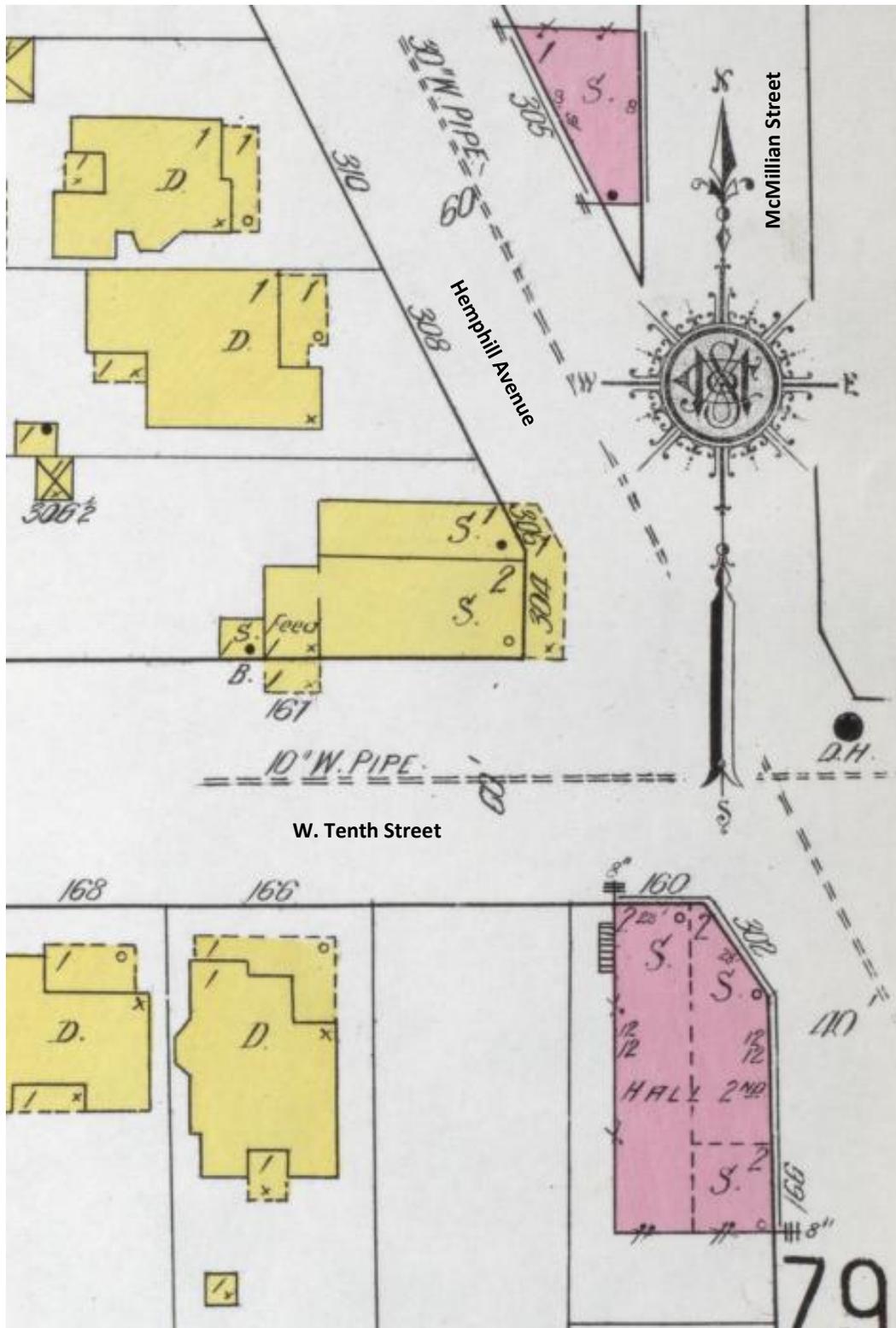


Figure 2-5: Intersection of W. Tenth Street, McMillian Street and Hemphill Avenue; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, 1911, Volume 1, detail of Sheet 78. (<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet78.html>).



Figure 2-6: 1928 United States Geological Survey (USGS) map showing the Georgia Tech campus and the neighborhood surrounding Hemphill Avenue. (Georgia Tech Archives & Records Management)



Figure 2-7: Hemphill Avenue near Atlantic Avenue, looking south, 1940s. (Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, Georgia State University Library)



Figure 2-8: Texaco Station at the corner of Hemphill Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, looking north, 1940s. (Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, Georgia State University Library)



Figure 2-9: Pickrick Restaurant, Hemphill Avenue, 1940s. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-10: Hemphill Avenue at McMillan (on the left) with 10th Street beyond, looking north, 1956. (Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, Georgia State University Library – photo is mislabeled Howell Mill Road and Marietta Street)



Figure 2-11: Hemphill Avenue at McMillan and 10th Street, looking south, 1956; North Atlanta Baptist Church is on the left; Mac's is at the corner of Hemphill and McMillan. (Georgia State University Library, Lane Brothers Collection – photo is mislabeled Howell Mill Road and Marietta Street)



Figure 2-12: Hemphill Avenue at McMillan, looking south; Tenth Street is at the traffic light; 1956. (Georgia State University Library, Lane Brothers Collection – photo is mislabeled Howell Mill Road and Marietta Street)

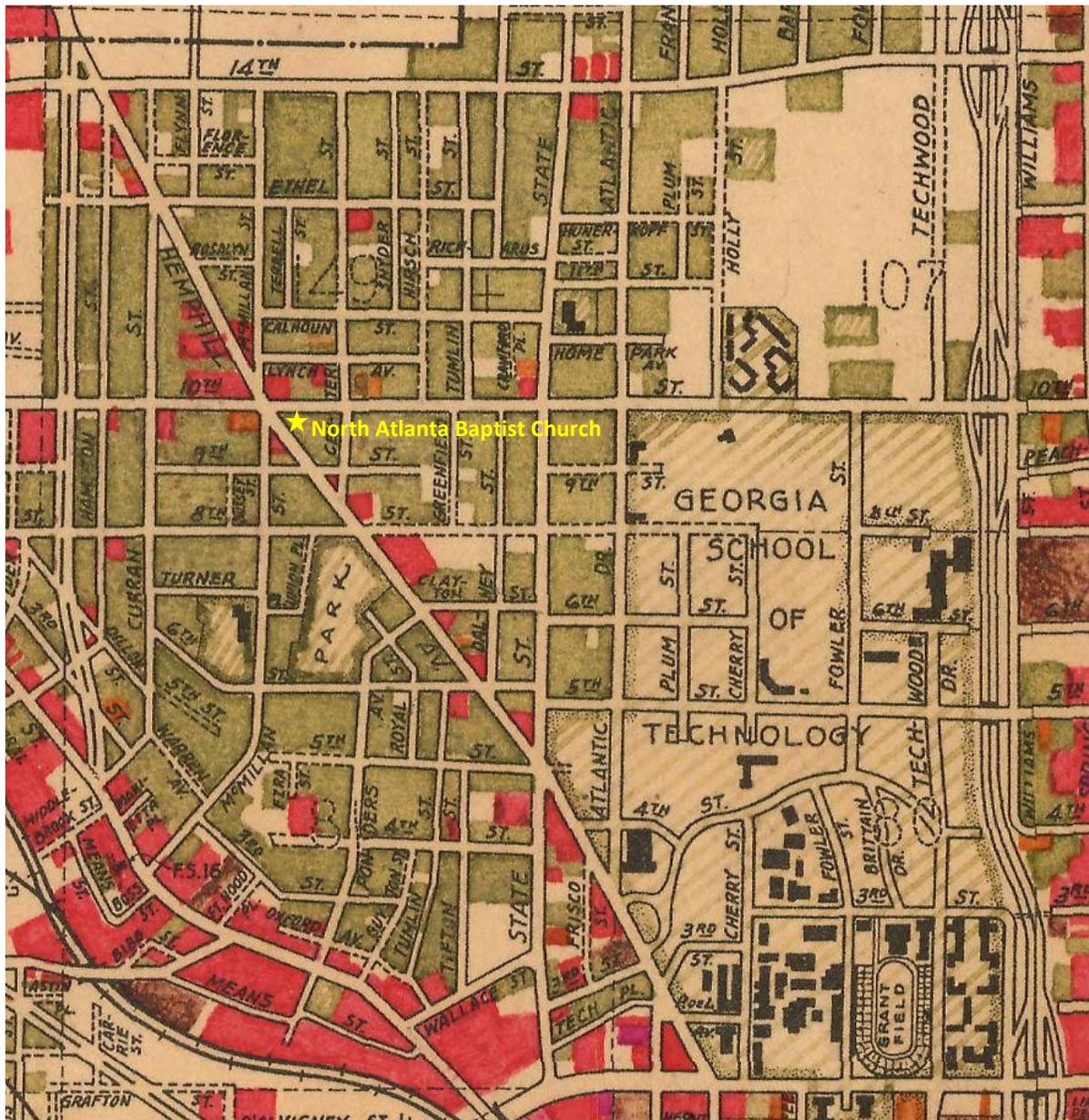


Figure 2-13: Map of Atlanta, Land Use, December 1951, revised 1952. Shows one and two family residential, apartment, business, industrial, off-street parking, and parks, cemeteries, or other institutional areas. Lists public schools, fire stations, and streets. (Red-Business; Green-1 & 2 Family Residential; Brown-Industrial; Pink-Off-street Parking). (Georgia State University Library)

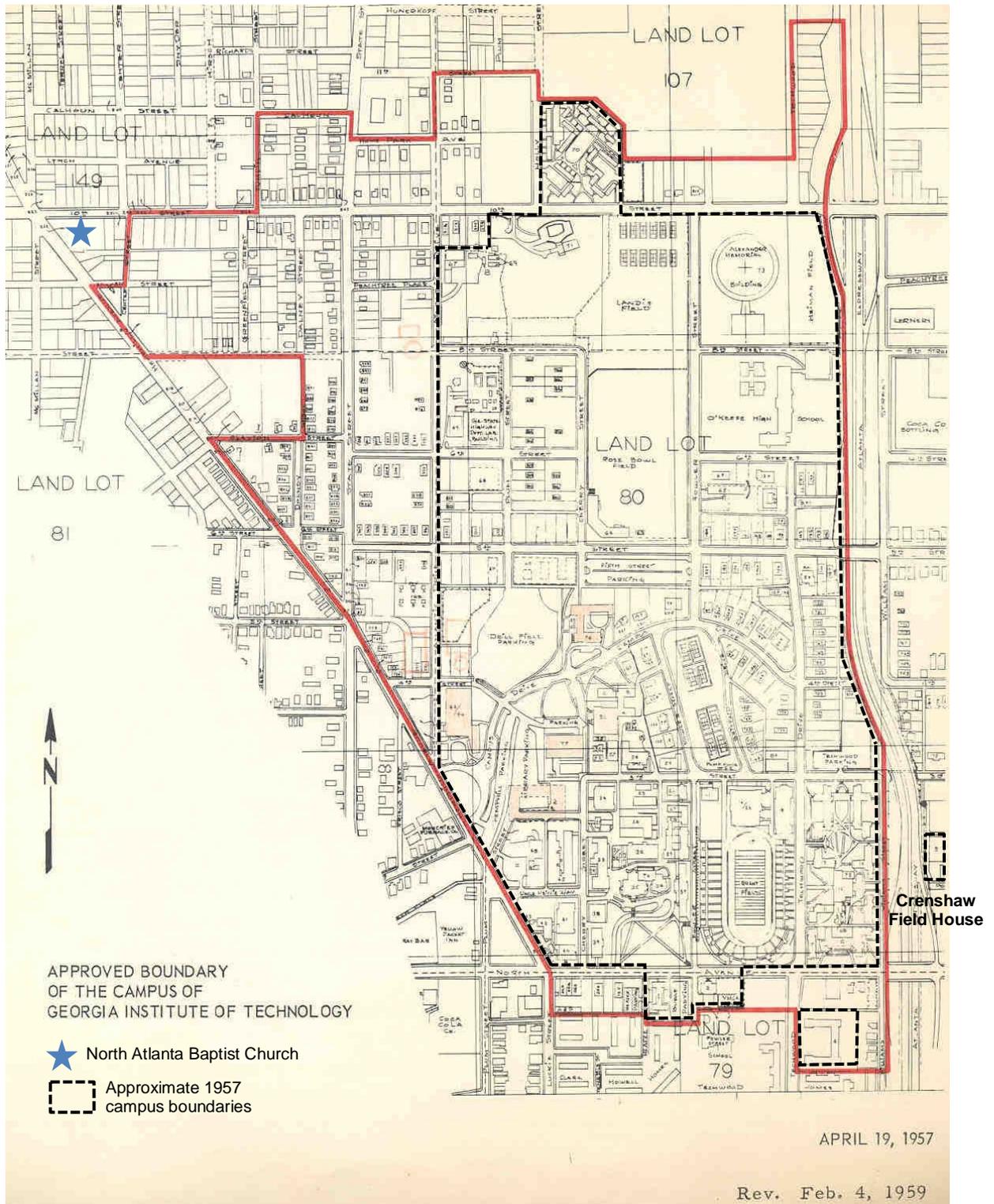


Figure 2-14: Approved Boundary Map, April 19, 1957, revised February 4, 1959. The North Atlanta Baptist Church plus several other commercial and religious sites along Hemphill Avenue were left out because Georgia Tech did not believe it would be possible to acquire the properties. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

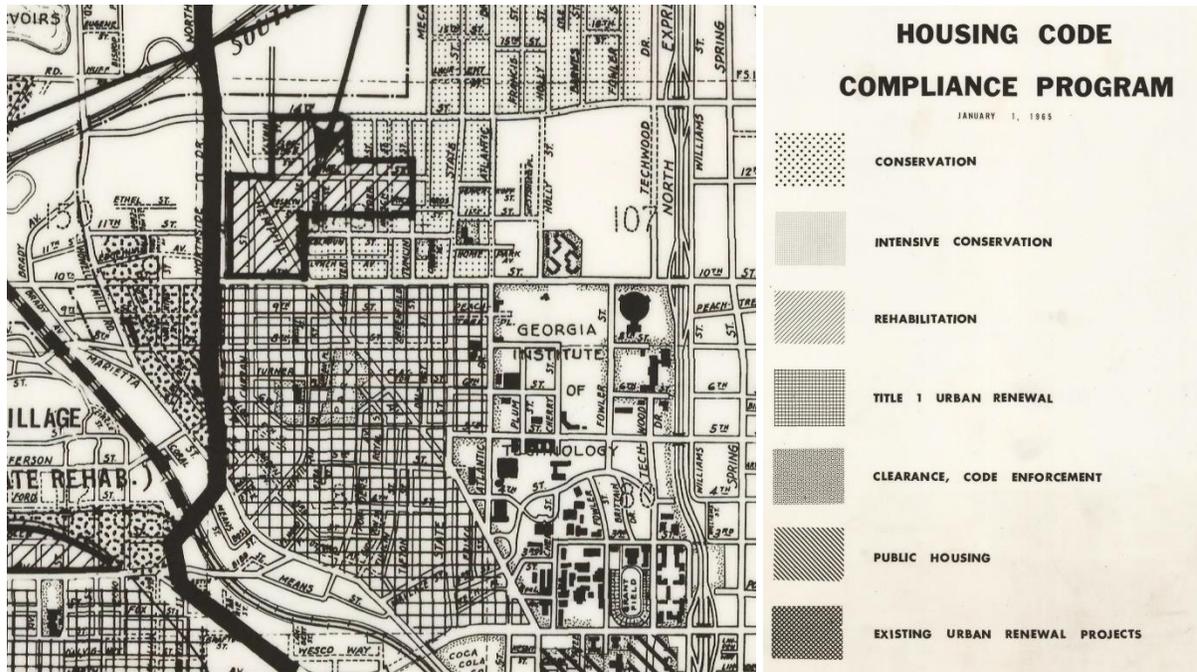


Figure 2-15: “Housing Code Compliance Program,” January 1, 1965. The Hemphill Avenue neighborhood below 10th Street is noted as a “Title 1 Urban Renewal” district. Two years later, a small portion of this neighborhood was reclassified a “Conservation” district. (Georgia State University Library)

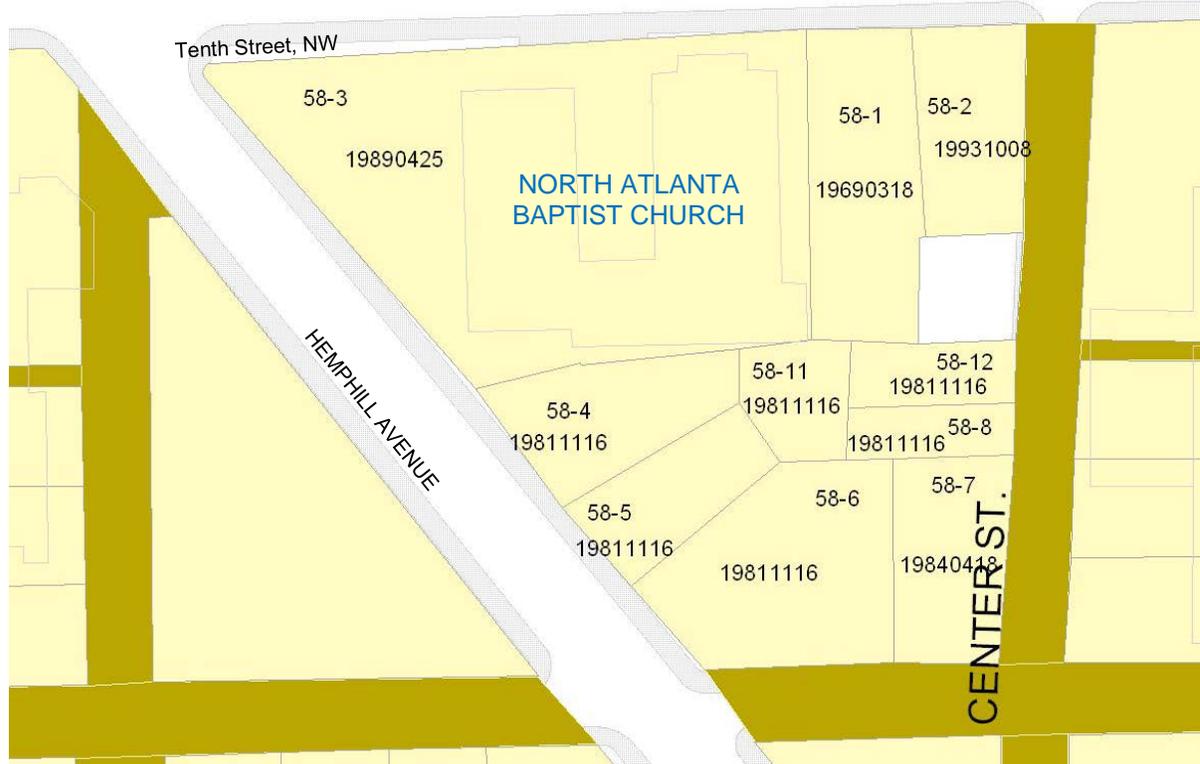


Figure 2-16: Georgia Tech land acquisition. The number 19890425 on the North Atlanta Baptist Church site indicates the date the property was purchased: April 25, 1989. (Georgia Tech Office of Real Estate Development)



Figure 2-18: Aerial, Georgia Tech campus, ca. 1949. (Georgia Tech Archives, VAC 375, VA-195c).



Figure 2-19: Aerial, Georgia Tech campus, 1958; North Atlanta Baptist Church is just off the photograph in the upper left-hand corner. (Georgia Tech Archives/Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-20: Tech campus, November 22, 1968. Taken three years after Tech purchased the land west of Hemphill Avenue, large areas of land have already been cleared for new construction. North Atlanta Baptist Church is located just off the upper right corner of this photograph. (VAC 375, VA200e, Georgia Tech Archives & Records Management)



Figure 2-21: Aerial, Georgia Tech campus, 1968. (Georgia Tech Archives/Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-22: Aerial, Georgia Tech campus, 1968. (Georgia Tech Archives/Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-23: Aerial, Georgia Tech campus, 1968. (Georgia Tech Archives/Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

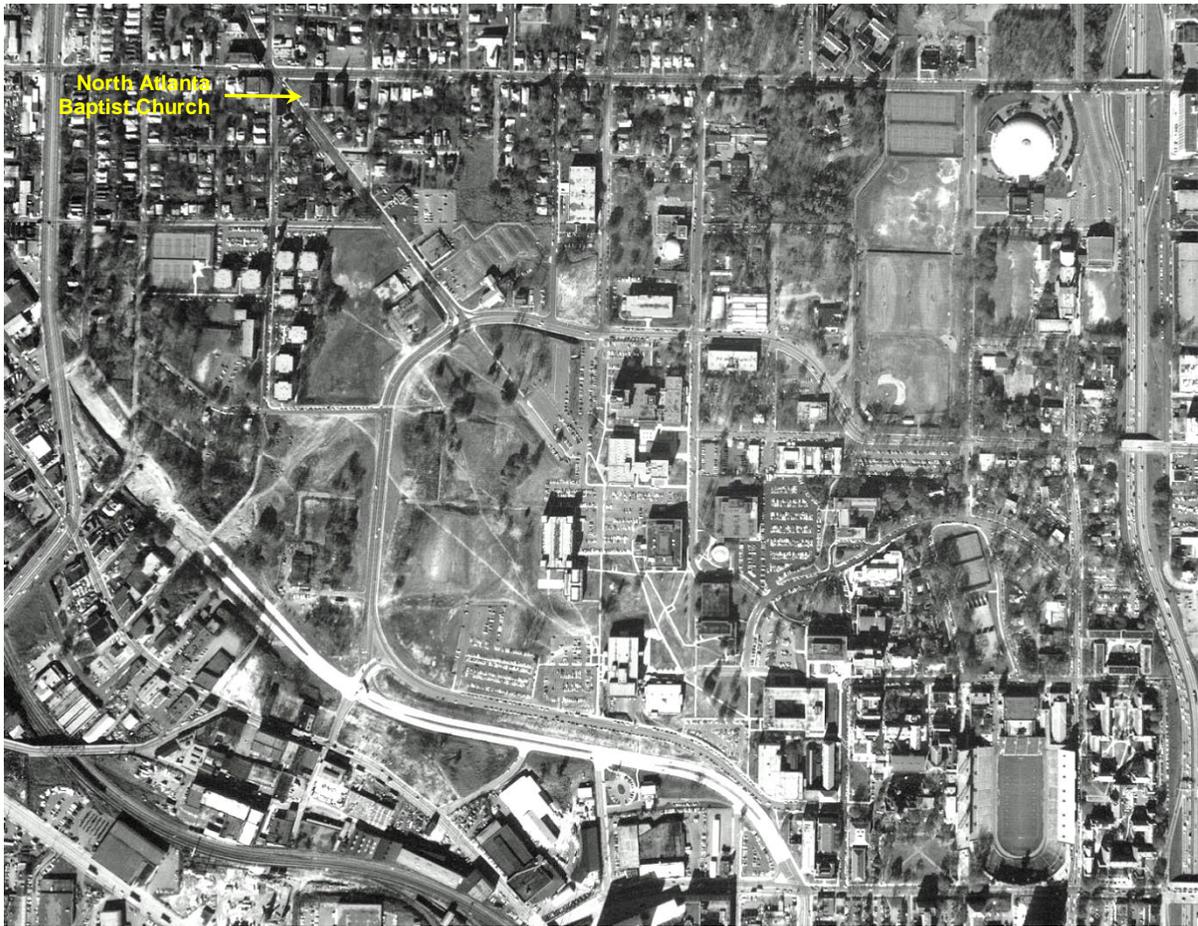


Figure 2-24: Aerial, Georgia Tech campus, 1973. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-25: Tech campus, ca. 1966; Neely Reactor is under construction at left center of photograph; note the significant residential development still extant. (VAC 375, VA717, Georgia Tech Archives & Records Management)



Figure 2-26: Tech campus, ca. 1967; Baker Building site, just left of center, has been cleared. (VAC 375, VA199d, Georgia Tech Archives & Records Management)



Figure 2-27: Couch School and residence halls Folk, Caldwell, Heffner, Armstrong and Fulmer and Commander Commons Building, June 3, 1969. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-28: The Tropical Grove grocery store was next door to Drama Tech, at 875 Hemphill Avenue, April 9, 1968. The Tech Police Department is now on the site. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

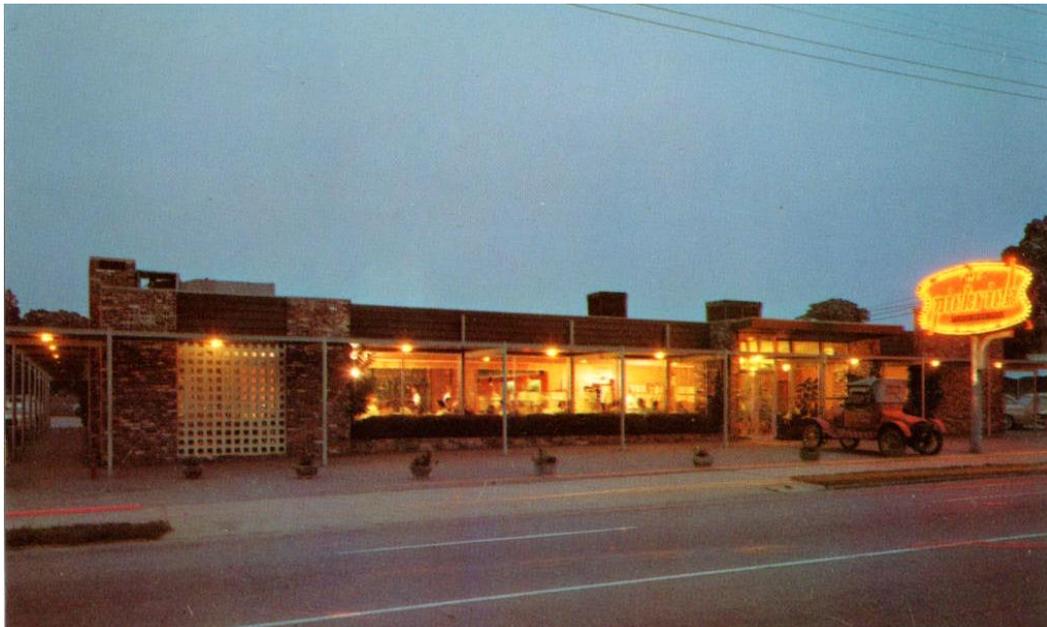


Figure 2-29: The Pickrick restaurant shortly after a major renovation, 1963. For a while this building was used as a Job Placement Center for graduates. Prior to its demolition it was known as the Ajax Building and was used as an auxiliary Campus Police Building. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-30: South intersection of Tenth Street, Hemphill Avenue and McMillan Street, August 15, 1975; compare with Figure 2-11, Mac's Cleaners was in this building; McMillan Street no longer exists on the south side of Hemphill. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-31: Northwest corner of Tenth and Hemphill, April 15, 1982. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-32: Southwest corner of Tenth and McMillan/Hemphill, April 15, 1982. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-33: Southwest corner of Tenth and Hemphill, looking east with North Atlanta Baptist Church in the background; April 15, 1982. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-34: Late 19th and early 20th century houses on Sixth Street between McMillan and Ponders, February 1963. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-35: Late 19th and early 20th century houses on Hampton Street south of 8th Street, ca. 1968. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-36: early 20th century house at 917 McMillan at 9th Street, February 25, 1982. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 2-37: Early 20th century houses on site of Baker building, November 23, 1966. (VA0072, Georgia Tech Archives & Records Management)



Figure 38: 690 Ponders Avenue, August 10, 1968. (Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

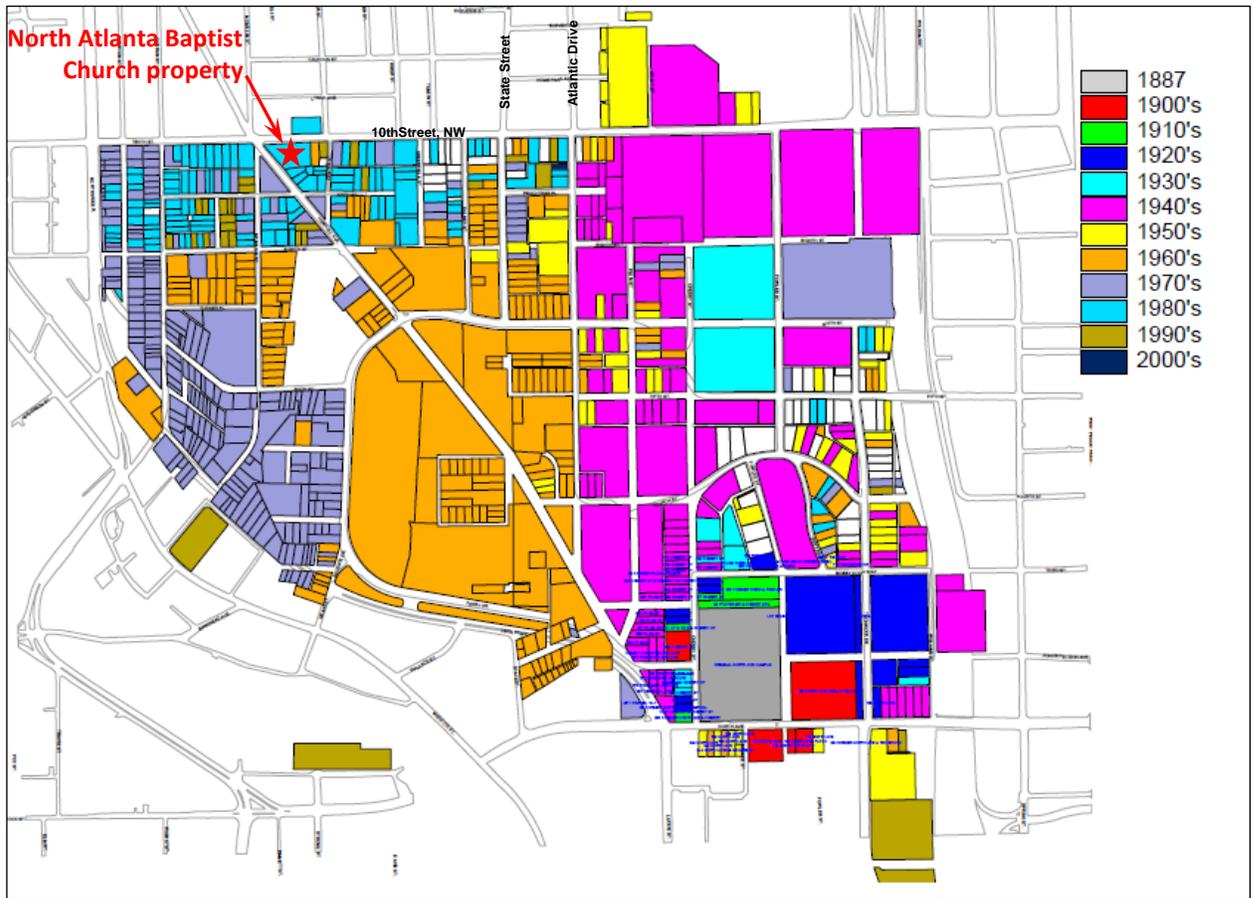


Figure 2-39: Land Acquisition by Decade. (Georgia Tech Office of Real Estate Development).

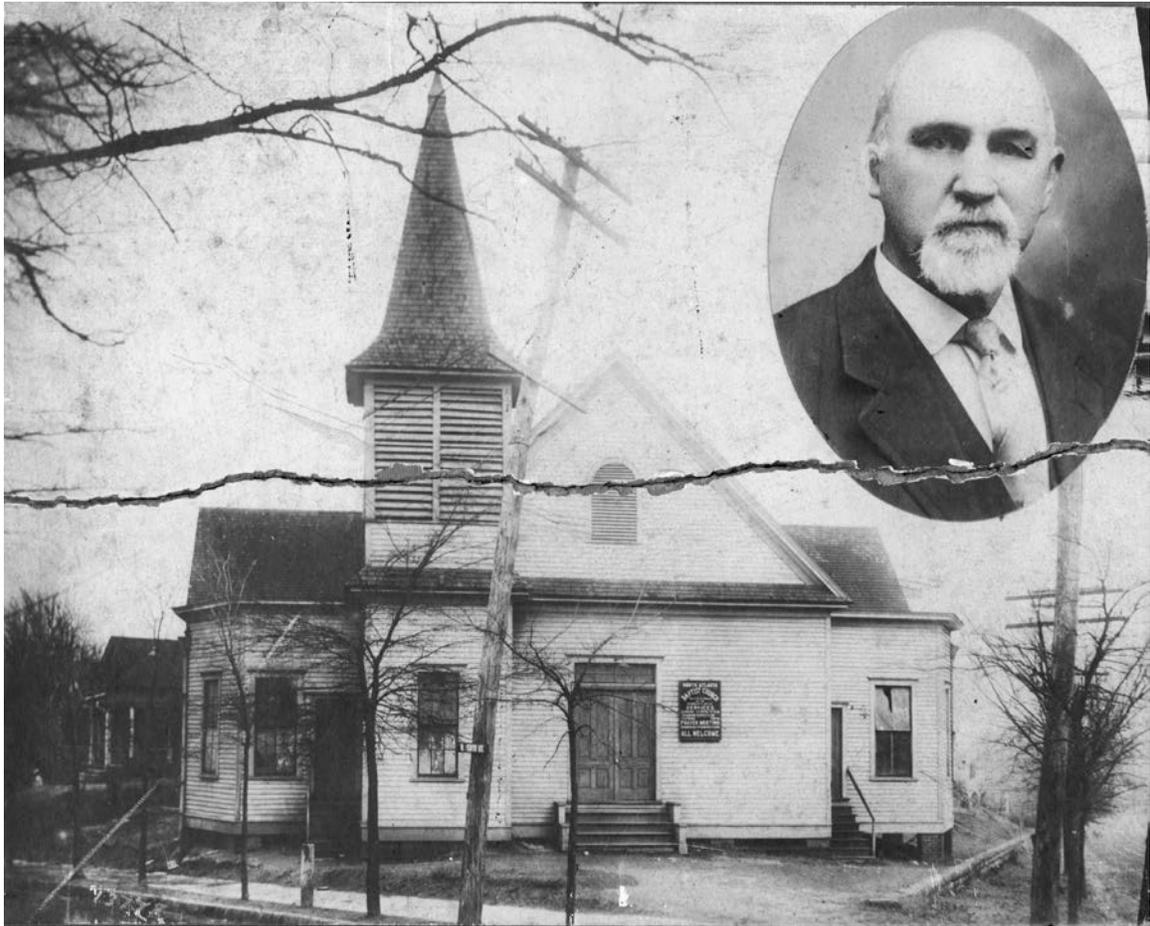


Figure 2-40: The first sanctuary of the North Atlanta Baptist Church, ca. 1900. The portrait is of Rev. W. H. Bell. The street sign nailed to the telephone pole marks the intersection of W. Tenth Street. (Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, Georgia State University Library).



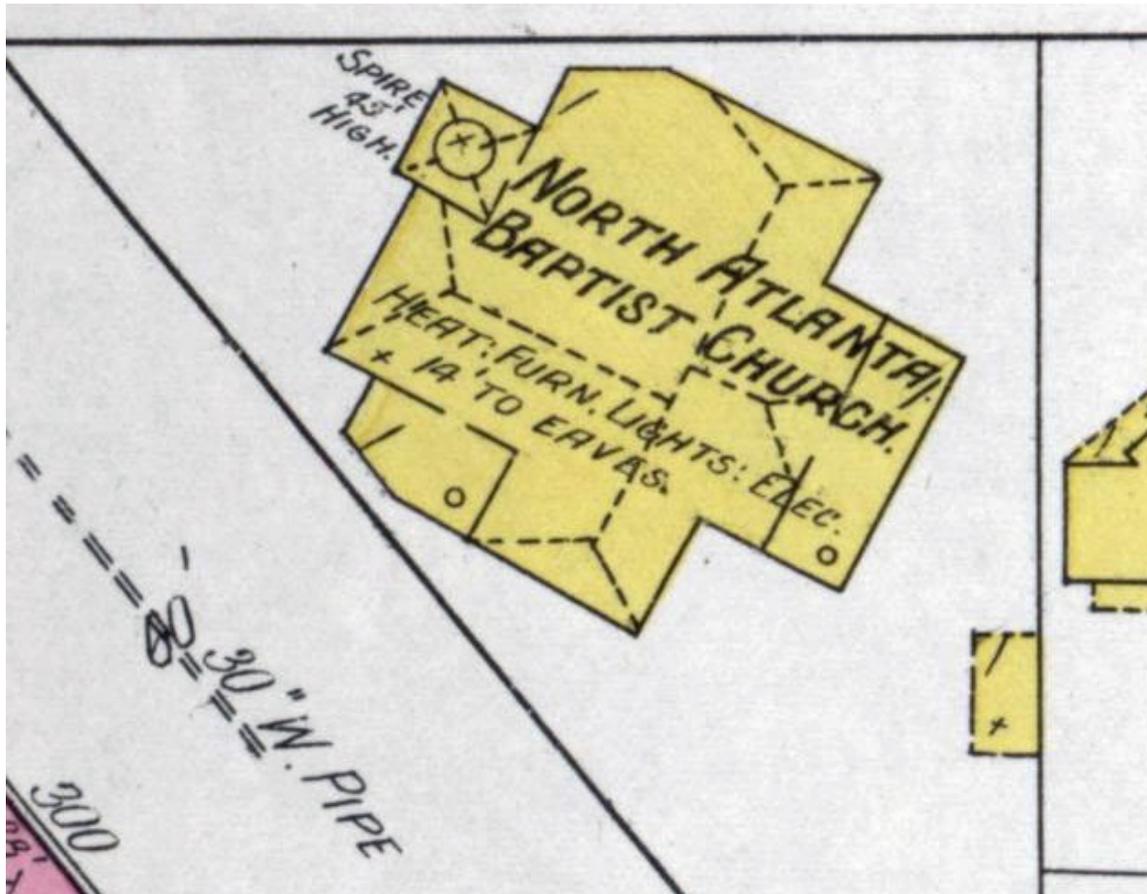


Figure 2-41: North Atlanta Baptist Church; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, 1911, Volume 1, detail of Sheet 79. The yellow color indicates that the building is wood frame. The "o" in the corners indicates a metal roof. The "x" in the corner of the open shed at the back of the property and at the spire roof indicates a wood shingle roof.

(<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet79.html>).

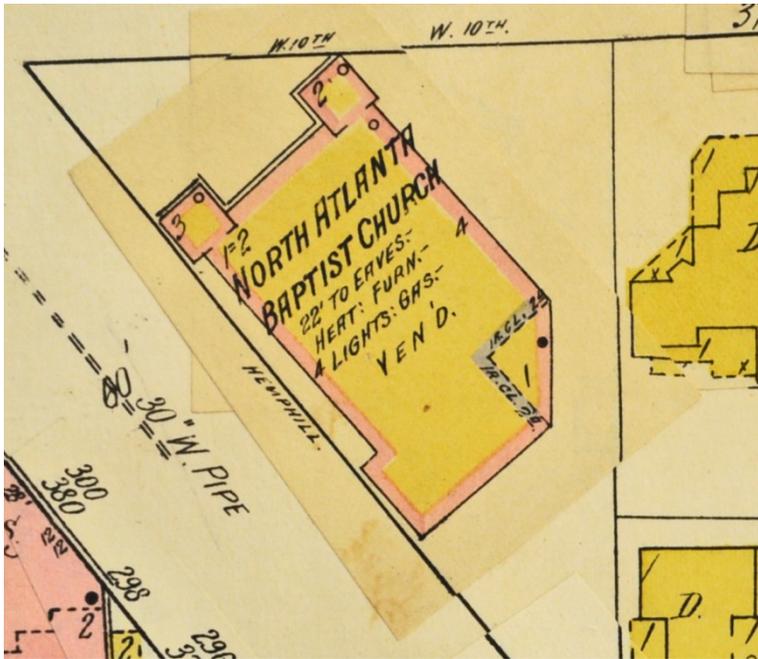


Figure 2-42: North Atlanta Baptist Church, second sanctuary building; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, 1911, corrected to 1925, Volume 1, detail of Sheet 79. (Bound volume, Atlanta History Center, Keenan Research Center)



Figure 2-43: North Atlanta Baptist Church, 1956. (Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, Georgia State University Library)

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT.

Atlanta, Ga. 6 - 23 - 1913

To the Inspector of Buildings:

Sir, I hereby make application for permit to build
brick veneer church
 and if same is granted X agree to conform to all City Ordinances regulating same
 and in accordance with plans submitted:

Ward 5
 Location Hemphill & 10th
 Owners North Atlanta Bapt. Ch.
 Architect _____
 Builder Day
 No. of Buildings _____
 Dimensions of Ground Plan 52 x 66
 No. of Stories and Height, of same _____
 Material in Walls and Thickness of same _____
 Material in Roof Metal
 Material in cornice _____
 If girder or sills are used to carry floor, state size _____
 Give Distance between supports of girders _____
 State longest span of floor joist _____
 Give size of floor joist, each floor _____
 State what projection, if any, over sidewalk _____
 State for what purpose to be used Church
 No. of Fire Escapes _____
 Estimated cost, \$ 7,000

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Personally appeared Wm. H. Bell who on oath says that he
 is the applicant for the foregoing permit and that the work to be done thereon will be done ~~by contract with~~
~~contractor~~ or by day labor
 (erase one or the other).

Name Wm. H. Bell
 Address 30 Jones Ave

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of June 1913
Louis B. Stargardt
 Notary Public Fulton County, Ga.

Figure 2-44: Application for Building Permit: for a brick veneer church, North Atlanta Baptist Church, June 23, 1913; Roll 6.6 – 21 Hartwell St. to Hemphill Avenue. (Atlanta History Center, Kenan Research Center)

No.	STREET
	Hemphill Ave & 10th
DATE VISITED	REMARKS
JUL 3- 1913	
JUL 18	
JUL 31 1913	
AUG 14 1913	
AUG 27 1913	
SEP 10 1913	
SEP 29 1913	
OCT 13 1913	
OCT 30 1913	
NOV 13 1913	
NOV 28 1913	APR 25 1914
DEC 2 1913	MAY 13 1914
DEC 12 1913	MAY 27 1914
JAN 2-1914	JUN 10 1914
JAN 21 1914	JUN 23 1914
FEB 4-1914	JUL 8-1914
FEB 19 1914	JUL 22 1914
MAR 6-1914	JUL 5-1914
MAR 27 1914	AUG 20 1914
	SEP 28 1914
	OCT 13 1914
	OCT 26 1914

PERMIT No.	WARD
1702	8th
June 23rd. 1913	
OWNER	N. Atlanta Bapt. Church
CONTRACTOR	Day
CLASS	Build brick veneer church
COVERED WITH	Metals
COST	\$7,000
COMPLETED	JAN 11 1915
CERTIFICATE ISSUED	No.
AGENT	
	MAR 13 1914
	NOV 5 -1914
	NOV 17 1914
	DEC 3 -1914
	DEC 17 1914
	DEC 30 1914

Figure 2-45: Building inspector’s inspection log, North Atlanta Baptist Church; Roll 6.6 – 21 Hartwell St. to Hemphill Avenue. (Atlanta History Center, Kenan Research Center)

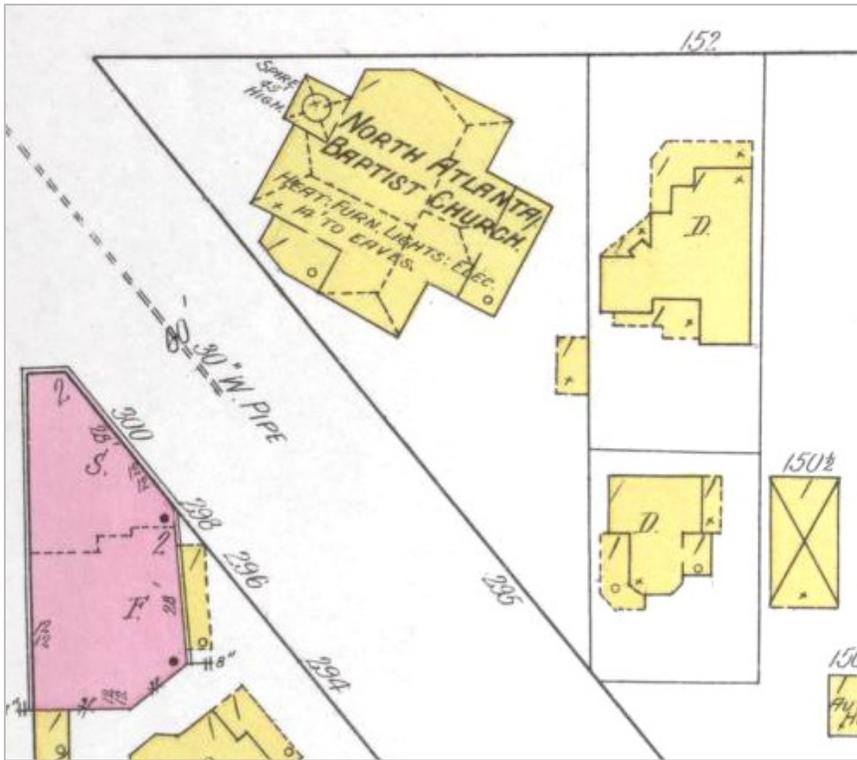
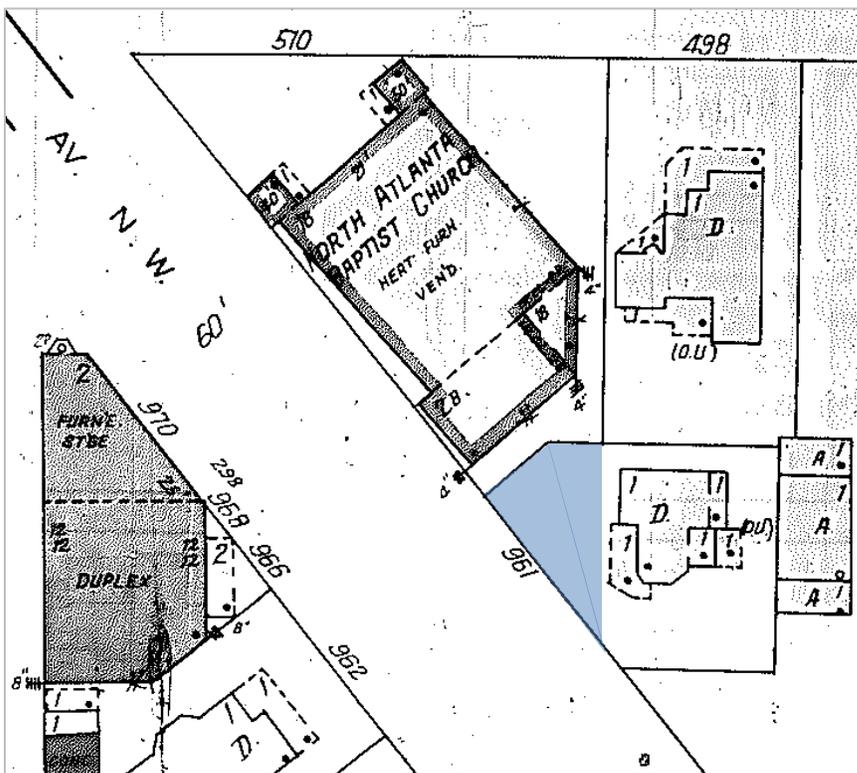


Figure 2-46
 Top: North Atlanta Baptist Church on original 1897 site; from Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 79. (<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet79.html>)

Atlanta City Directories for 1910-1913 list Mrs. Mary Fields living at 152 Tenth Street. Mrs. Georgiana A. Corley is listed in City Directories from 1910-1916 as living in the house to the south of Mrs. Fields house, what became 295 Hemphill Avenue after North Atlanta Baptist Church sold the south portion of their land to the two women in 1914.



Bottom:
 North Atlanta Baptist Church site after the 1914 sale of a portion of their original lot (shown in blue) to Mrs. Fields and Mrs. Corley. Mrs. Corley's lot became 295 Hemphill Avenue (renumbered 961 Hemphill in 1927); from Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1932, Volume 4A, Sheet 445A. (Micro-film, Atlanta History Center, Kenan Research Center)

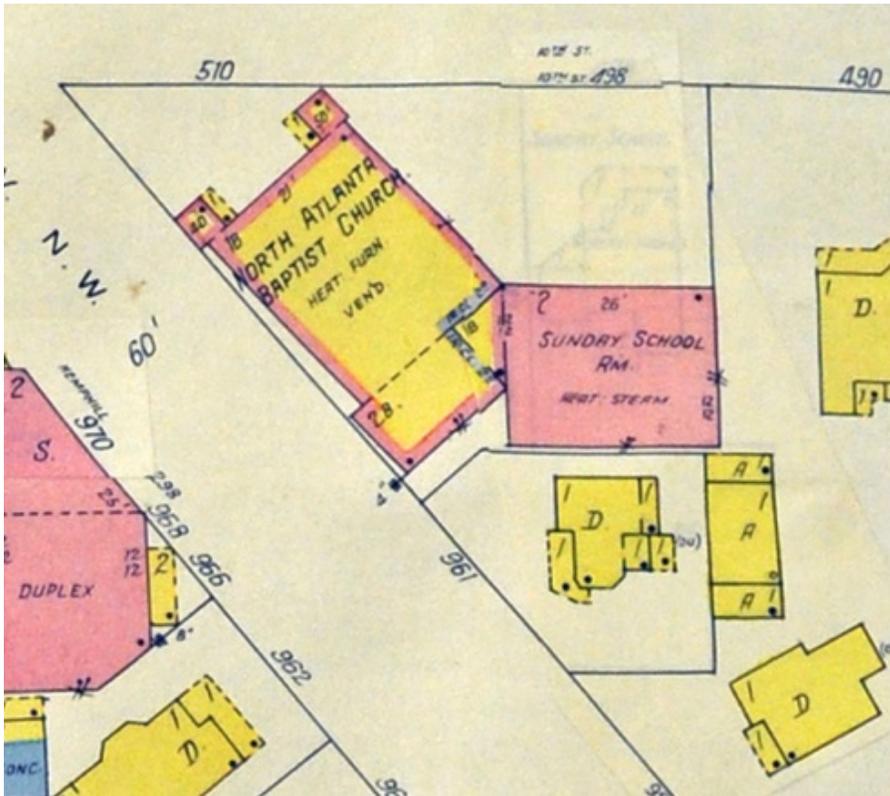


Figure 2-47: New education building; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1932 corrected to 1942, Volume 4A, Sheet 445A. (Bound volume, Atlanta History Center, Kenan Research Center)



Figure 2-48: North Atlanta Baptist Church choir, 1945. (Lane Brothers Commercial Photographers Photographic Collection, Georgia State University Library)

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1950

TO THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS: Permit Fee \$ 181.25 PERMIT No. 5052

Sir: I hereby make application for permit to:

ERECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRE RESISTIVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1-FAMILY RES. <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE BLDG. <input type="checkbox"/>
ALTER <input type="checkbox"/>	HEAVY TIMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	DUPLEX <input type="checkbox"/>	FACTORY <input type="checkbox"/>
REPAIR <input type="checkbox"/>	ORDINARY MASONRY <input type="checkbox"/>	APARTMENT <input type="checkbox"/>	WAREHOUSE <input type="checkbox"/>
MOVE <input type="checkbox"/>	METAL FRAME <input type="checkbox"/>	STORE BLDG. <input type="checkbox"/>	AUTO STORAGE <input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOLISH <input type="checkbox"/>	WOOD FRAME <input type="checkbox"/>	HOTEL <input type="checkbox"/>	REPAIR GARAGE <input type="checkbox"/>
RE-ROOF <input type="checkbox"/>	METAL AWNING <input type="checkbox"/>	BANK <input type="checkbox"/>	SERVICE STATION <input type="checkbox"/>
RE-SIDE <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ <input type="checkbox"/>	THEATRE <input type="checkbox"/>	ACCESSORY BLDG. <input type="checkbox"/>
MAKE ADDITION TO <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ <input type="checkbox"/>	CHURCH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____ <input type="checkbox"/>

and if same is granted I agree to conform to all Building Department regulations and City Ordinances regulating same and in accordance with plans submitted;

WARD _____ LOCATION 490 Tenth St., N. W.

OWNER North Atlanta Bap. Church ADDRESS Same

ARCHITECT _____ ADDRESS _____

BUILDER W. B. JOHNS ADDRESS Box 17, East Atlanta Station

NO. OF STORIES 2 NO. OF ROOMS _____ BATHS-TOILETS 6 BASEMENT-
 Full Part Fin.
 None ATTIC-Unfin.

NO. UNITS _____ HEIGHT OF BLDG. _____ SIZE OF BLDG. _____

ESTIMATED COST \$145,000. TOTAL SQ. FT. AREA _____ CU. FT. _____

NATURE OF REPAIRS OR ALTERATIONS: Erect fire resistive Church

OCCUPANCY (In Detail)

HEATING: Coal Gas Oil Steam H.A. Furn., Grav. H.A. Furn., Forced Unit Heaters Floor Furn.
 Boiler Radiant Htr. Contract Elec. VENTILATION: Plain Exhaust Blower Washed Air Refrigerated
 SPRINKLERED: Ch. Bomb Auto. Water ELEVATORS: Passenger Freight

FOOTINGS		FLOOR CONST.		Rein. Concrete		Wood Rafters		WINDOW SASH	
Plain Conc.	Rein. Conc.	Wood Joist	Stone	Wood Truss	Wood	Steel	Wood	Steel	
Spread Footings	Steel Joist	Metal	Steel Truss	Concrete Slab	CHIMNEY				
	Mill	Wood Frame			Brick				
FOUNDATION WALLS		Laminated	Wood Siding		Steel				
Plain Conc.	Rein. Conc.	Flat Slab	Stucco on Wood	ROOFING		Concrete			
Brick	Conc. Blk.	Conc. on Grade	Stucco on Masonry	Metal	Slate	Stone			
Stone			Steel Frame	Tile	T. & G.	Tyanalite			
FL. & ROOF EPTS.		FINISHED FLOOR		Metal Clad	Built-Up	Asbestos	PLUMBING		
Rein. Conc. Columns	Cement	Brick Veneer	Asbestos	PARTITIONS		ELECTRICAL WORK			
Wood Columns	Pine	Hard Wd	Imitation Brick	Wood	Tile	No. Fixtures			
Steel Columns	Earth		Insulated	PARTITIONS		No. Outlets			
Masonry Piers	Sub. Fl.		Insulated	Wood	Tile	Wired for Power			
Pipe Columns	<u>Asphalt tile</u>		Insulated	Steel	Brick	OBSERVED PHYSICAL CONDITION			
Steel Beams	OUTSIDE WALLS	ROOF CONST.		Conc. Block	Excellent				
Rein. Conc. Beams	Brick	Flat	Gable	Plastered	Good				
Wood Beams	Tile	Hip	Monitor		Average				
	Conc. Block	Saw Tooth	Mansard		Poor				

GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY

Personally appeared W. B. Johns who on oath says

that (he) (she) is the applicant for the foregoing, and that all the above statements are true to the best of (his) (her) knowledge, and that the work to be done thereon will be done by contract with _____ Contractor Day Labor

NAME W. B. Johns

Address 771 Pelham SE

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27 day of July 1950

Leoise A. Ragsdale
 Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

Figure 2-49: Building permit for two-story church at 490 Tenth Street, NW, July 27, 1950; City of Atlanta Building Permits; Roll 6.6 – 21 Hartwell St. to Hemphill Avenue. (Atlanta History Center, Kenan Research Center)



Figure 2-50: North Atlanta Baptist Church, 1950 Sanctuary, 2015. (Grashof)

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

Atlanta, Ga. Inspector: Murphy Zone _____ Date: 7-25-58 1958
 PERMIT No. 4878
 Estimated Cost \$ 171,000
 Permit Fee \$ 213.75

THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS:
 Sir: I hereby make application for permit as follows, and if same is granted I agree to conform to all Building Department regulations and City Ordinances regulating same and in accordance with plans submitted:

LOCATION: 498 Tenth St., N.W.
 OWNER: North Atlanta Baptist Church ADDRESS: Same
 BUILDER: American Fireproofing Co., Inc. ADDRESS: 658 Hemphill Ave., N.W.
 ARCHITECT: Barker & Cunningham ADDRESS: _____

ERECT WOOD FRAME 1-FAMILY RESIDENCE OFFICE
 REPAIR ORDINARY MASONRY DUPLEX FACTORY
 ALTER FIRE PROOF APARTMENT WAREHOUSE
 MAKE ADDITION TO SEMI-FIRE PROOF PRIVATE GARAGE AUTO STORAGE
 RE-ROOF UNPROTECTED METAL STORE BLDG. REPAIR GARAGE
 RE-SIDE NON COMBUSTIBLE FENCES SERVICE STATION
 DEMOLISH HEAVY TIMBER WALLS ACCESSORY BLDG.
 MOVE CHURCH educational bldg.

NATURE OF REPAIRS OR ALTERATIONS: Subject to approval of plans

APVD. BY: _____ PLANS _____ PART FIN.
 NO. STORIES 3 NO. ROOMS _____ BATHS _____ TOILETS _____ BASEMENT _____ FULL ATTIC—UNFIN.
 NONE
 NO. UNITS _____ TOTAL SQ. FT. AREA _____ SIZE OF BLDG. _____

HEATING: Coal Gas Oil Steam H. A. Furn., Grav. H. A. Furn., Forced Unit Heaters Floor Furn.
 Boiler Radiant Htr. Contract Elec. Panel Ray SPRINKLERED: Chemical Bomb Auto. Water
 VENTILATION: Plain Exhaust Blower Washed Air Refrigerated ELEVATORS: Passenger Freight

FOOTINGS	FLOOR CONST.	Rein. Concrete	Wood Rafters	WINDOW SASH
Plain Conc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rein. Conc. <input type="checkbox"/>	Wood Joist	Stone	Wood Truss	Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Steel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spread Footings	Steel Joist	Metal	Steel Truss	Aluminum <input type="checkbox"/>
	Mill	Wood Frame	Conc. Slab	CHIMNEY
FOUNDATION WALLS	Laminated	Wood Siding		Brick <input type="checkbox"/>
Plain Conc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rein. Conc. <input type="checkbox"/>	Flat Slab	Stucco on Wood	ROOFING	Steel <input type="checkbox"/>
Brick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conc. on Grd. <input type="checkbox"/>	Conc. on Grd.	Stucco on Masonry	Composition	Concrete <input type="checkbox"/>
Stone		Steel Frame	Metal	Stone <input type="checkbox"/>
FL. & ROOF SPTS.	FINISHED FLOOR	Metal Clad	Tile	T. & G. <input type="checkbox"/>
Rein. Conc. Columns	Cement	Brick Veneer	Build-Up	Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/>
Wood Columns	Pine Hard Wd.	Asbestos		PLUMBING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Steel Columns	Earth	Imitation Brick	PARTITIONS	No. Partitions <input type="checkbox"/>
Masonry Piers	Tile		Wood	Tile <input type="checkbox"/>
Pipe Columns	OUTSIDE WALLS	Insulated	Steel	Brick <input type="checkbox"/>
Steel Beams	Brick	ROOF CONST.	Conc. Block	No. Outlets <input type="checkbox"/>
Rein. Conc. Beams	Tile	Flat	Gable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plastered <input type="checkbox"/>
Wood Beams	Conc. Block	Hip	Monitor <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet Rock <input type="checkbox"/>
	Jumbo Brick	Saw Tooth	Mansard <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Wired for Framer <input type="checkbox"/>
				OBSERVED PHYSICAL CONDITION
				Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/>
				Average <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/>

GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY
 Personally appeared _____ who on oath says
 that (he) (she) is the applicant for the foregoing, and that all the above statements are true to the best of (his) (her) knowledge, and that the work to be done thereon will be done by contract with _____ Contractor
 Lay Labor
 NAME American Fireproofing Co Inc
 Address 658 Hemphill Ave

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 1958
 Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

Figure 2-51: Building permit for three-story educational building at 498 Tenth Street, NW, July 25, 1958; City of Atlanta Building Permits; Roll 6.6 – 21 Hartwell St. to Hemphill Avenue. (Atlanta History Center, Kenan Research Center)



Figure 2-53: North Atlanta Baptist Church, 1958 Education building, 2015. (Grashof)



(2) Front view - 490 Tenth Street, N.W.

Figure 2-54: 1989; from attachment to Georgia Tech deed packet 58-3 (Georgia Tech Office of Real Estate Development)



(1) Front view - 490 Tenth Street, N.W.

Figure 2-55: 1989; from attachment to Georgia Tech deed packet 58-3 (Georgia Tech Office of Real Estate Development)



(3) Rear view - 490 Tenth Street, N.W.

Figure 2-56: 1989; from attachment to Georgia Tech deed packet 58-3 (Georgia Tech Office of Real Estate Development)



(4) Front and side - Educational building

Figure 2-57: 1989; from attachment to Georgia Tech deed packet 58-3 (Georgia Tech Office of Real Estate Development)



(5) Front view - Connector

Figure 2-58: 1989; from attachment to Georgia Tech deed packet 58-3 (Georgia Tech Office of Real Estate Development)



(6) Parking lot

Figure 2-59: 1989; from attachment to Georgia Tech deed packet 58-3 (Georgia Tech Office of Real Estate Development)

3.0 Sanctuary and Education Buildings

3.1 Baptist Worship and Sanctuary Design

While it is never a good idea to distill a religious belief into one or two sentences, it is nevertheless instructive to do so here to help identify characteristics of the Baptist denomination as they relate to the design of the sanctuary. From the website “Baptist Distinctives” come the following descriptions of the Baptist’s basic doctrine.⁴⁰

Basic doctrines include these: The lordship of Jesus Christ, the Bible as the sole written authority for faith and practice, soul competency, salvation only by a voluntary response of repentance and faith to God’s grace through the gift of his Son, the priesthood of all believers, baptism of believers only and only by immersion and a regenerate (born again) voluntary church membership.

On the nature of worship the website remarks:

We declare that God is worthy of our total dedication by the way we live daily (Romans 14:8). We demonstrate our love for God by our service to others through evangelism, missions, ministry and efforts to develop a more just and humane world.

Baptists emphasize these various aspects of worship. Baptists also believe that there are times for worship in which our total focus is on God and our relationship with God. Such times provide an opportunity to express adoration and praise for God, confess sin and seek forgiveness from God, offer thanksgiving to God and place our requests before God.

Thus Baptists have heralded the importance of private worship by individuals, of family worship in homes and of corporate worship by churches.

Baptists believe that congregational worship is an essential ingredient of church life

While there is no specific design for a sanctuary—this was left up to local congregations—there are common elements. A typical arrangement is for the congregation to be seated in view of the Lord’s Supper, or Communion table, which is located in front of the pulpit. Sometimes a Bible is placed on the table. A baptistery is located behind the pulpit. This arrangement highlights the centrality of the proclamation of the Word of God in worship and the importance of the two ordinances, baptism and the Lord’s Supper. Baptists usually use the term “ordinances” rather than “sacraments” when referring to baptism and the Lord’s Supper. Baptists consistently declare that baptism and the Lord’s Supper are symbols and are not necessary for salvation. They are nonetheless a significant part of Baptist practice and worship.

Of the two ordinances, baptism is perhaps unique among the many other Christian denominations. The Baptist Distinctives website states that “Baptism symbolizes the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus that has made possible our salvation. Baptism also symbolizes that a person through faith in Christ has passed from death to life and that this person has identified with Christ’s death and resurrection. Only the total immersion of a person in water adequately symbolizes this death, burial and resurrection.”⁴¹ Again, from the Baptist Distinctives website:

⁴⁰ “Baptist Distinctives,” <http://www.baptistdistinctives.org/resources/articles/>.

⁴¹ Ibid.

Baptism Is Only for Believers:

The New Testament records that baptism always followed conversion, never preceded it, and was not necessary for salvation. Since Baptists look to the Bible as our sole authority for faith and practice, we believe that baptism is only for those who have put their faith in Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior.

Furthermore, Baptists point out that in the New Testament a commitment to believe in and follow Jesus as Lord and Savior was always voluntary. Therefore, baptism as a sign of such commitment ought always to be voluntary.

Because of these convictions based on the Bible, Baptists do not baptize infants.

Baptism Is Only by Immersion:

Although some early Baptists baptized by pouring or sprinkling water over a person, Baptists concluded that immersion of a person's entire body in water was the only biblical way to baptize. Therefore, in spite of persecution, inconvenience and ridicule, they began to practice baptism only by immersion. Today, that is the Baptist way throughout most of the world.

This practice of total immersion of an adult believer and the spatial requirements associate with it is what makes a Baptist sanctuary distinctive; and the sanctuary of the former North Atlanta Baptist Church illustrates this practice. The Baptistery is located at the front of the sanctuary, above the choir loft and would have been visible to all in attendance (Figure 3-1, 3-2). A curtain covers the opening when not in use. During a baptism, however, the curtain is opened and a painting is visible on the back wall of the baptismal pool. Rev. Tamara Tillman Smathers, the Minister of Education and Administration at First Baptist Church in Rome, Georgia, notes that it is not unlike many older churches that include images of the River Jordan that are not at all accurate but, in the mind of the artist, who probably had no knowledge of the area, were painted as he or she imagined it to be.

3.2 Architectural Description – Existing Conditions

Site/Landscape (Figures 3-3 through 3-16)

Where once North Atlanta Baptist Church was once surrounded by commercial and residential buildings, today, it is mostly surrounded by other buildings occupied by Georgia Tech. A small, relatively new commercial district has replaced the original buildings at the northwest intersection of Hemphill Avenue and Tenth Street and the original building at the corner of Hemphill and McMillian (north of Tenth Street) remains, but that portion of McMillian Street south of Tenth Street and all of the buildings once there have been removed, the land now part of the open space along the east side of the Paper Tricentennial Building at the corner of Hemphill Avenue and Tenth Street.

The landscaping is quite simple. While the plantings are planned, they are informal and casual, generally defining the edges of the site at the corner of Tenth and Hemphill and continuing along Hemphill Avenue, or marking building entrances. Plant materials include liriope muscari “veriegata,” abelia schumannii, day lilies, low-growing juniper and other miscellaneous shrubs. A masonry retaining wall runs along much of the Hemphill Street side of the site. It is made of decorative pre-cast concrete blocks. Shade trees are limited to several maple trees at the corner of Tenth and Hemphill, along Tenth Street in front of the parking lot on the north side of the street and two Magnolia Grandifloras on the east side of the administrative wing of the Sanctuary Building. A simple lawn surrounds the education building.

Concrete sidewalks provide access from the west parking area to the various entrances of the two buildings. Two sets of concrete steps provide transition from the higher grade around the Education

Building to the lower entrances of the Sanctuary Building. Handicapped access to the Education Building is via a sidewalk from the west parking area to the Tenth Street entrance. There are no benches or other site amenities.

Although not part of the original North Atlanta Baptist Church site, the lots to the east and south of the Church site are now covered with a heavy, impervious fabric-like material that defines the parking in this area.

Sanctuary Building - Exterior (Figures 3-17 through 3-33)

The main entrance to the Sanctuary Building is on Tenth Street, on the north side of the building. The footprint forms a T-shape with the sanctuary and fellowship hall occupying the long leg of the "T" and a two-story administrative wing across the back, perpendicular to the sanctuary.

The building is a handsome, albeit simple, example of the Colonial Revival style. The features found at North Atlanta Baptist Church that typify this style include:

- rectangular floor plan
- red brick walls
- gabled roof with central bell tower
- denticulated wood cornice at the eaves
- corner quoins
- limestone elements
- pedimented entry portico

The wire-cut red brick walls are laid in a common bond, with a header course every sixth course. At the front corners (northeast and northwest corners) the brick is laid to create quoins. The cornice runs at the eaves of both wings of the building and along the rake of the front gable-end. Simple gable-end returns are at the east and west gable ends of the administrative wing. The intersecting gable roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The building has hung gutters and downspouts.

The bell tower consists of a square brick base with corner quoins and a limestone cornice and four stone urns at each corner, and an octagonal drum, now covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. There are four wood louvers in the drum and a simple wood cornice at the eaves of the tower roof. The tower is crowned with a tall octagonal steeple, sheathed in copper.

An elegant two-story portico is at the main entrance to the sanctuary. Four limestone Ionic columns and two engaged pilasters carry the limestone entablature and triangular pediment. The doors have limestone architraves, each topped with its own triangular pediment. The center entrance bay projects slightly from the wall plane and repeats the corner quoins of the main building. The original wood paneled doors remain in place, the center door topped with a leaded glass transom.

The northwest and northeast entrances into the lower level fellowship hall have simpler limestone architraves that lack the triangular pediment. The original wood doors have been replaced with hollow metal doors. An exit from the east exist stair of the administrative wing is tucked into the northeast corner where it joins the sanctuary wing. A roll-up metal door now provides access into the CATEA workshop in the former fellowship hall.

The windows of the building are steel awning sash with limestone sills. Purple slag glass is in the windows of the sanctuary. There is also a round window in the base of the bell tower that has limestone trim and the same purple slag glass.

Sanctuary Building – Interior (Figures 3-45 through 3-87)

Although there are no original plans available for the sanctuary, the original design intent is clearly evident through the remaining historic fabric. The first floor of the building included the sanctuary with a narthex and balcony at the north end, and three offices and two restrooms in the rear administrative wing. A large fellowship hall and kitchen, two additional restrooms and miscellaneous other spaces were beneath the sanctuary and narthex. The second floor of the administrative wing included the Baptistry pool, two changing rooms, a choir practice room and what may have been a library or an office.

The sanctuary was the most ornate of the spaces in the building—as would be expected. A raised platform now sits where the pews once sat; there were three sections of pews—a center section and two side sections, with aisles between. Carpet now covers much of the floor but some of the original marbleized brown composition tiles are visible at the doors to the administrative wing and in the stairways to the balcony. The floors of the balcony and choir loft are wood. The walls in the sanctuary have a flat wood wainscot with a natural finish, with plaster above. A deeply molded plaster cornice circles the room. The room has a shallow barrel ceiling that has a plaster boarder and originally a field of acoustical ceiling tiles applied directly to the ceiling surface. All of these tiles have been removed. Part-height walls to each side of the chancel proscenium and finished with the same wood paneling as the wainscot partly enclose what was probably the pulpit and perhaps the organ console. The original light fixtures remain in place. They are brass in an English Gothic design. Large pendent fixtures are suspended over the main floor area, with smaller ceiling mounted fixtures on the balcony and within the balcony stair halls. A low wall separates the choir loft from the main sanctuary floor. There are two pairs of flush-face wood doors to the corridors that lead to the administrative wing.

The baptistry has concrete stairs, floor and walls up to about 4 feet.

The narthex lacks the wainscot of the sanctuary—the walls are simply smooth plaster. The floor and stairs are covered with later composition floor tiles. The original acoustical ceiling tiles remain in place. The interior side of the exterior doors have a natural finish. The only light fixtures are modern strip fluorescent lights.

Within the administrative wing the finishes on the second floor are original and include plaster walls throughout. There are plaster ceilings in the changing rooms and exit stairs, while the ceilings in the corridors, office and choir room are acoustical tile. The same composition floor tile is found in the corridor and exit stairs but the office and choir rooms are carpeted. The changing rooms have ceramic tile floors and wainscot. All of the doors are flush-face wood with a natural finish.

The finishes in the fellowship hall and adjoining spaces are quite simple, generally just painted concrete block. There are two toilet rooms that have the same ceramic tile floors and wainscot as those on the second floor.

The finishes on the first floor are generally modern, from renovations in the 1990s.

Education Building (Figures 3-34 through 3-41, 3-95 through 3-131)

The Education Building is a three-story rectangular building with its primary entrances on the Hemphill Avenue (west) side and Tenth Street (north) side of the building. It uses many of the same materials and design elements of the Sanctuary Building. It has the same red wire cut brick laid in common bond with brick quoins at the corners. The flat built-up roof is hidden behind a brick parapet, approximately 30” high. The parapet has a concrete cornice and concrete coping. Rainwater drainage from the roof is into interior downspouts. The windows are aluminum 2-over-2 double-hung units, with concrete sills and soldier course lintels. The north and west entrances have Classical limestone

architraves with triangular pediments. The doors, however, are replacement aluminum storefront-type doors with sidelights on each side.

Inside the building is a mixture of original and later finishes. Original interior walls are concrete block, generally painted, although some have been covered with a fabric wall covering. Later partitions are metal studs finished with gypsum wall board. The ceilings are generally suspended acoustical tiles. One of the first floor labs has no ceiling finish—the steel beams and bar joists and the metal deck of the second floor are exposed. Carpet is used throughout the building except in toilet rooms, which have composition tile floors. Several original steel doors remain in place on the second floor. These have glass in the upper half, with louvers below. All flush-face wood doors are from the rehabilitations in the early 1990s. The third floor appears to have largely new finishes.

Connector (Figures 3-42 through 3-44, 3-88 through 3-94)

A single story connector provides interior access between the Sanctuary Building and the Education Building and was built along with the Education Building using the same materials and design details. It has, however, a gable roof, covered with asphalt shingles and hung metal gutters and downspouts. A round arched arcade runs along the north elevation. The doors into the Sanctuary Building appear to be original to the building, the arcade of the connector having been built around the door to provide protection from the elements.

Inside, the connector includes an office and what was originally a library. Finishes include fabric on the concrete block walls, suspended acoustical ceiling tiles, and wood wainscot in the library that may be original. Like the rest of the Education Building there is a mix of original steel doors and later flush-face wood doors.

3.3 Construction History

Nothing is known about the construction history of either the Sanctuary building or the Education building after they were completed and prior to their acquisition by Georgia Tech. Baggott notes that with the construction of the Education building in 1958, the Sanctuary and the lower auditorium were renovated but beyond that Baggott is silent.

Georgia Tech records indicate that it made minor modifications in 1990 to the lower auditorium of the Sanctuary Building for use by what was then known as the Center for Rehab Technology. At the same time all three floors of the Education building were renovated. The work was designed by Georgia Tech's Plant Operations Division. See Appendix D for selected drawings from this renovation. Since 1990 there have been additional renovations but no drawings were available to record the changes.

For the 1996 Summer Olympic Games, within the sanctuary itself, all of the pews were removed and a false floor installed on the main floor to create a level floor for the telephone bank. All of the asbestos ceiling tiles have been removed in the sanctuary and large sheets of cloth installed. This may have been done in preparation for the Olympic Games out of safety concerns to keep the tiles from falling and hitting the occupants rather than because the tiles contained asbestos.

3.4 Condition Assessment

Sanctuary Building

The Sanctuary Building is generally in poor condition, although the building is generally structurally sound. Holes in both the sanctuary roof and roof of the administrative wing have allowed water into

the building causing severe damage to the finishes (Figure 3-28, 3-31). For the most part, these holes appear to have been repaired, even if only with temporary patches. Rot is evident in a number of places in the building's elaborate wood entablature (Figure 3-27, 3-33). The entablature also exhibits severe peeling paint, often to bare wood. This damage is due to deteriorated gutters in addition to the deteriorated roof covering and flashing. The steel windows are rusting and warping. As a result, it is difficult to fully close many of the windows.

Interior deterioration as a result of the holes in the roof include spalling plaster walls and ceilings in the music room, changing rooms, office and library on the second floor of the administrative wing; and spalling plaster walls, ceiling and cornice in the Sanctuary. The asbestos ceiling tiles were likely removed because water infiltration had caused them to fall. There is also evidence of deteriorated flashing at the bell tower, the chimney of the administrative wing and the louver above the baptistery. Spalling plaster on the balcony stair walls, the rear wall of the baptistery and in the music room and adjacent changing rooms are an indication of this deterioration. (Figures 3-53, 3-60, 3-71, 3-73, 3-74, 3-77, 3-81, 3-82, 3-83, 3-84, 3-85)

Even interior finishes not damaged by water infiltration suffer from wear and heavy usage. This includes the carpet in the sanctuary, music room, office, former library and the floor tiles throughout the building. All of the brown tile likely contains asbestos as do the original ceiling tiles.

Cracks in the walls and ceiling of the east stair hall in the administrative wing are an indication of movement in the building in this area (Figure 3-87).

Education Building/Connector

By contrast, the interior of the Education Building and its connector to the Sanctuary are in good condition. As already noted the finishes in these buildings date from 1990 and have been well maintained. No deterioration other than normal wear was noted.

Outside, these two buildings area generally in good condition as well. Significant deterioration was noted, however, at the concrete windows sills of nearly all of the windows and in a number of cornice blocks of the parapet. Water is getting into the concrete and causing the reinforcing steel to rust. In return, the rusting reinforcing steel is expanding causing the sills and cornice members to crack. (Figures 3-39, 3-40, 3-41)

3.5 Building Code Analysis

The primary issue surrounding building codes is handicapped accessibility. See page two of Appendix D (Floor Plans) for the locations of building entrances.

Sanctuary Building

Handicapped access into the Sanctuary Building is limited to a portion of the ground floor, which can be accessed via a garage door on the east side of the building (Figure 3-23). Exterior ramps could provide access into the building at several locations but stairs just inside those entrances preclude anyone who has mobility issues from gaining access to the main floor of the Sanctuary. It may be possible to provide an elevator within the administrative wing to gain access to all three floors of the building but a number of issues would need to be worked out.

- The east ground floor door would need to be redesigned to seem more like a main entrance rather than a service entrance.
- The ground floor space would need to be reworked to make the path to the elevator clear

- Handicapped parking would need to be provided close to the new entrance. Currently there is a significant difference in the grade of the parking area versus the grade at the east entrance, which would need to be addressed.

Once inside the building, door widths throughout would need to be adjusted to provide adequate clearances for wheel chairs. Toilet rooms would need to be redesigned to be fully accessible as well.

Education Building/Connector

The first floor of the Education Building and connector are accessible from the Tenth Street entrance into the building. There is no elevator, however, so the second and third floors are not accessible. Handicapped parking is provided in the west lot adjacent to the Tenth Street entrance.

It would be possible to provide an elevator in the Education Building to provide access to all three floors. New restrooms would need to be provided on the second and third floors.

It might be possible to have one elevator serve both the Education Building and the Sanctuary Building if the existing connector between the two buildings was demolished and a new connector built. The transition to the Administrative wing would still be difficult, however, due to differences in floor heights.

3.4 Figures



Figure. 3-1: Sanctuary looking north towards choir loft and Baptistry; 2016 (Rob Felt, Georgia Tech, Institute Communications).

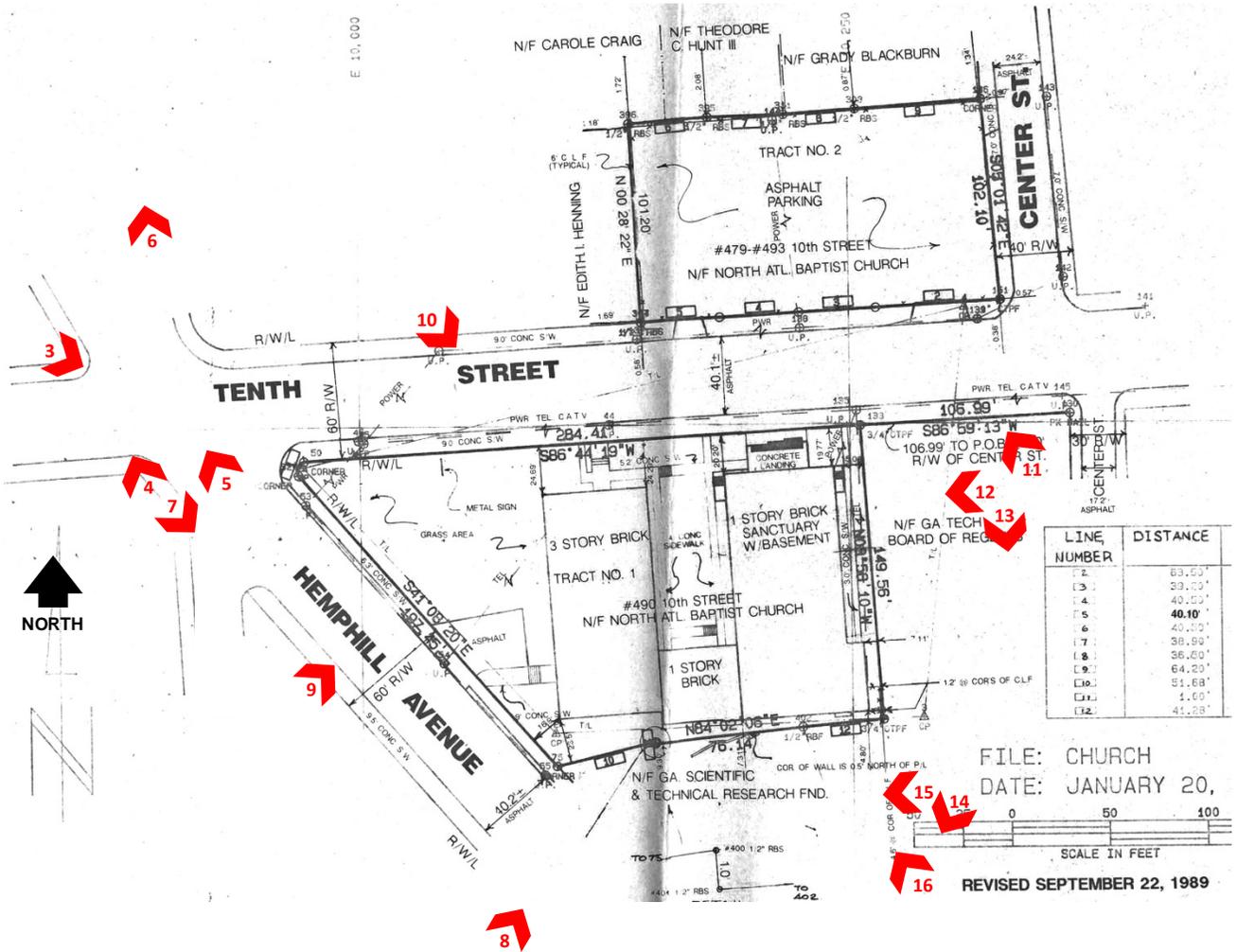


Figure 3-2: Painting on back wall of Baptistery; 2016 (Rob Felt, Georgia Tech, Institute Communications).

(All photo key pages, figure numbers in red, prefix, 3-, omitted)

PHOTO KEY

Site



17
PHOTO KEY
Exterior

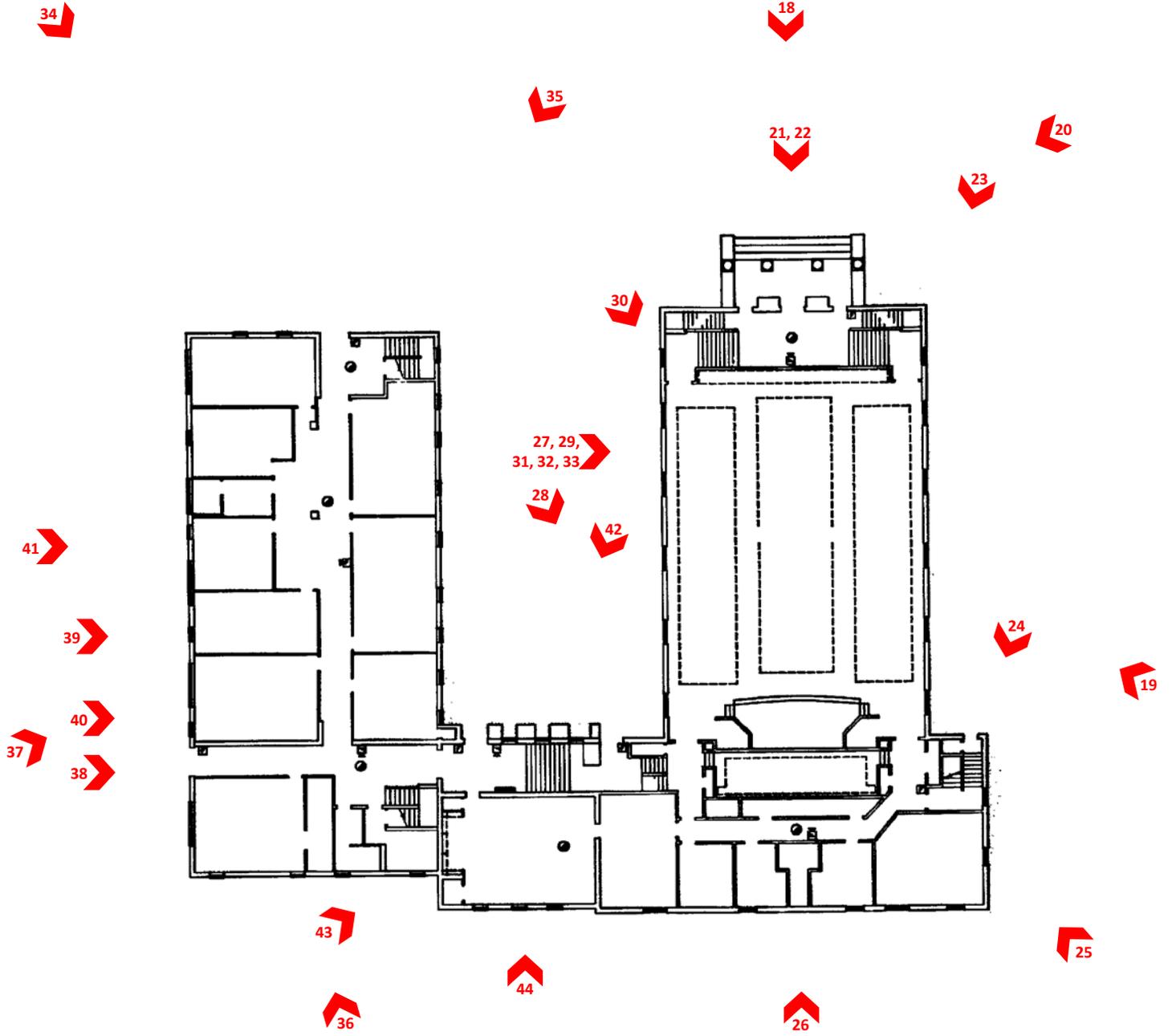


PHOTO KEY

Sanctuary Building – Ground Floor Plan

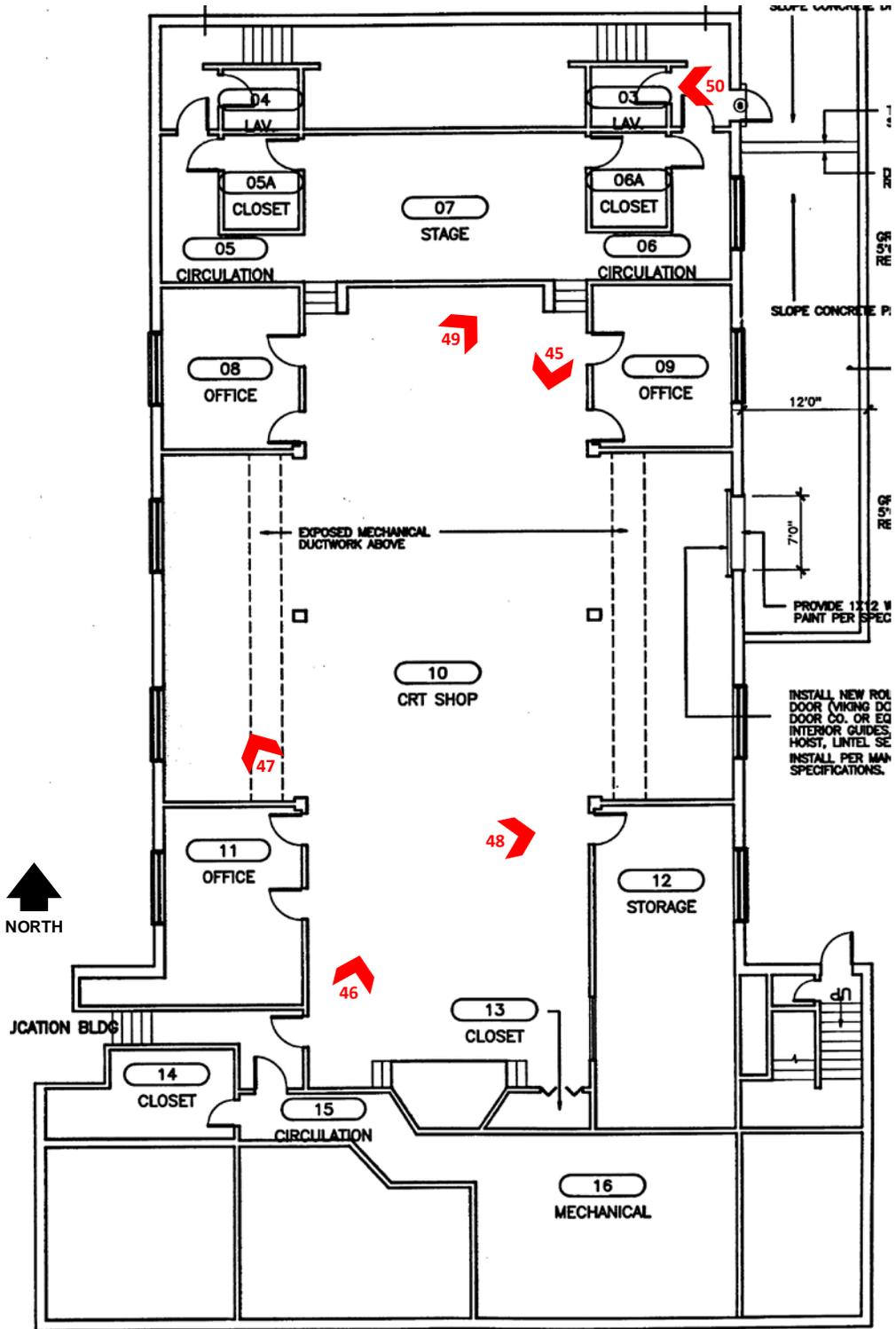


PHOTO KEY
Sanctuary Building – First Floor Plan

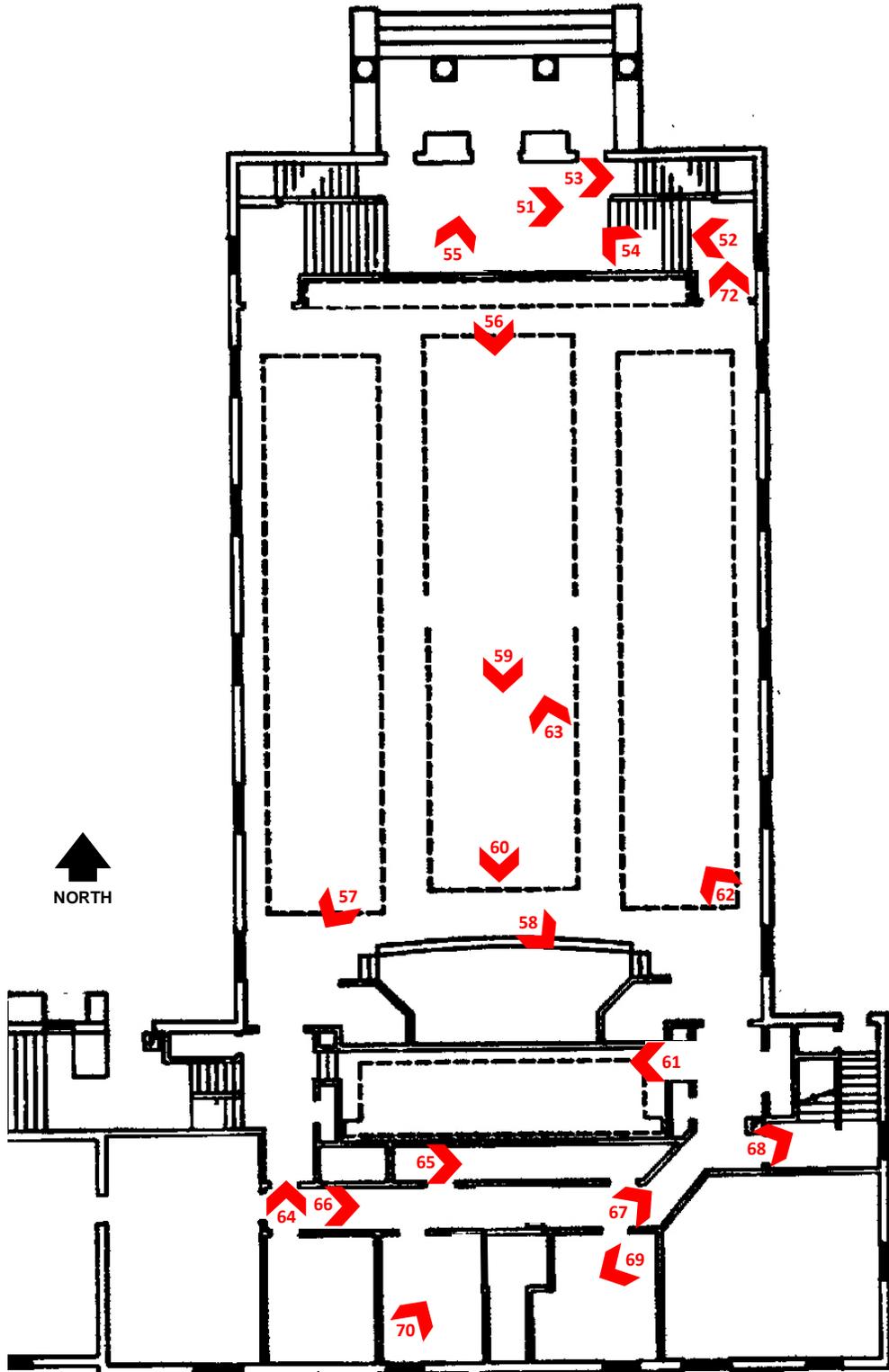


PHOTO KEY

Sanctuary Building – Second Floor Plan

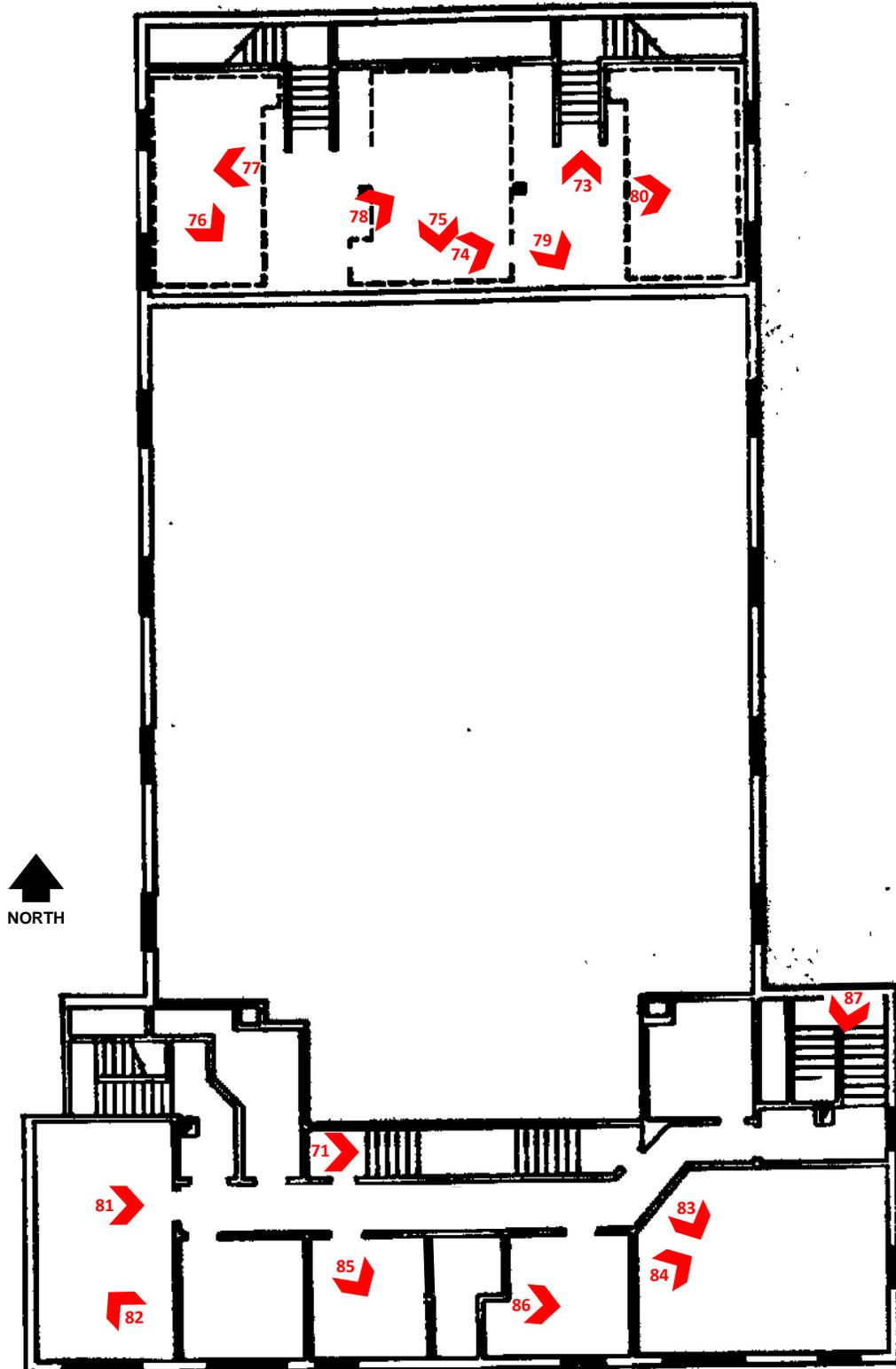


PHOTO KEY

Education Building & Connector – First Floor Plan

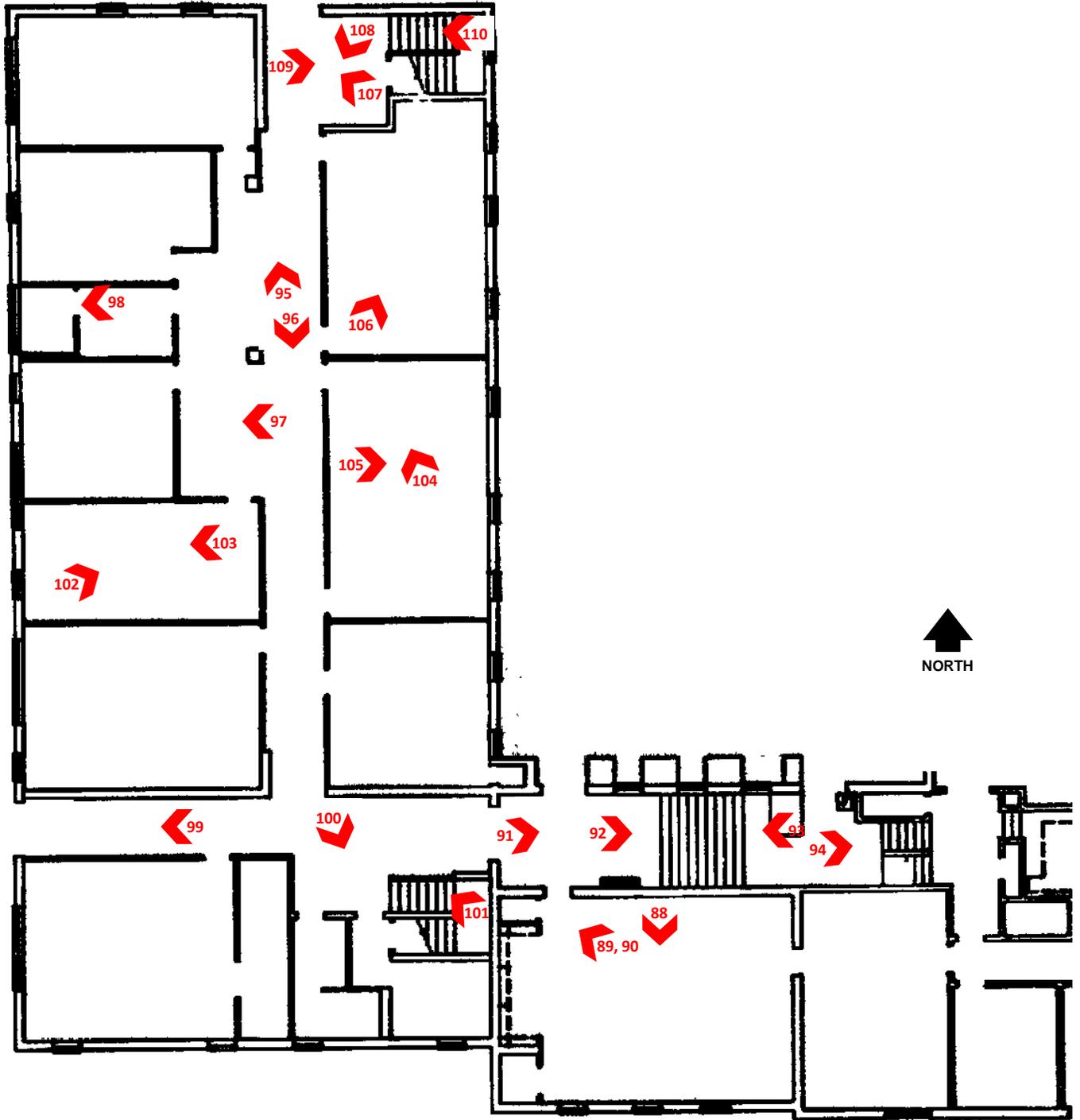


PHOTO KEY

Education Building – Second Floor Plan

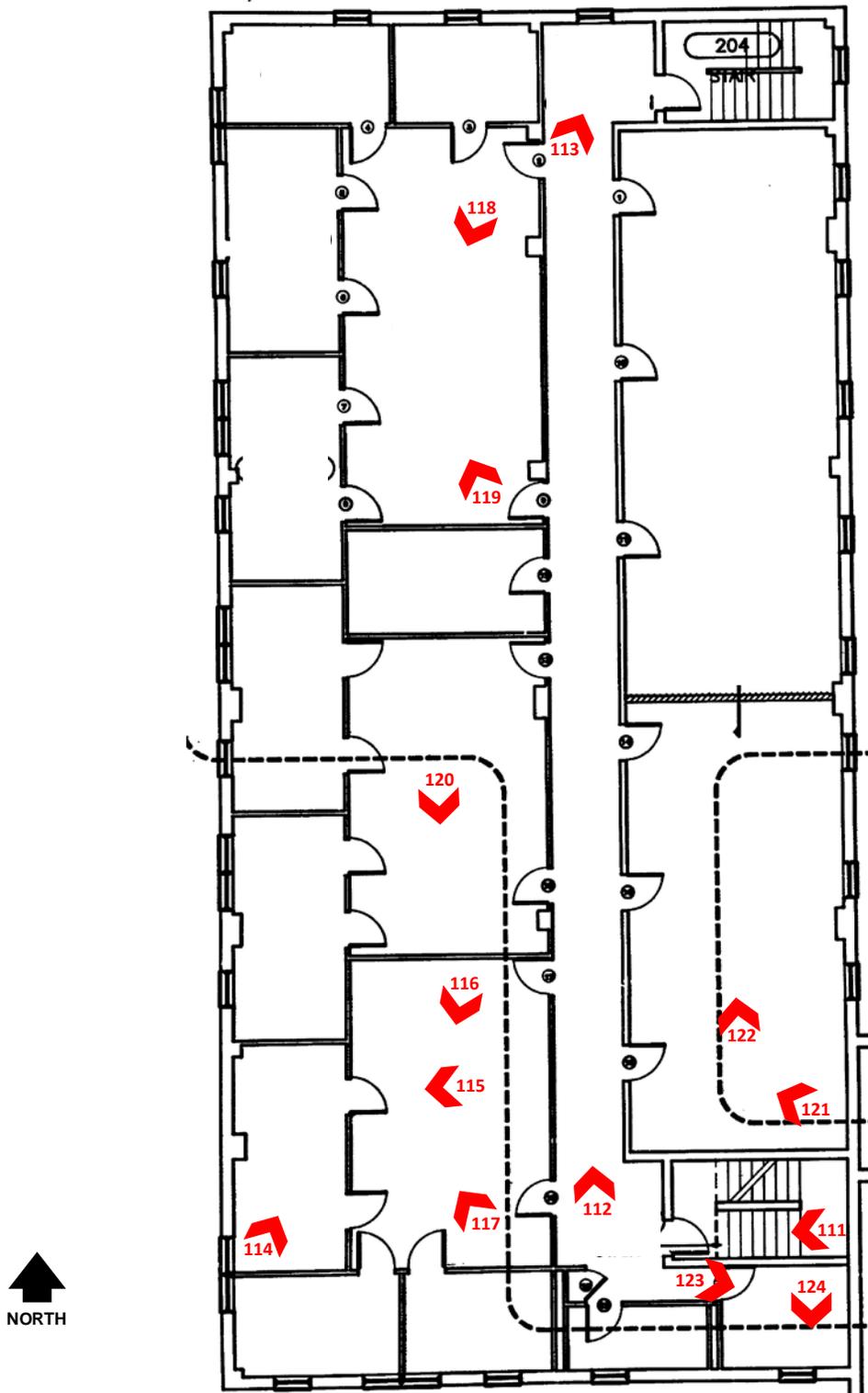


PHOTO KEY
Education Building – Third Floor Plan

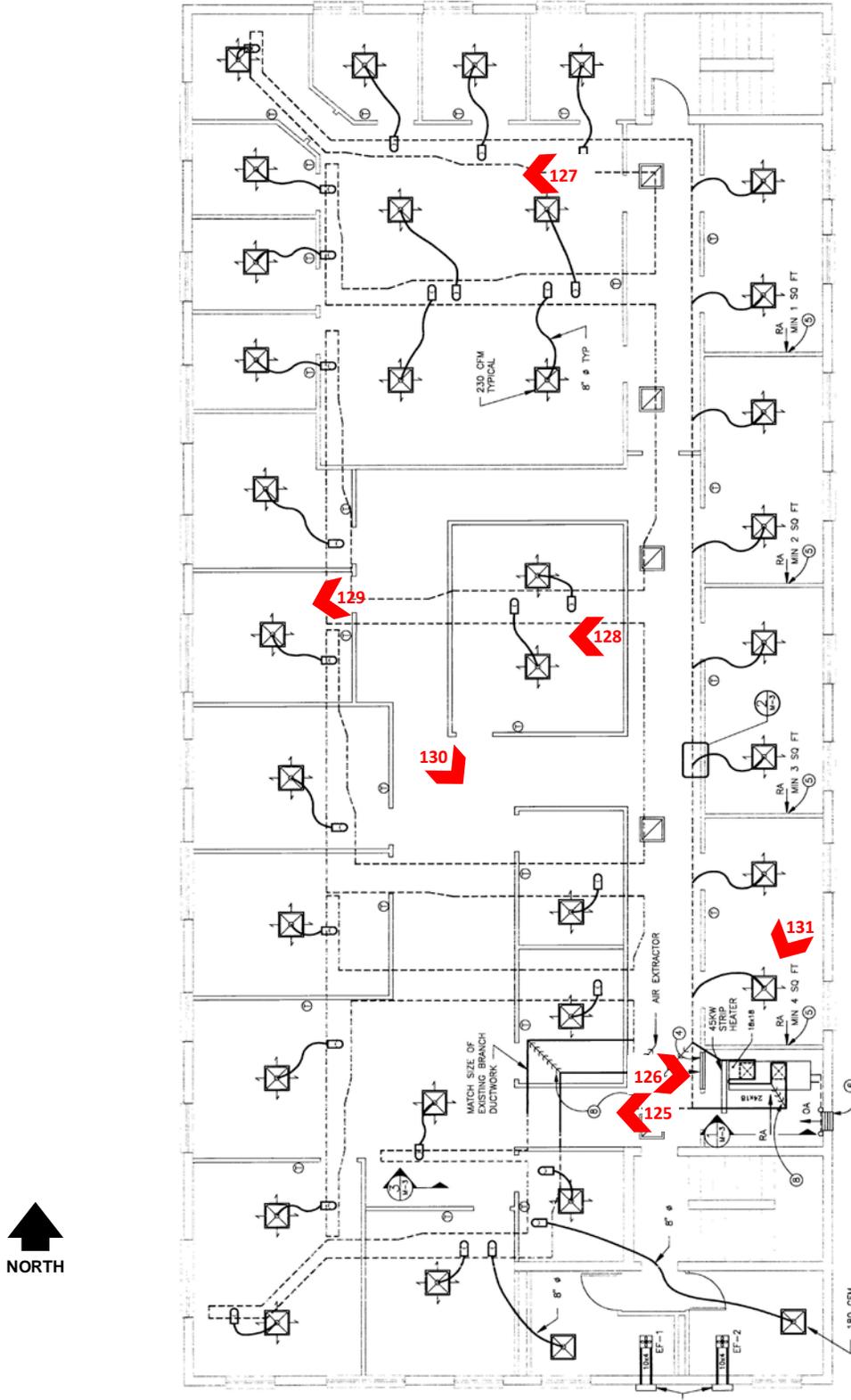




Figure 3-3: Site – Northwest corner of Hemphill Avenue and Tenth Street, NW, looking southeast; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-4: Site – Southwest corner of Hemphill Avenue and Tenth Street, NW, looking north; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-5: Site – Intersection of Hemphill Avenue and Tenth Street, NW, looking north; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-6: Site – Intersection of McMillan Street and Hemphill Avenue, looking north; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-7: Site – southwest corner of Hemphill Avenue and Tenth Street, NW, looking south; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-8: Site – Looking northeast across Hemphill Avenue at back side of former North Atlanta Baptist Church site; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-9: Site – Looking east across Hemphill Avenue at former North Atlanta Baptist Church site; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-10: Site – Looking southeast across Hemphill Avenue at former North Atlanta Baptist Church site; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-11: Site – Looking northwest across Tenth Street, NW at parking lot; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-12: Site – Looking west across east parking lot at Sanctuary building; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-13: Site – Looking south across parking lot on east side of site; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-14: Site – Looking southwest to the south of the site; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-15: Site – Looking west across south side of site; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-16: Site – Looking northwest across south parking lot at back side of former North Atlanta Baptist Church buildings; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-17: Sanctuary Building – Front (north, Tenth Street) and west elevations; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-18: Sanctuary Building – Front elevation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-19: Sanctuary Building – Detail of bell tower; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-20: Sanctuary Building – Detail of entry portico; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-21: Sanctuary Building – Detail of entry portico; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-22: Sanctuary Building – Detail of entry portico and center entrance door with slag glass transom; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-23: Sanctuary Building – East elevation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-24: Sanctuary Building – East exit stair of administrative wing; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-25: Sanctuary Building – East elevation of administrative wing; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-26: Sanctuary Building – Rear (south) elevation of administrative wing; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-27: Sanctuary Building – Detail of cornice; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-28: Sanctuary Building – Detail of cornice of administrative wing; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-29: Sanctuary Building – Detail of wire-cut brick wall surface of Sanctuary Building (Education Building similar); 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-30: Sanctuary Building – Northeast entrance to ground floor; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-31: Sanctuary Building – Typical windows of Sanctuary wing; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-32: Sanctuary Building – Typical ground floor window of Sanctuary wing (windows at administrative wing are similar); 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-33: Sanctuary Building – Typical Sanctuary window with purple slag glass; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-34: Education Building – Front (north, Tenth Street) and west elevations; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-35: Education Building – East and north elevations; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-36: Education Building – Rear (south) elevation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-37: Education Building – West elevation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-38: Education Building – Detail of west entrance; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-39: Education Building – Cornice detail; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-40: Education Building – Typical window; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-41: Education Building – Typical double window; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-42: Connector – North elevation; Sanctuary Building on the left, Education Building on the right; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-43: Connector – Rear (south) elevation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-44: Connector – Rear elevation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-45: Sanctuary Building – Ground floor, CRT Shop, looking south; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-46: Sanctuary Building – Ground floor, CRT Shop, looking north; 2015 (Grashof).

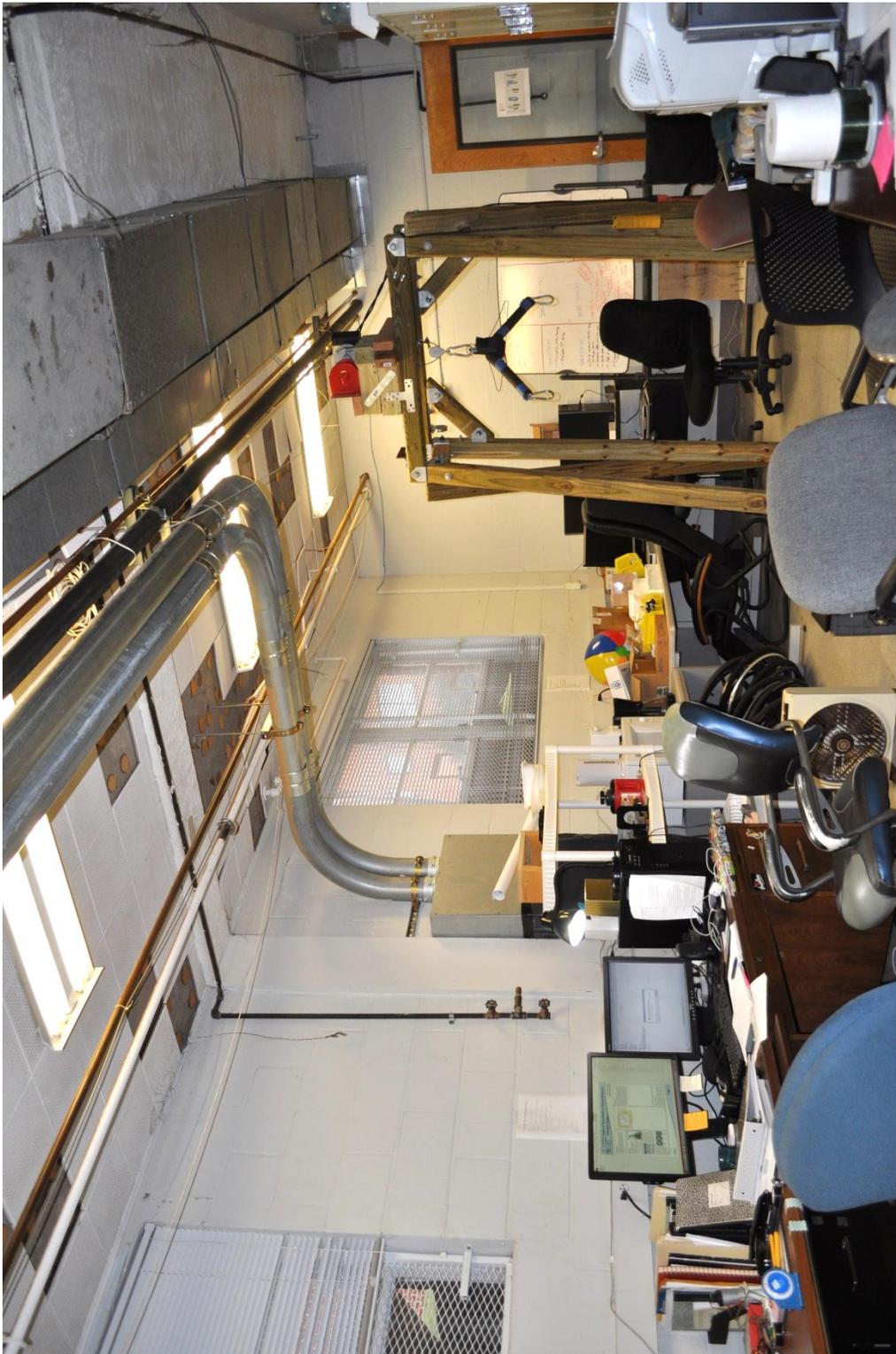


Figure 3-47: Sanctuary Building – Ground floor, west office; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-48: Sanctuary Building – Ground floor, looking toward current storage area and what was kitchen for the Fellowship Hall; 2015 (Grashof).

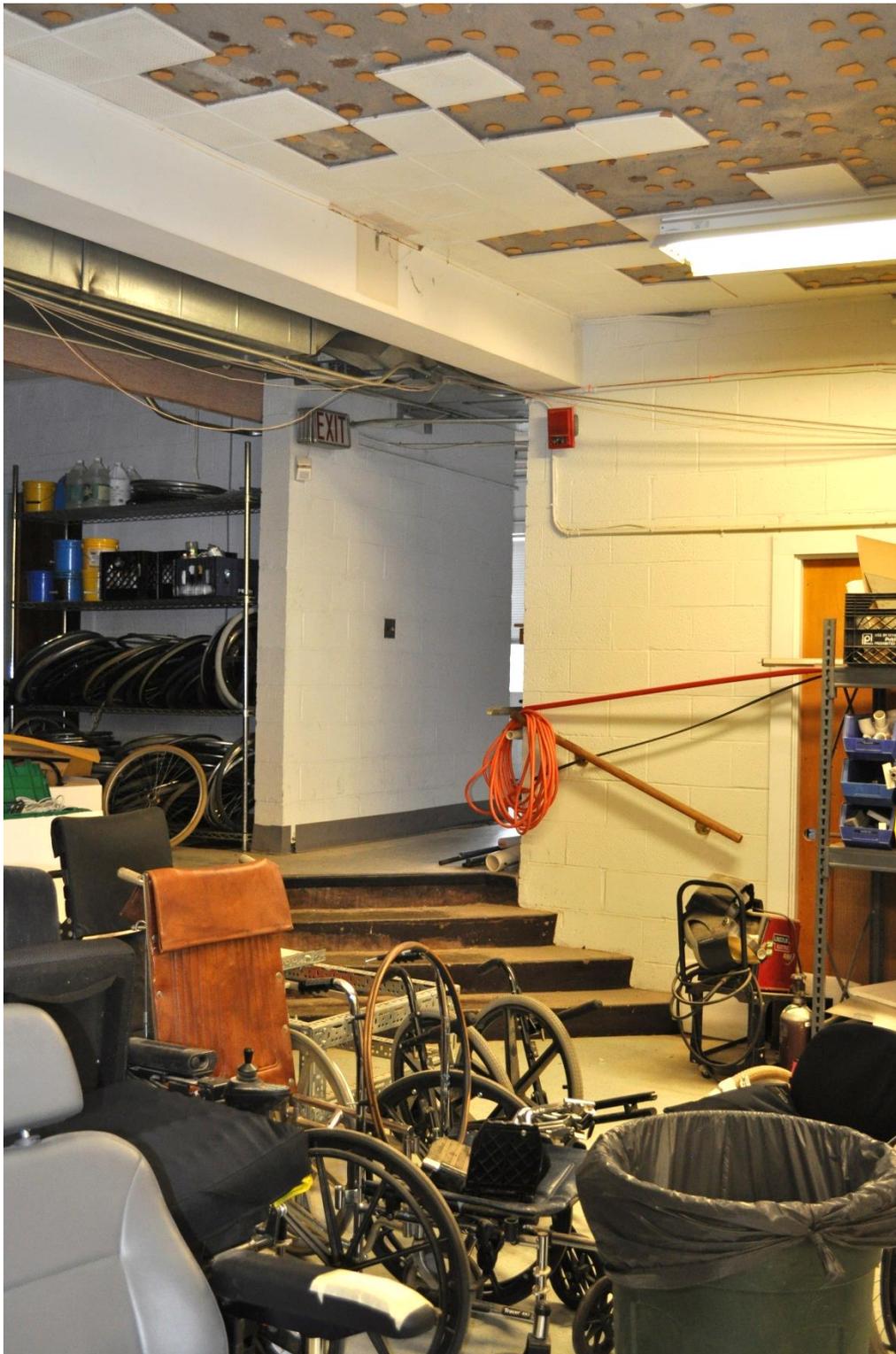


Figure 3-49: Sanctuary Building – Ground floor, looking at steps that lead to northeast hallway to narthex; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-50: Sanctuary Building – Ground floor, typical toilet room; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-51: Sanctuary Building – First floor, entry lobby/narthex looking east at stair up to Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-52: Sanctuary Building – First floor, looking down into entry lobby/narthex from top of east stairs to sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-53: Sanctuary Building – First floor, entry vestibule/narthex looking at east stairs down to ground floor; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-54: Sanctuary Building – First floor, interior side of main (north) entrance door; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-55: Sanctuary Building – First floor, interior side of main (north) entrance doors; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-56: Sanctuary Building – Sanctuary, looking south towards front and chancel; Baptistry is in the center of the photograph; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-57: Sanctuary Building – door from Sanctuary to rear corridor; original composition floor tile visible; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-58: Sanctuary Building – southeast corner of Sanctuary; low wall would have enclosed either pulpit or perhaps organ console; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-59: Sanctuary Building – chancel area at front of Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-60: Sanctuary Building – Baptistry painting; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-61: Sanctuary Building – Choir loft at front of Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-62: Sanctuary Building – Looking north towards the balcony and rear of the Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-63: Sanctuary Building – Looking north towards the balcony and rear of the Sanctuary; shallow barrel shape of the ceiling is noticeable at the back wall; 2016 (Rob Felt, Georgia Tech, Institute Communications).



Figure 3-64: Sanctuary Building – First floor, corridor from administrative wing to Sanctuary, looking at southwest door into Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-65: Sanctuary Building – First floor, storage room under Baptistry showing piping and underside of steps into pool; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-66: Sanctuary Building – First floor, east-west corridor of administrative wing, looking east; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-67: Sanctuary Building – First floor, east-west corridor of administrative wing, looking east; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-68: Sanctuary Building – First floor, east exit stair in administrative wing; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-69: Sanctuary Building – First floor, kitchen within former toilet room in administrative wing; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-70: Sanctuary Building – First floor, toilet room in administrative wing; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-71: Sanctuary Building – Second floor, Baptistry pool; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-72: Sanctuary Building – First floor, northeast stair to the balcony at the rear of the Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-73: Sanctuary Building – Second floor, northeast stair from the balcony at the rear of the Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-74: Sanctuary Building – Balcony, northeast corner; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-75: Sanctuary Building – Looking south onto main floor of Sanctuary from balcony; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-76: Sanctuary Building – Detail of Sanctuary ceiling; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-77: Sanctuary Building – Detail of plaster cornice in Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-78: Sanctuary Building – Typical ceiling mounted light fixture at balcony in Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-79: Sanctuary Building – Pendant light fixtures in Sanctuary; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-80: Sanctuary Building – Balcony, detail of ceiling support system; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-81: Sanctuary Building – Administrative wing, second floor, looking into corridor from original office/library; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-82: Sanctuary Building – Administrative wing, second floor, former office or library; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-83: Sanctuary Building – Administrative wing, second floor, former choir room; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-84: Sanctuary Building – Administrative wing, second floor, former choir room; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-85: Sanctuary Building – Administrative wing, second floor, toilet/changing room; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-86: Sanctuary Building – Administrative wing, second floor, toilet/changing room; 2015 (Grashof).

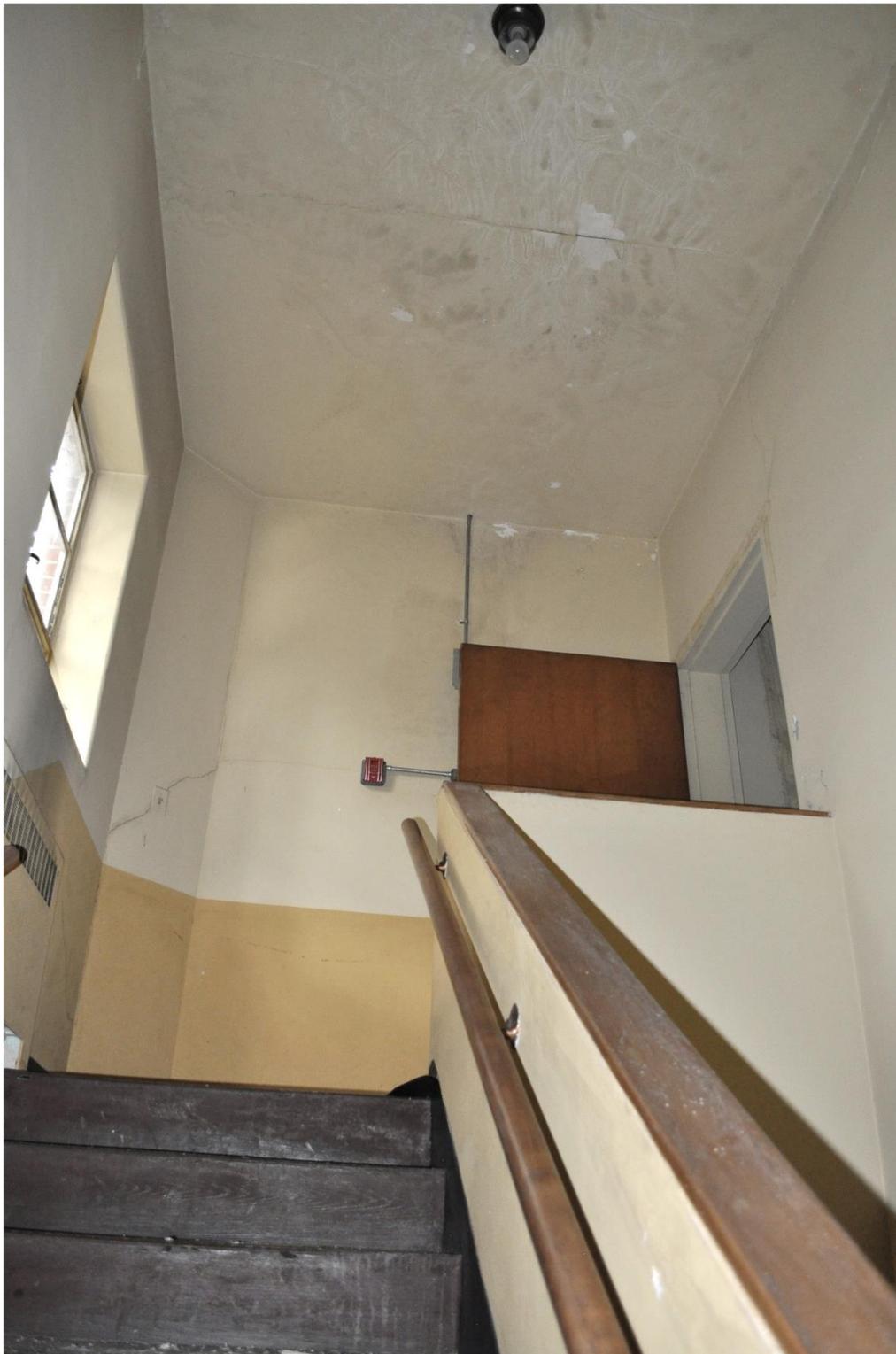


Figure 3-87: Sanctuary Building – Administrative wing, second floor, east exit stair; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-88: Connector – Library; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-89: Connector – Former library; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-90: Connector – Former library; original steel door into mechanical room and later door into corridor; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-92: Connector – Corridor, from top of stairs to Sanctuary Building; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-93: Connector – Corridor, from bottom of stairs to corridor and Education Building; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-94: Connector – Landing between stairs down to ground floor and up to first floor of Sanctuary Building; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-95: Education Building – First floor, north lobby, looking toward north (Tenth Street) entrance; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-96: Education Building – First floor, north lobby, looking south; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-97: Education Building – First floor, north lobby, looking towards east office; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-98: Education Building – First floor, restroom; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-99: Education Building – First floor, south corridor looking towards west entrance; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-100: Education Building – First floor, south corridor looking towards southeast stairs to second floor; 2015 (Grashof).

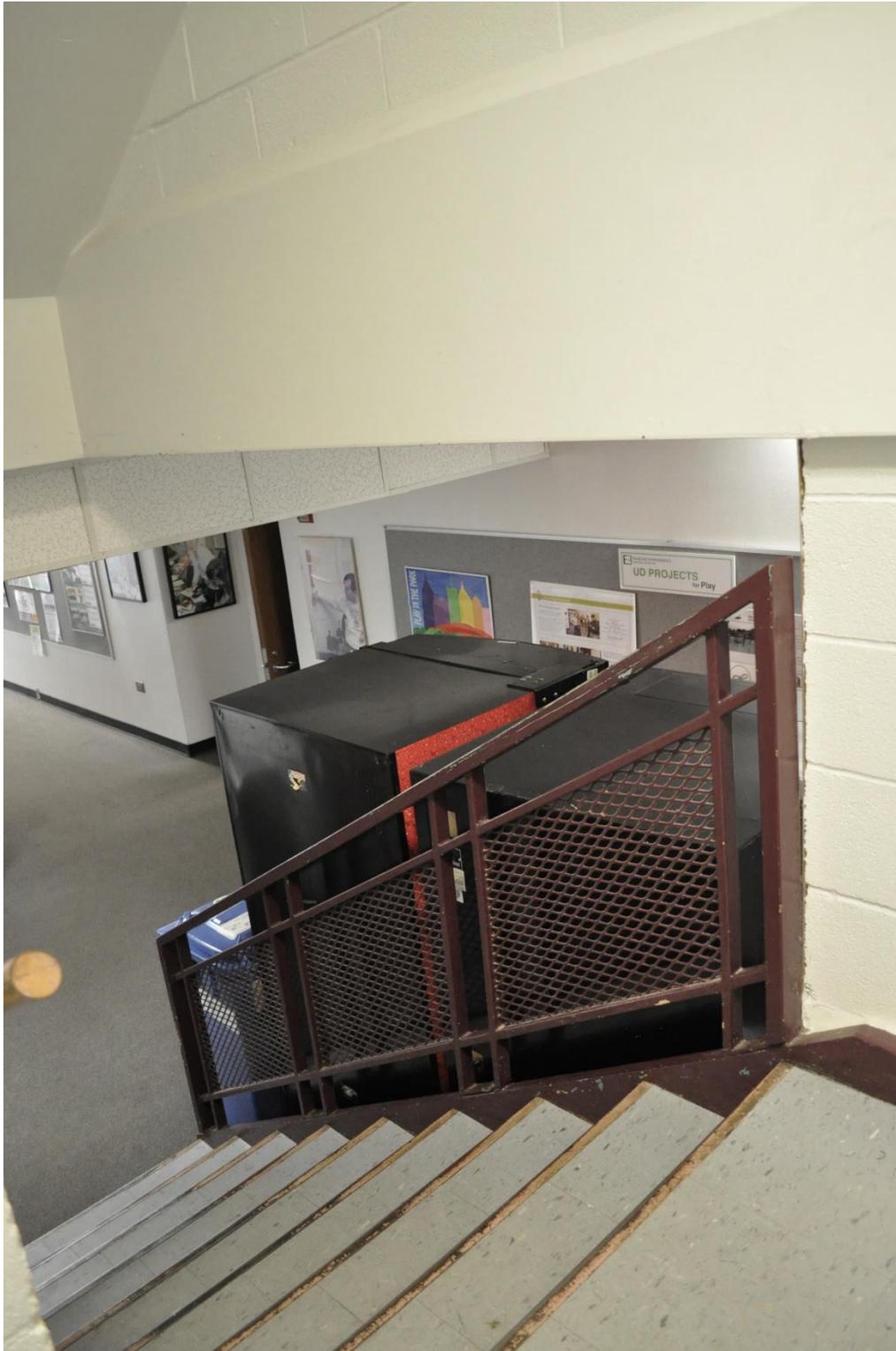


Figure 3-101: Education Building – First floor, looking from landing of southeast stairs to second floor; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-102: Education Building – First floor, typical office in former classroom; finishes from 1990 renovation; 2015 (Grashof).

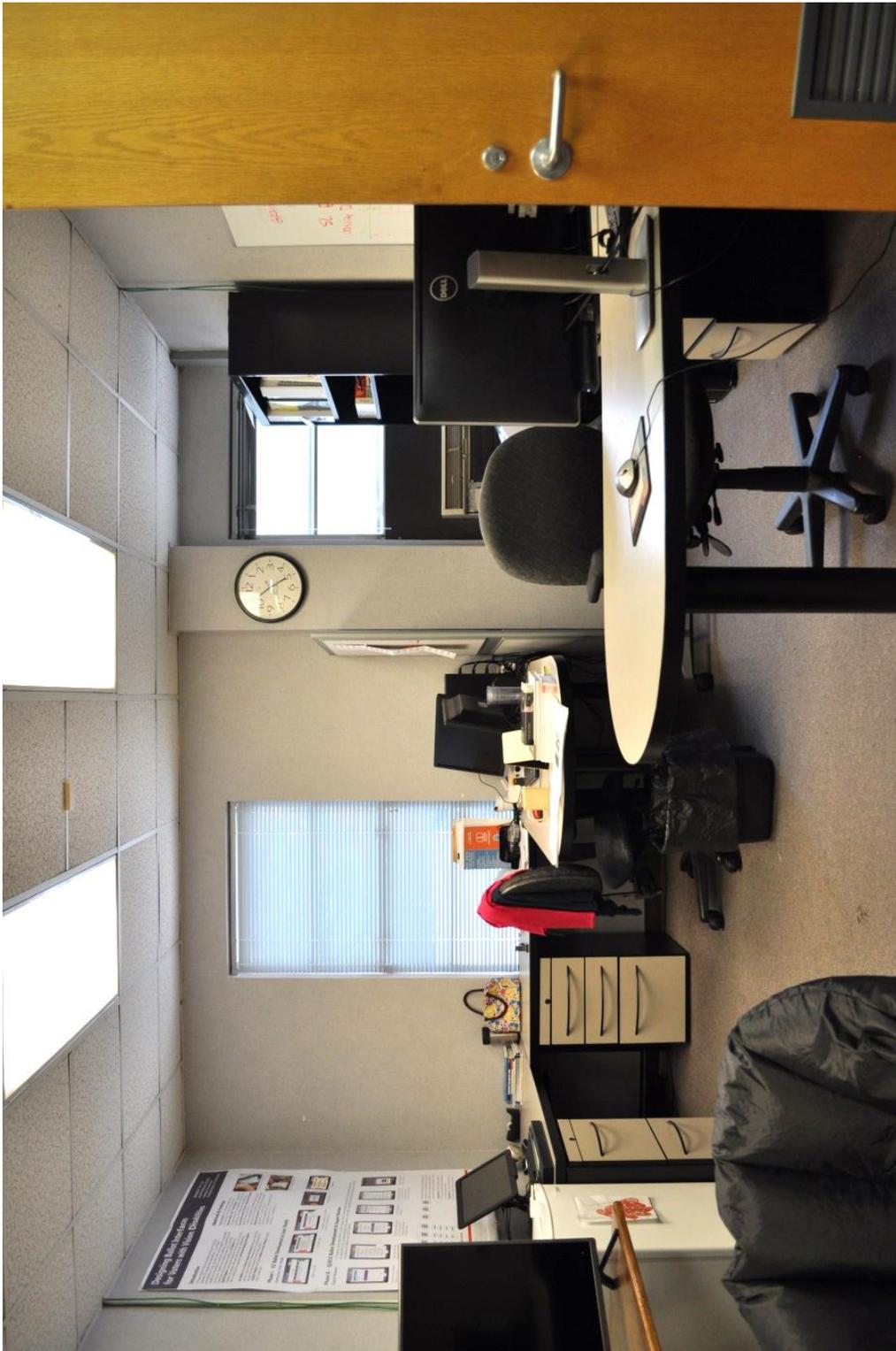


Figure 3-103: Education Building – First floor, typical office in former classroom; finishes from 1990 renovation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-104: Education Building – First floor, former classroom now design lab; ceiling removed with 1990 renovation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-105: Education Building – First floor, former classroom now design lab; ceiling removed with 1990 renovation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-106: Education Building – First floor, meeting room; finishes from 1990 renovation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-107: Education Building – First floor, north entrance lobby (Tenth Street); 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-108: Education Building – First floor, north entrance lobby (Tenth Street); 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-109: Education Building – First floor, northeast stairs to second floor; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-110: Education Building – First floor, landing at northeast stairs; 2015; (Grashof)



Figure 3-111: Education Building – Second floor, southeast stairs; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-112: Education Building – Second floor corridor looking north; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-113: Education Building – Second floor lobby at northeast stair; 2015 (Grashof).

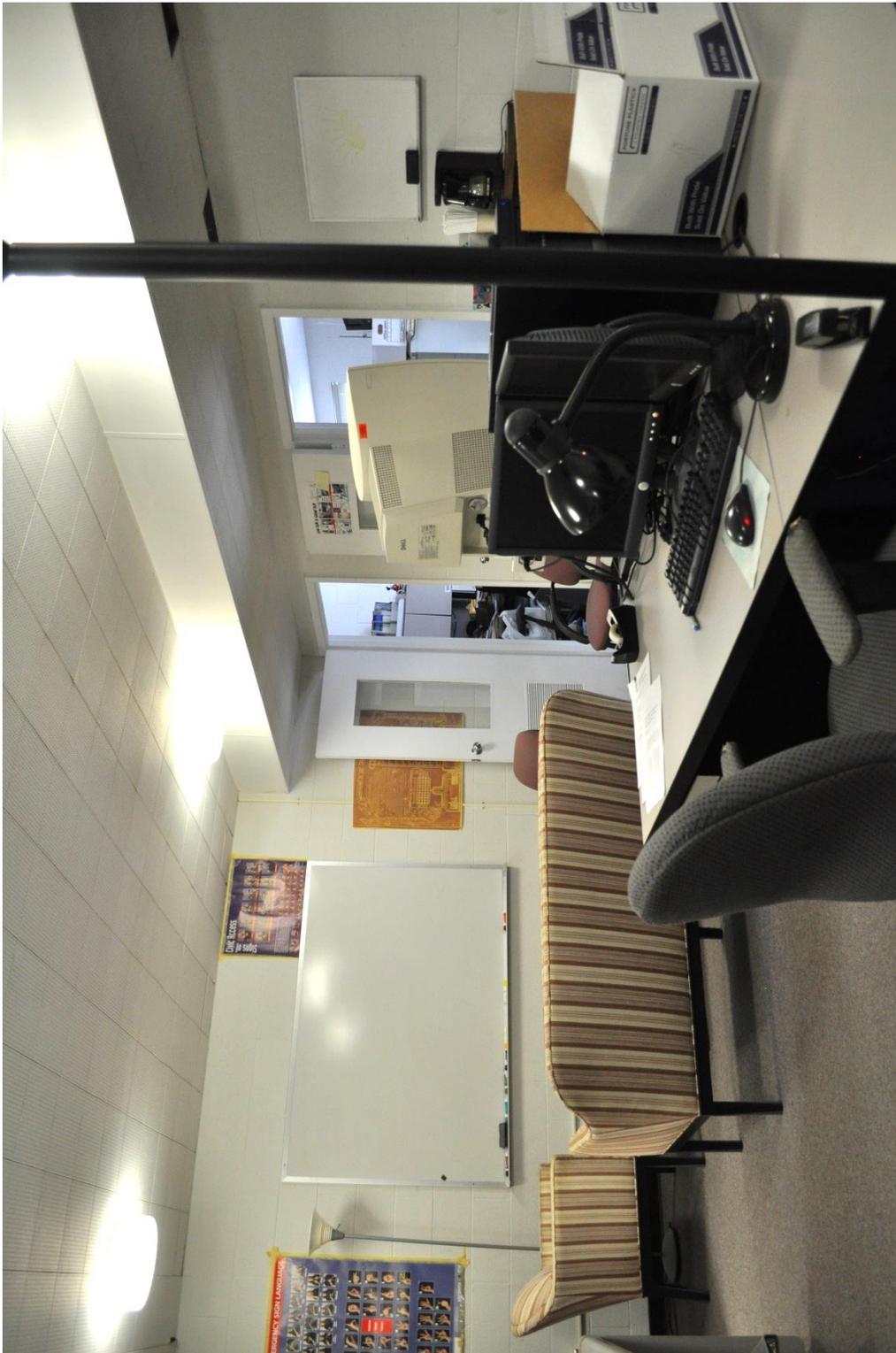


Figure 3-114: Education Building – Second floor, office within former Sunday School classroom; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-115: Education Building – Second floor, original door in office within former Sunday School classroom; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-116: Education Building – Second floor, office within former Sunday School classroom; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-117: Education Building – Second floor, office within former Sunday School classroom; 2015 (Grashof).

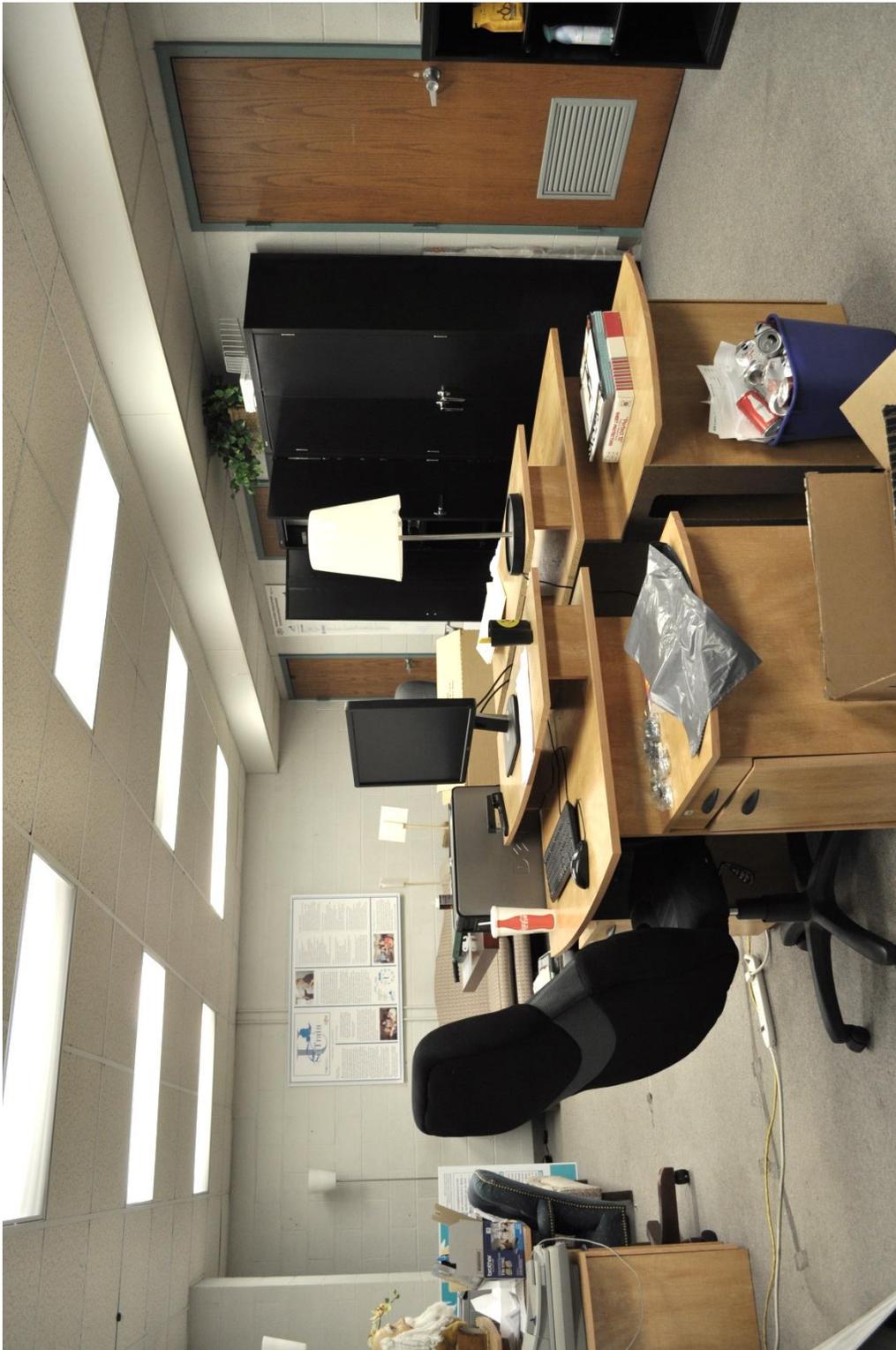


Figure 3-118: Education Building – Second floor office; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-119: Education Building – Second floor office; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-120: Education Building – Second floor office; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-121: Education Building – Second floor office; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-122: Education Building – Second floor office; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-123: Education Building – Second floor, southeast toilet room; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-124: Education Building – Second floor, typical window; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-125: Education Building – Third floor reception area at south end; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-126: Education Building – Third floor, original door at mechanical room, southeast corner; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-127: Education Building – Third floor, finishes from 1990 renovation; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-128: Education Building – Third floor conference room; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-129: Education Building – Third floor office, east side; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-130: Education Building – Third floor interior office; 2015 (Grashof).



Figure 3-131: Education Building – Third floor break room; 2015 (Grashof).

4.0 Recommendations

4.1 Building Evaluation

The 2009 update to the Campus Historic Preservation Plan notes that the Sanctuary Building and Education Building are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It further identifies the two buildings as Category 3 resources. These are defined as resources with *Limited Potential for Preservation*.⁴²

Resources included as Category 3 possess some historic and aesthetic merits but have limited potential for adaptive re-use, and are not critical to the mission-based educational needs of the Institute. These resources may be candidates for removal or replacement with facilities that better serve the current mission of the Institute. Category 3 resources meet one or more of the following criteria:

- possess some architectural or aesthetic value but contribute only marginally to the character of the institution;
- may be significant for associations not related to the history and traditions of the institution and its educational mission;
- are common examples of architectural styles, engineering methods, artistic values or landscape architecture;
- can contribute to the interpretation of the history, development or tradition of the institution but are not necessary to that interpretation; and
- have limited potential for continued or adaptive use.

The anticipated treatment is demolition.

4.2 Recommendations

While it is never the preferred treatment to demolish an historic building, it is often necessary. To further mitigate the adverse effect of demolition two recommendations are presented for consideration.

1. The most striking feature of the exterior of the Sanctuary Building is the Tenth Street entry portico. The Limestone columns and full entablature are quite impressive and handsome features. Consideration should be given to carefully salvaging all or part of the limestone elements and reusing them, perhaps as a landscape feature on the site, or incorporated into the design of the new building.
2. One of the primary character-defining features of the interior of the Sanctuary is the Baptistry, specifically the painting on the back wall. Consideration should be given to carefully removing the painting if possible and putting it on display within a lobby of the new building along with a brief history of North Atlanta Baptist Church. Its removal would have to be done by a qualified art conservator. The same person may be able to restore the painting as well, infilling the areas that have deteriorated due to water infiltration.

⁴² Lord, Aeck, Sargent, The Jaeger Company, New South Associates. Georgia Institute of Technology, Campus Historic Preservation Plan Update. 2009.

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Tamara Tillman Smathers, Minister of Education/Administration at First Baptist Church in Rome, Georgia.

Appendix A

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1911 depicting the Hemphill Avenue neighborhood are shown on the following pages. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were designed by surveyor D. A. Sanborn in 1866 to assist fire insurance agents in determining the degree of hazard associated with a particular property. The D. A. Sanborn Co. was the first company to offer insurance maps on a national scale in response to the growth of urban communities after 1850. Thousands of maps were prepared by the company from 1867 through about 2007, depicting commercial, industrial, and residential areas for some twelve thousand cities and towns in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Sanborn Maps meticulously document, in outline form, the site, size, shape, construction and building material of dwellings, commercial buildings, and factories. Details of buildings include fire walls, the location and number of windows and doors, style and composition of roofs, wall thickness, cornices and awnings, and locations of elevators, fire escapes and skylights. The maps also indicate building use, sidewalk and street widths, layout and names, property boundaries, distance between buildings, house and block numbers, location of water mains, hydrants, piping, wells, cisterns, and fuel storage tanks. Different building materials are given different colors—for example, brick buildings are pink, stone blue, adobe olive, wood yellow, and iron gray. Corrections were made annually on base map (or skeletons as they were called) by pasting the new information over the old. New sheets would be added if development had occurred over time in an area undeveloped at the time the base map was created or if there were such significant changes in a sheet that a new one was required. This would continue for several years until new base maps were prepared. For example, in Atlanta, base maps were published in 1911 and regularly corrected with paste-overs or new sheets until 1932 when a new set of maps was published; and after the disastrous fire that destroyed much of the Fourth Ward on May 21, 1917, new maps were issued for the affected areas.

The Library of Congress holdings represent the largest extant collection of maps produced by the Sanborn Map Company. The majority of the maps were acquired by the Library through copyright deposit, but the collection was substantially enriched in 1967 when the Bureau of the Census transferred to the Library of Congress a complete set of these maps. The 1,899 loose-leaf binders transferred were particularly noteworthy because they included later editions than those previously acquired by the Library. The Bureau of the Census set of maps had been regularly updated by printed, paste-on corrections supplied by the Sanborn Map Company, whereas the Library of Congress copies were retained in the form in which they were copyrighted.

The colored maps presented here are from the Sanborn Maps database, a project of the Digital Library of Georgia, an initiative of GALILEO, the state's virtual library or photographed from the hard-copy volumes at the Atlanta History Center Kenan Research Center reading room. The black and white maps are from the Atlanta History Center Sanborn map collection available on microfilm in the Atlanta History Center.

Key to Sanborn Map Colors and Symbols – 1911

KEY

	HEIGHT OF BUILDING 1	Fire proof construction
	NUMBER OF STORIES 1 BASEMENT 1 BRICK BASEMENT 1,2 STONE 1	Brick building with brick or metal cornice
	FRAME PARTITION 1	" " " " Frame cornice
	SLATE OR METAL ROOF 1	" " " " stone front
	COMPOSITION ROOF OR GRAY ROOF 1	" " " " Frame side
	SHINGLE ROOF 1	Brick veneered building
	BRICK 1ST 2	Brick and frame building
	D - DWELLING 1	Frame building
	I - FLAT 1	" " " " iron clad
	S - STORE 1	Stone building
	(C.B.)	Hollow concrete or cement block construction.
	SKYLIGHT LIGHTING TOP STORY ONLY 1	Fire wall 6 inches above roof
	SKYLIGHT LIGHTING TWO STORIES 2	" " " " 12
	SKYLIGHT LIGHTING THREE STORIES 3	" " " " 18
	SKYLIGHT LIGHTING FOUR STORIES 4	" " " " 24
	E - BRICK ELEVATOR 1	" " " " 36
	E - FRAME ELEVATOR 1	" " " " 36
	8	Figures, 8-12-16-20, indicate thickness of wall in inches
	12	Wall without opening and size in inches
	12-1	" " with openings, Figures indicate on which floor
	12-1	" " opening protected by single iron door
	12-2	" " " " " " double " "
	12-3	" " " " " " standard or vault doors
	12-4	" " " " " " " "
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CHIMNEYS: HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL, BRICK, IRON, V.P. Vertical pipe or stand pipe, with fire escape, Fire escape, I.E. Independent electric plant, ENG Engine and horse power in figures, A.F.A. Automatic fire alarm, I.E.P. Independent electric plant, F.P. Force pump, Fire engine house, as shown on key map

Water pipes: 6" W. PIPE, Single hydrants, Double, Triple, Fire alarm box, Automatic sprinklers

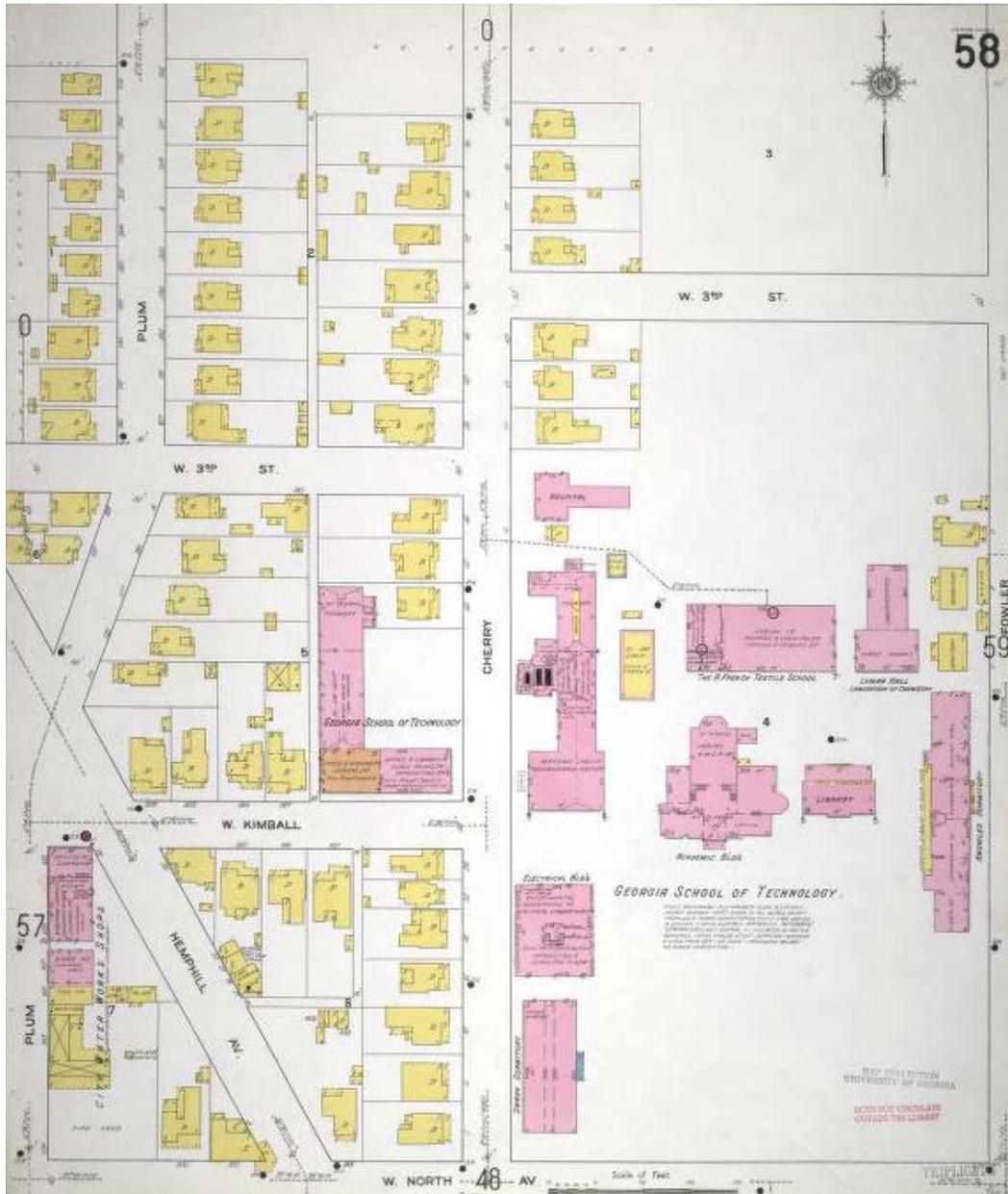
Block number 5

Reference to adjoining sheet 24



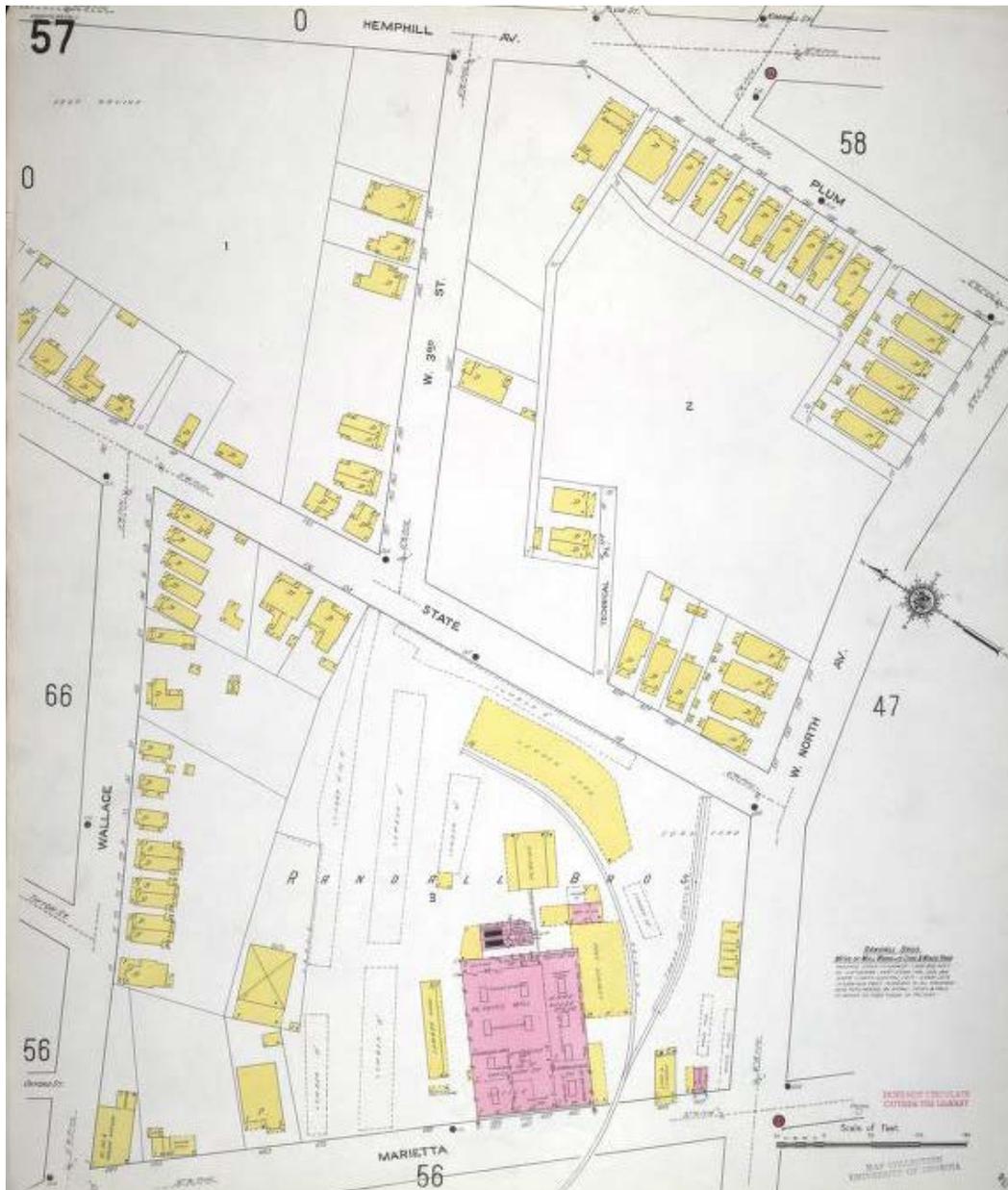
Detail of index map to Volume One of the 1911 Atlanta Sanborn Fire Insurance map. This map indicates the sheet numbers of the sheets that show Hemphill Avenue and the surrounding neighborhood. The sheets that follow are not all-inclusive of those shown on this map; only those sheets that straddle Hemphill Avenue are presented.

On-line at <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/IndexMap.html>



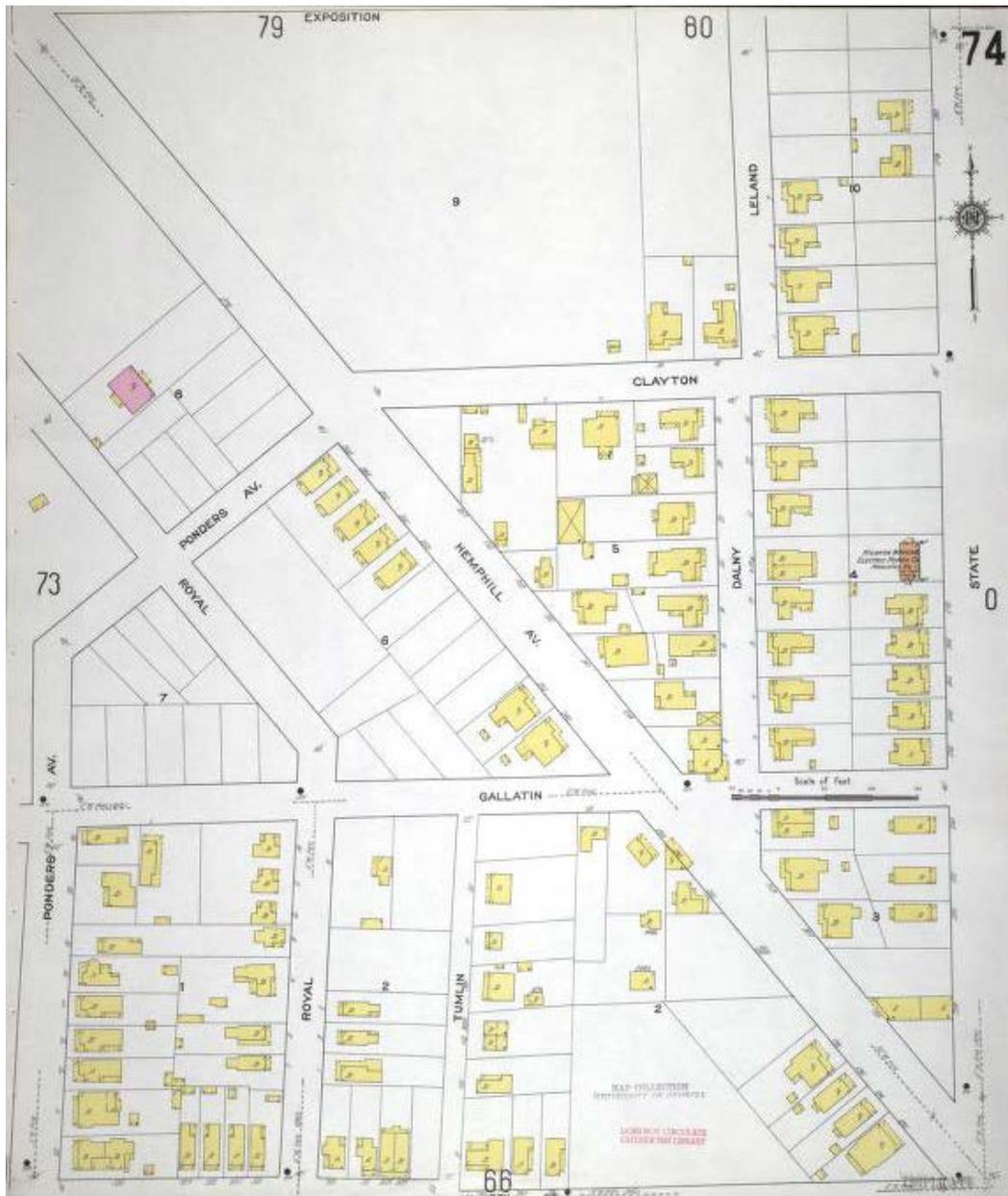
1. 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 58: the start of Hemphill Avenue at North Avenue; City Waterworks shops at Hemphill and Plum; a store is at the northwest corner of North and Hemphill with a roof overhanging the street.

On-line: <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet58.html>.



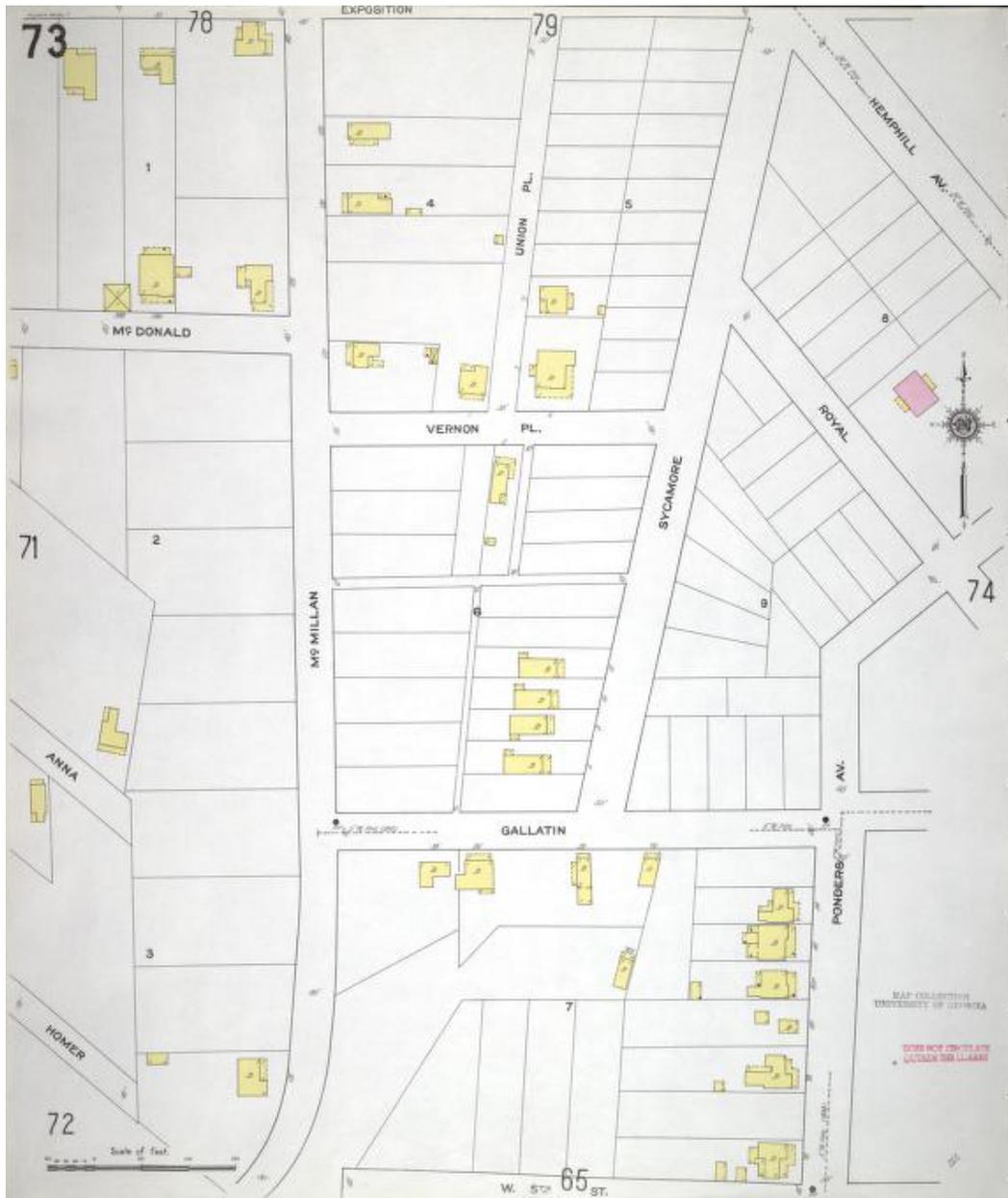
- 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 57: Hemphill Avenue (at the top of the sheet) from the Plum/Kimble intersection northward. The zero (0) at the top of the page indicates that there was no adjacent sheet. Small, one-story, single-family dwellings are along Plum Street. The building at the corner of Plum and Hemphill, which actually has a Hemphill Avenue address, is a two-story boarding house. At the bottom of the page, the pink building and, the yellow buildings immediately surrounding it, is Randall Brothers.

On-line: <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet57.html>.



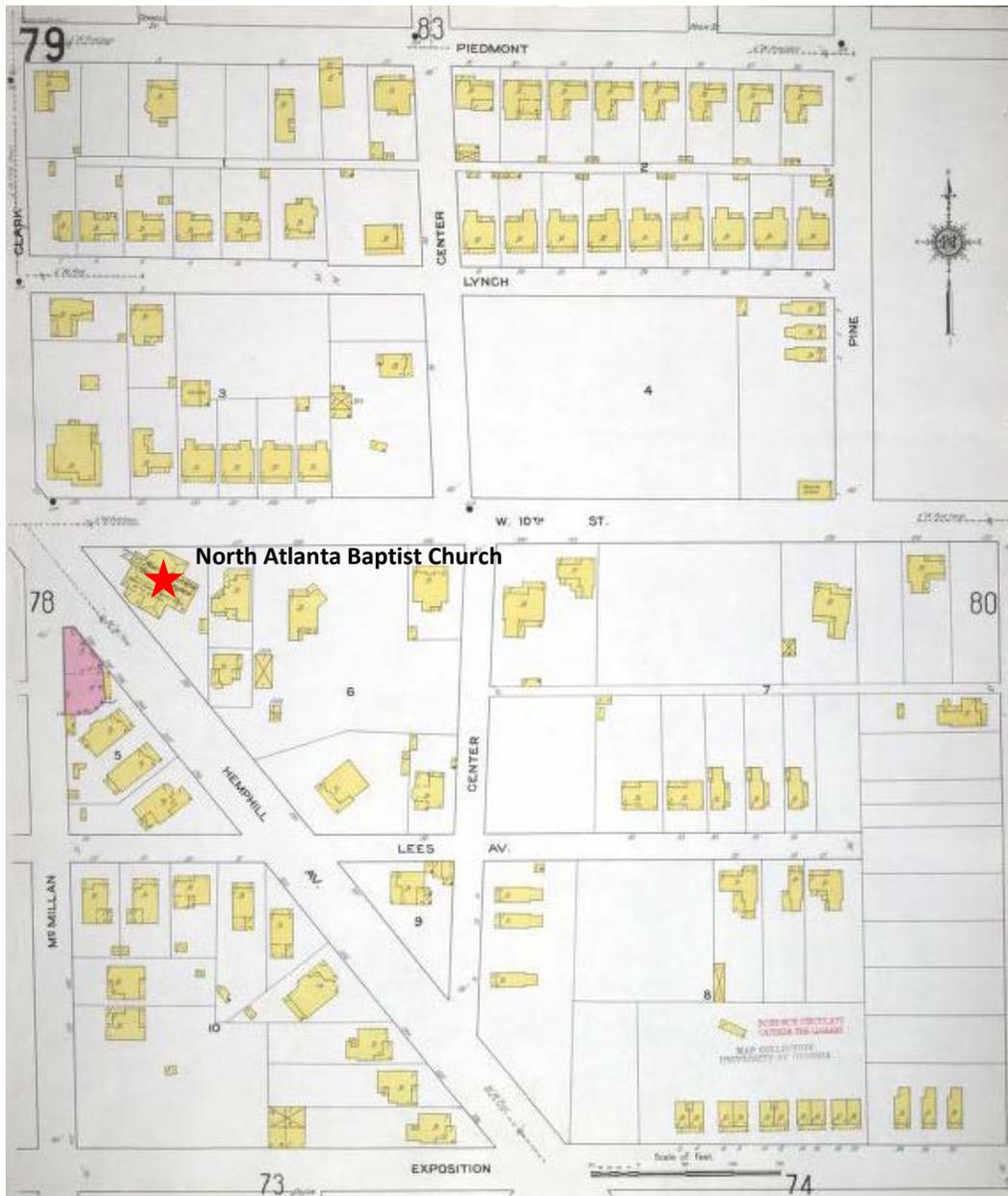
3. 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 74: Hemphill Avenue from W. 5th Street northward to Exposition Avenue (W. 8th Street); note that 6th Street is known as Gallatin Street at this time. In 1922 the name was changed to 6th Street. At this time most of the buildings along Hemphill (and the surrounding streets) were one-story, single-family dwellings. Stores were located at Hemphill near Gallatin and Hemphill near State; these were also small, 1-story structures.

On-line: <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet74.html>.



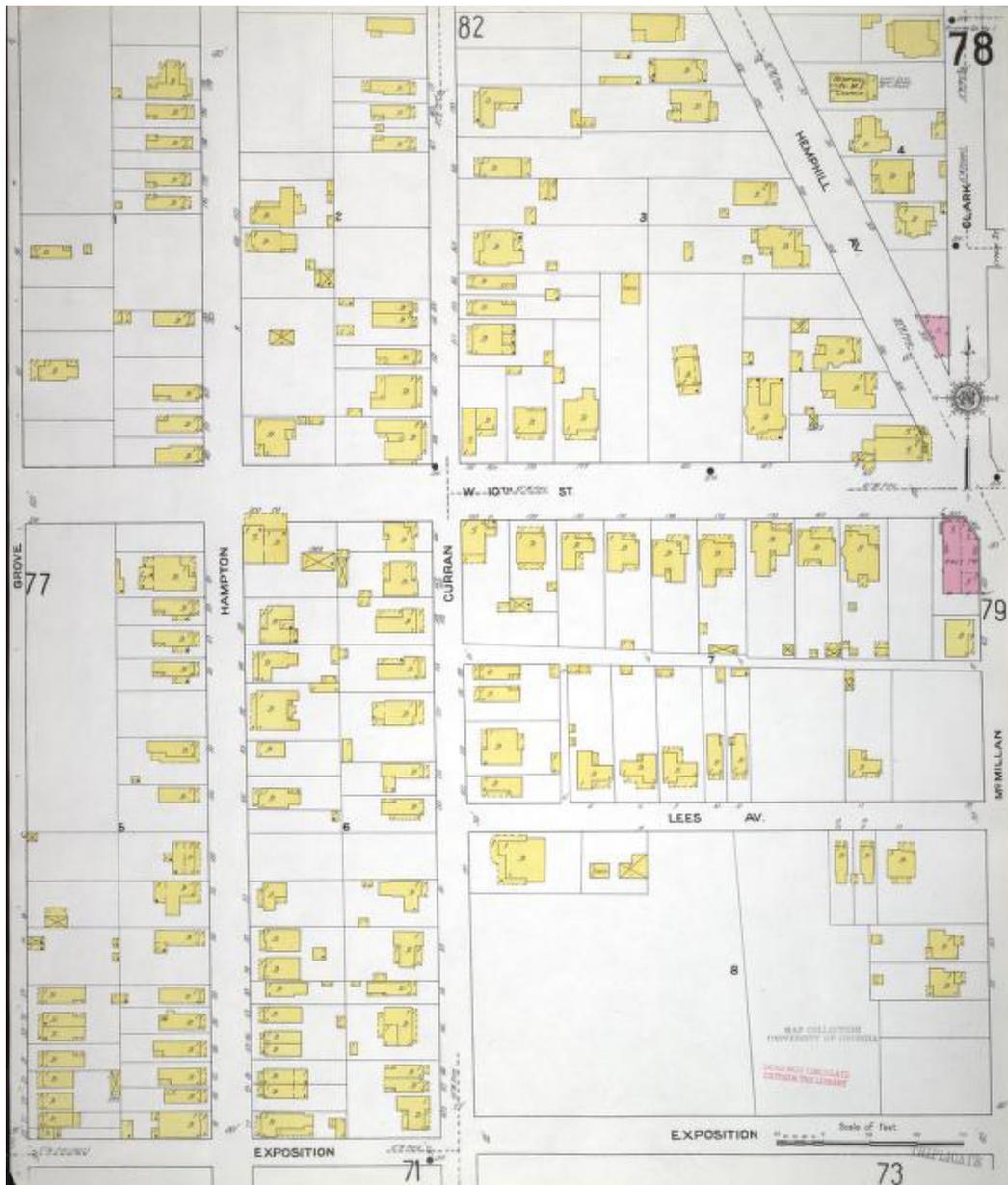
- 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 73: Hemphill Avenue from just north of the intersection of Ponders Avenue and Hemphill Avenue to Exposition (8th Street). Note the limited development at this time. All of the buildings shown are 1-story dwellings.

On-line: <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet73.html>.



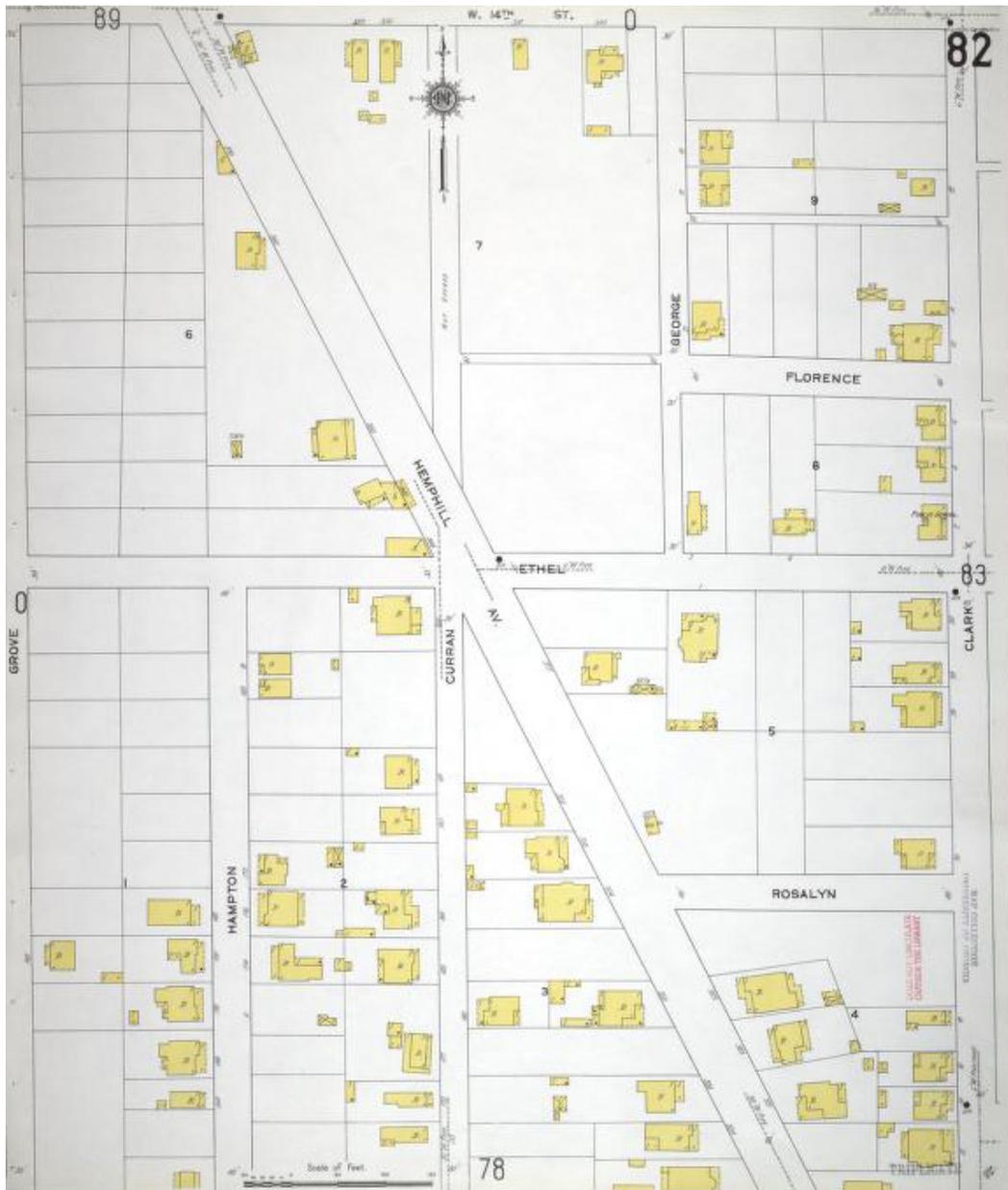
5. 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 79: Hemphill from Exposition (8th Street) to W. 10th Street. Even at this time the intersection of W. 10th and Hemphill is clearly a center of the community. A brick, 2-story store is at the corner of Hemphill and McMillan and the North Atlanta Baptist Church is at the intersection of Hemphill and W. 10th Street. The large dwelling on the northeast corner of Hemphill and W. 10th was likely Nelson Avery Chastain's home.

On-line: <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet79.html>.



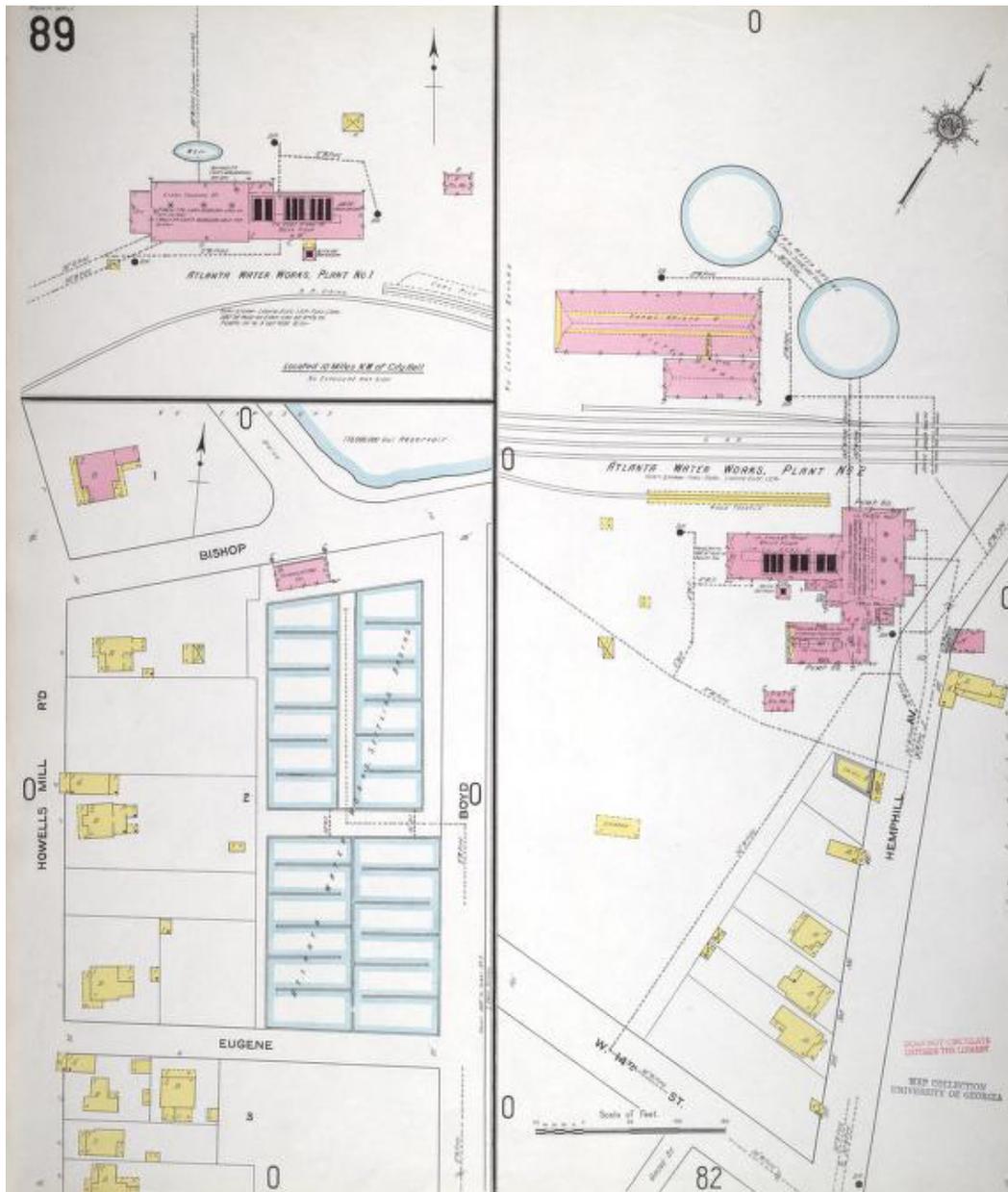
6. 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 78: Hemphill Avenue from McMillan and W. 10th Streets, northward. The corner of Hemphill and W. 10th shows additional commercial development. Brick businesses are at the corner McMillan and W. 10th, and Clark (later renamed McMillan) and Hemphill. A 1-story and a 2-story store sit adjacent to one another at the northwest corner of Hemphill and W. 10th Street. Further up Hemphill is the Hemphill Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Smaller stores are at the northeast and southeast corners of W. 10th Street and the southeast corner of Hampton and W. 10th Street.

On-line: <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet78.html>.



7. 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 82: Hemphill Avenue from below Rosalyn Street northward to W. 14th Street. Small stores are located at the northwest corner of Hemphill and Ethel and around the W. 14th Street and Hemphill intersection.

On-line: <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet82.html>.



8. 1911, Volume 1, Sheet 89: Hemphill Avenue from W. 14th Street to the Atlanta Water Works Plant #2. Several stores (one connected to a dwelling) are clustered around the Water Works plant.

On-line: <http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/CityCounty/Atlanta1911-V1/Sheet89.html>.

Appendix B
Summary of Deeds Associated with North Atlanta Baptist Church

Site of current Sanctuary and Sunday School buildings

PROPERTY: Hemphill, corner Emmett					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1895 Jun 4	City of Atlanta	Third Baptist Church	WD	109/119	Street addresses included 299, 297 Hemphill; 154/510 Tenth
1897 Oct 5	Third Baptist Church	North Atlanta Baptist Church (NABC)	WD	131/13	As long as property is used for church purposes of Baptist faith or revert back to Third Baptist Church
1939 Dec 18	Third Baptist Church	NABC	QC	1783/130	Third BC voted to disband February 26, 1936 and this deed was executed "to relieve the above described property from the reversionary clause contained in said deed..."
1989 Oct 16	NABC	Georgia Tech	WD	12863/318	
PROPERTY: Hemphill, corner Emmett					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1913 Jul 30	NABC	Home Mission Board, SBC	Security Deed	357/279	\$500 loan for the construction of brick church; included reversionary clause that if NABC ceased to exist or if the building ceased to be used as a church, NABC would refund the \$500; the load was satisfied and recorded July 10, 1950.
PROPERTY: Small triangle at south end of original site					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1914 Feb 9	Home Mission Board, SBC	NABC	QC	407/1	A quitclaim deed was executed between the Home Mission Board and North Atlanta Church to give North Atlanta Baptist Church full title to this small piece of land; the remaining provisions of the 1913 deed remained in place.
1914 Feb 9	NABC	Mrs. Georgiana A. Corley, Mrs. Mary Fields	WD	407/2	Increased street frontage of 295 Hemphill Avenue (lot belonging to Mrs. Georgiana A. Corley)
PROPERTY: 498 Tenth St. NW					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1937 Jun 23	Protestant Episcopal Church of the	NABC	WD	1672/429	adjacent to original property; first SS built on this piece; pre-1927 and
1989 Oct 16	NABC	Georgia Tech	WD	12863/318	
PROPERTY: 295/961 Hemphill including small triangle at south end of original site that was sold in 1914					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1944 Sep 22	Estate of Phillip W. Breitenbucher	NABC	WD	1891/416-417	
1989 Oct 16	NABC	Georgia Tech	WD	12863/318	
PROPERTY: 150/376/490/510 Tenth Street, NW (150/376 Tenth Street on 1911-1925 SB; 376/490 on 1911-1931 SB; 510 on Atlanta Boundary Maps, District 17, Land Lot 149, dated Sept 25, 1984)					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1946 Aug 13	A. J. Martin	NABC	WD	2145/542	Site of new sanctuary & SS Building; Martin may have been a member-- sold lot to NABC for \$10.00
1989 Oct 16	NABC	Georgia Tech	WD	12863/318	

Parking lot across Tenth Street

PROPERTY: 493 Tenth Street, NW					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1955 Oct 18	Garnett A. Rood, Sr. and Mrs. Garnett A. Root	NABC	WD	3050/346-347	Portion of parking lot across street; at the time of purchase the house on the property was used by the church for Sunday School classes.
PROPERTY: 485 Tenth Street, NW					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1955 Oct 18	Mrs. Mellie S. Henry and H. L. Henry	NABC	WD	3050/383-384	Portion of parking lot across street; at the time of purchase the house on the property was used by the church for Sunday School classes.
1989 Oct 16	NABC	Georgia Tech	WD	12863/318	
PROPERTY: 479 Tenth Street, NW					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1955 Oct 18	Mrs. Cora Gibson Yarborough	NABC	WD	3050/386	Portion of parking lot across street; at the time of purchase the house on the property was used by the church for Sunday School classes.
1989 Oct 16	NABC	Georgia Tech	WD	12863/318	
PROPERTY: 489 Tenth Street, NW					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1959 Dec 11	Mrs. Fannie Mae Harold, Mrs. Lovie C. Forsyth	NABC	WD	3525/712	Portion of parking lot across street
1989 Oct 16	NABC	Georgia Tech	WD	12863/318	

Other properties

PROPERTY: Howell Mill Road property at today's exit ramp from I-75N					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1905	John S. Owens	NABC	Deed of Gift	131/13	as long as property used for church purposes; may after 10 years convey to newly established church in fee simple
1912	NABC	North Park Side BC	WD	354/417	North Park Side Baptist Church remains at this location
PROPERTY: 25/295 Dornell / 1069 McMillan (Parsonage)					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1921 Jun 27	J.L. Hudson, L.M. Moffett, T.J. Williams	NABC	WD	1069/509	located 2 blocks north of 10th Street; 1925 City Directory (CD) notes J. L. Reeves, pastor of NABC resides at 25 Dornell; 1923 CD notes T. J. Tribble as pastor of NABC, residing at 25 Dornell.
1924 Dec 24	NABC	Thad J. Tribble	WD	834/468	
PROPERTY: 180/432 W. Tenth Street (west of Hemphill, east of Curran) (Parsonage)					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1929 Jun 12	Estate of W. H. Bell (Bell died in 1918)	NABC	QC	1860/395	Bell was first pastor of NABC; 180/432 W. 10th; Bell never listed in CDs at this address
1944 Oct 26	NABC	Mrs. Claud Boyd	WD	2013/453	
PROPERTY: 311 Tenth St., NW (Parsonage)					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1944 Oct 31	Flossie Moore West	NABC	WD	2013/456	Lots 50, 51, 52 at NE corner of Atlantic and Tenth
1956 Mar 14	NABC	Walter S. Buckingham	WD	3096/14	
PROPERTY: 876 Kipling Drive (Parsonage)					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1958 Aug 28	Sumner M. Williams	NABC	WD	3365/497	Located west of Howell Mill and north of Collier Road
1989 Sep 28	NABC	Gruger, Walter H., III and Brad Gruno	WD	12866/299	

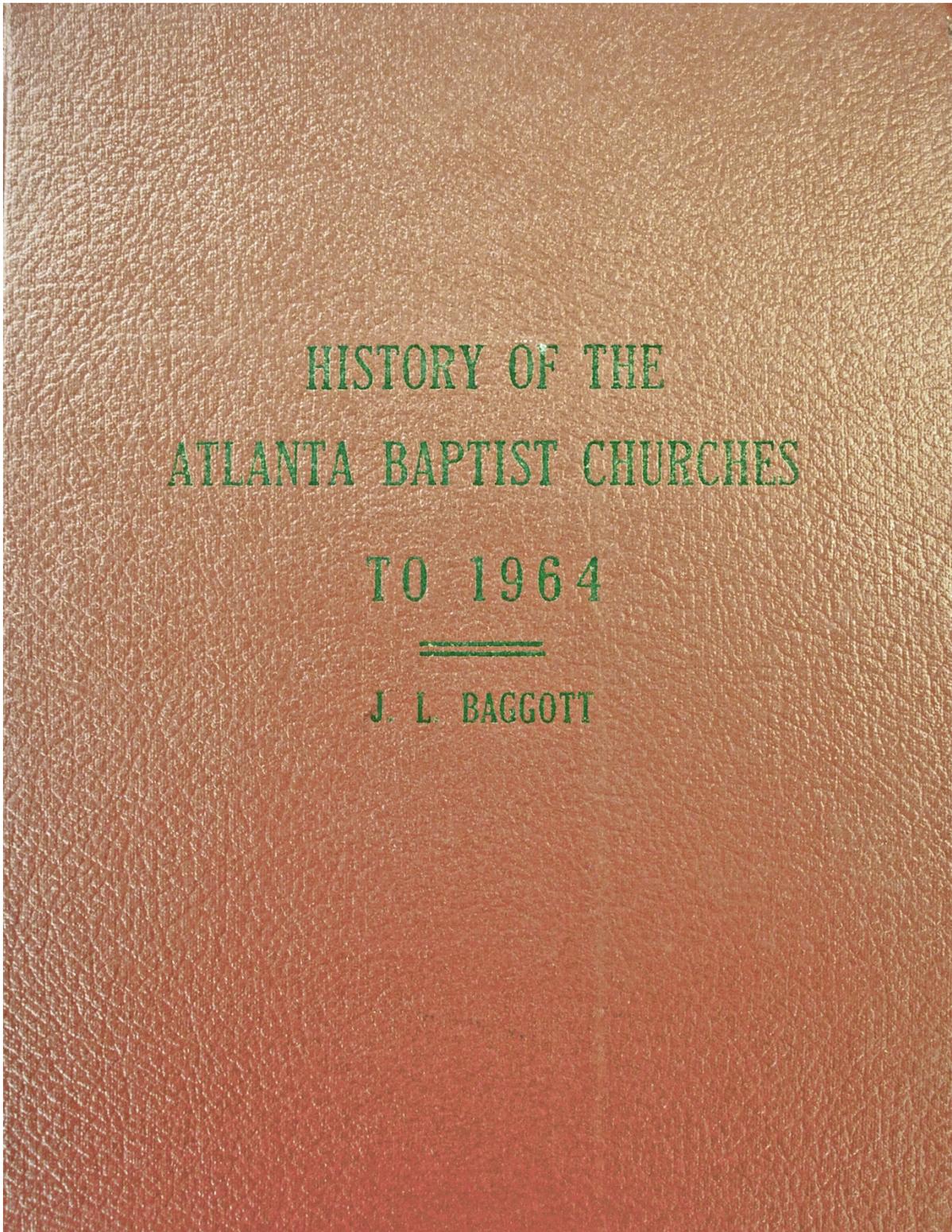
Mortgages on property

PROPERTY: Church site + 432 Tenth St					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1939 Dec 16	NABC	Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan	Security Deed	1786/7	\$5,000 mortgage; land included brick church building and Sunday School annex; also included land given to NABC by Bell estate, 432 W. Tenth Street
1942 Dec					Loan satisfied and recorded December, 1942
PROPERTY: Parcel I - 498 Tenth Street					
Parcel II - Original 1897 site					
Parcel III - Small triangle at south end of original site					
Parcel IV - 490 Tenth Street					
Parcel V - 311 Tenth Street					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1955 Oct 18	NABC	C&S National Bank	Security Deed	3051/508-511	\$40,000 mortgage
1958 Jun 2					Loan satisfied June, 1958
PROPERTY: Parcel I - 498 Tenth Street					
Parcel II - Original 1897 site					
Parcel III - Small triangle at south end of original site					
Parcel IV - 490 Tenth Street					
Parcel V - 479 Tenth Street					
Parcel VI - 485 Tenth Street					
Parcel VII - 493 Tenth Street					
876 Kipling Drive (Modification #1)					
489 Tenth Street (Modification #2)					
DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	DEED BOOK/PAGE	COMMENTS
1958 Jul 3	NABC	C&S National Bank	Security Deed	3348/200-203	Mortgage for \$150,000
Modified:					
1958 Aug 27				3367/515	Mod #1 - added 876 Kipling Drive
1959 Dec 11				3527/94	Mod #2 - added 489 Tenth Street
1959 Dec 12				4487/429	Modified terms of agreement, final payment due on July 1, 1975
1973 Aug					Loan satisfied in July and recorded in August, 1973

Appendix C

J. L. BAGGOTT, HISTORY OF ATLANTA BAPTIST CHURCHES TO 1964

North Atlanta Baptist Church – Pages 128-131



NORTH ATLANTA BAPTIST CHURCH
490 Tenth Street, N. W.

The romance of Christian missions is an ever-living story -- as old as 2,000 years. Wherever Christian missionaries have gone, lives have been transformed, culture has been elevated, character has been renewed -- the forest and the jungle have given way to the Church, the school and the hospital. From the First and Third Baptist Churches of Atlanta, this mission flame cast its light into the Northwest area of the City. (The Third Baptist Church, now disbanded, was located on the East side of Luckie Street between Pine Street and North Avenue.)

In 1892 members of the W. W. Fisher family saw the increasing need of mission work among the families moving into this area, and they moved their membership from the First Baptist Church to the Third Baptist Church, (having moved near Third Baptist Church). The Fisher family led in the mission work which began in a school house operated by a Mrs. Griffis. Then a dwelling on McMillan Street was rented from a family by the name of Rose.

About 1894 a store house on Emmett Street (some 2 blocks East of the present North Atlanta Baptist Church) was rented for the mission work. The mission group purchased a lot at the corner of Emmett and Hemphill. On April 12, 1896 North Atlanta Baptist Church was organized with 34 charter members. During the time of mission work, various Baptist Ministers preached. Among these were the Rev. D. V. Stevens, and the Rev. Tom Higden.

Mr. W. H. Bell, a Deacon in the Third Baptist Church (a licensed Minister) was asked by the congregation to serve as their Pastor. Upon his consenting, he was ordained and the congregation asked him to relinquish his interest (which he shared with a brother) in a grocery store near Latimore and Marietta Streets. The Rev. Bell and a Mr. Wiley Harris, another merchant, who gave 84 chairs and a pump organ to the mission work, had labored unselfishly for the success of this endeavor. Such unselfish labor on the part of this Deacon, recommended him to the new congregation, and he served faithfully for 22 years.

The first house of worship was a frame structure on the corner of Hemphill and Emmett Streets, on the Southeast corner of the intersection. On the day of the dedication, Judge Pendleton, a Baptist layman, delivered the dedicatory address to the new congregation. In 1913 this frame structure was removed and a brick sanctuary was constructed and dedicated in 1914. During the ministry of W. H. Bell (1896 - 1918) 700 new members were added.

In 1918 The Rev. D. S. Kellam came to the Church as Pastor for 1 year.

In 1919 The Rev. J. L. Reeves was called as the Pastor of the congregation and served until 1921.

Without a Pastor for some time, the Church extended a call to The Rev. T. J. Tribble. He attended Mercer University. In 1921 he came to the congregation and served until the summer of 1925. During the ministry of Rev. T. J. Tribble, the first BYPU (Baptist Young People's Union) was organized.

One of the many earnest Sunday School and Young People's workers was Miss Irva Blackstock, Teacher of the Euzelian Class (now, 1964, Manager of the Baptist Book Store in Atlanta). Under the leadership of Brother Tribble and Mr. C. H. Horn, Sunday School Superintendent, the first graded Sunday School work was begun at North Atlanta -- about the year 1923. The people had a mind to work together during these early years and God's blessings were upon Pastors and the congregation.

In November, 1925, The Rev. Grove C. Light was called as Pastor and for eight years rendered a faithful ministry. Under his pastoral leadership the Church building was repaired and the membership increased from 512 to 850. Brother Light was the first Pastor to live in a Church owned parsonage. This Pastor's home was given to the Church by Mr. James Bell in 1933. Mr. Bell was a brother of The Rev. W. H. Bell.

In December of 1933, The Rev. George N. McLarty was called as Pastor of the Church and assumed his responsibilities in January, 1934 -- continuing with the congregation until April of 1937. He was a graduate of Lanier University and The Atlanta Law School. He pastored The Indian Creek Baptist Church, Stone Mountain, Georgia and came from there to North Atlanta. Under the ministry of Brother McLarty, a general movement was begun to support the work of the Church with tithes and offerings. (Previous monthly offerings averaged about \$50.00) The Church membership was increased by 700.

In June, 1937, The Rev. J. F. Mitchell was called as Pastor. He was a graduate of Southern Baptist Seminary with the Doctor of Theology degree and came to North Atlanta Baptist Church from Greensburg, Indiana pastorate. Under his ministry, the Church built its first educational building, \$25,000.00. (1938) Almost all of the materials used in construction of this educational building came from The Third Baptist Church, which was selling its buildings). The Church also bought a \$2500 Hammond organ, remodeled the sanctuary and saw some 800 additions to the Church, 400 of these for baptism. On September 1, 1942, Brother Mitchell was given a leave of absence to serve as Chaplain in the U. S. Army. During Dr. Mitchell's ministry, the Church began giving 10 per cent of all offerings to missions.

On December 15, 1942, The Rev. C. C. Buckalew was called as Pastor. He came from The First Baptist Church of Jonesboro, Georgia and served until January 1, 1948 at North Atlanta. Under Brother Buckalew's ministry, the offerings increased from \$13,000 to \$39,000 per year. The Church began its first Church office, employed its first Secretary and installed its first telephone. Property for the new auditorium was purchased and during these nationally prosperous years, the offerings and the building fund increased much. He was a graduate of Mercer University (AB) and of Southern Baptist Seminary (THB). A parsonage was purchased September 13, 1944 at the corner of Atlantic Drive and 10th Street, N. W. for \$12,000. The Church membership gained from 1379 to 1821 and Sunday School enrollment from 575 to 1188.

On December 1, 1948, The Rev. J. C. Arwood was called as Pastor of North Atlanta Baptist Church, coming from Fellowship Baptist Church (Atlanta Assoc.) He continued with the Church until July 31, 1951. Brother Arwood graduated from the Atlanta Bible Institute, Moody Bible Institute and studied at Georgia Tech and Columbia Theological Seminary. Under his ministry, North Atlanta

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inaugurated its first Sunday morning radio broadcast over WBGE, erected its present sanctuary at 490 Tenth Street, N. W., and began Church support of W. J. Webb as Missionary.

On November 25, 1951, The Rev. Jon A. Pirtle began his ministry at North Atlanta Baptist Church, continuing through March 1, 1957. Brother Pirtle studied one year at the Southern Baptist Seminary. He came to North Atlanta after 2½ years as Pastor of First Baptist, Chattahoochee. During his ministry (3 years of which were highlighted by his broadcast over WAGA-TV), the membership of the Church increased to 2500. The indebtedness was paid off on the present sanctuary. The highest offerings of the Church reached \$107,000.00. In 1955, the Church sold the parsonage on Tenth Street, N. W. and purchased three vacant houses for Sunday School work on Tenth Street across from the Church. A housing allowance was granted the Pastor to provide his own home.

On August 4, 1957, The Rev. James L. Adkins became Pastor of the North Atlanta Baptist Church, having been called by the Church on June 12, 1957. He is a graduate of Baylor University, Waco, Texas (BA), and Southern Baptist Seminary, Louisville, Ky. (BD). He came to North Atlanta from The Walnut Street Baptist Church, Owensboro, Ky. Under his ministry, we began the construction (August 1, 1958) of the present 3 story educational building; purchased a new parsonage at 876 Kipling Drive, N. W. and remodeled the sanctuary and lower auditorium.

During 1961 there was some misunderstanding between pastor and people. This was terminated on May 14th when the Pastor was asked to resign. This he did and some one hundred members withdrew their letters and later organized the Mid City Baptist Church, Peachtree Road.

Proceeding through prayer the pulpit committee, Deacon William N. Owens as Chairman felt led to approach Rev. A. L. (Bob) Taylor, Southside Baptist Church as the prospective Pastor. On October 25, 1961 Rev. Taylor was extended the call to become Pastor. Upon writing Rev. Taylor, Chairman Owens stated, "You are aware, I believe, of our urgent situation here and that Dr. Siegler will leave on November 12th, we will therefore appreciate your decision on this call as soon as possible. We believe that our church will go forward in a great way with you as Pastor and you may be assured of our utmost co-operation."

Rev. Taylor accepted the call and began his service as Pastor on November 26th, 1961 leaving a pastorate of almost eleven years as Southside Baptist Church, Baton Rouge.

Rev. Taylor merely returned to his home state. He was reared in Concord, Georgia, graduated from Mercer University, Macon, Georgia with a BD Degree and from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas.

In spite of the North Atlanta Baptist Church being located in the inner city it is still reaching souls for Christ and ministering to many of the students and personnel of Georgia Tech. and community.

Since the coming of Rev. Taylor, Mr. John H. McGukin has served as Music-Educational Director, Mrs. Joanne Davis as Secretary and others are to be added to the staff in the future. The spirit of conquest prevails at North Atl-

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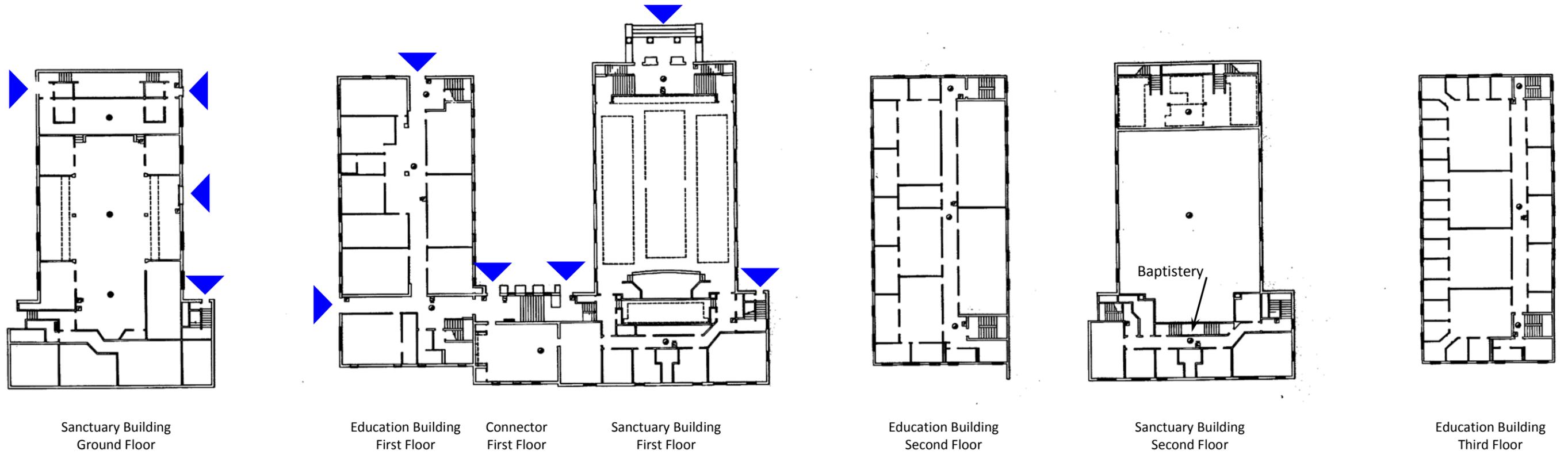
North Atlanta Baptist Church and her Christ-centered ministry marches on. It is truly hats off to the past and coats off to the future.

Editor's Post Script:

In 1963 North Atlanta reported 41 for baptism, Church property \$638,000, total gifts \$80,500, To Missions \$9,058.

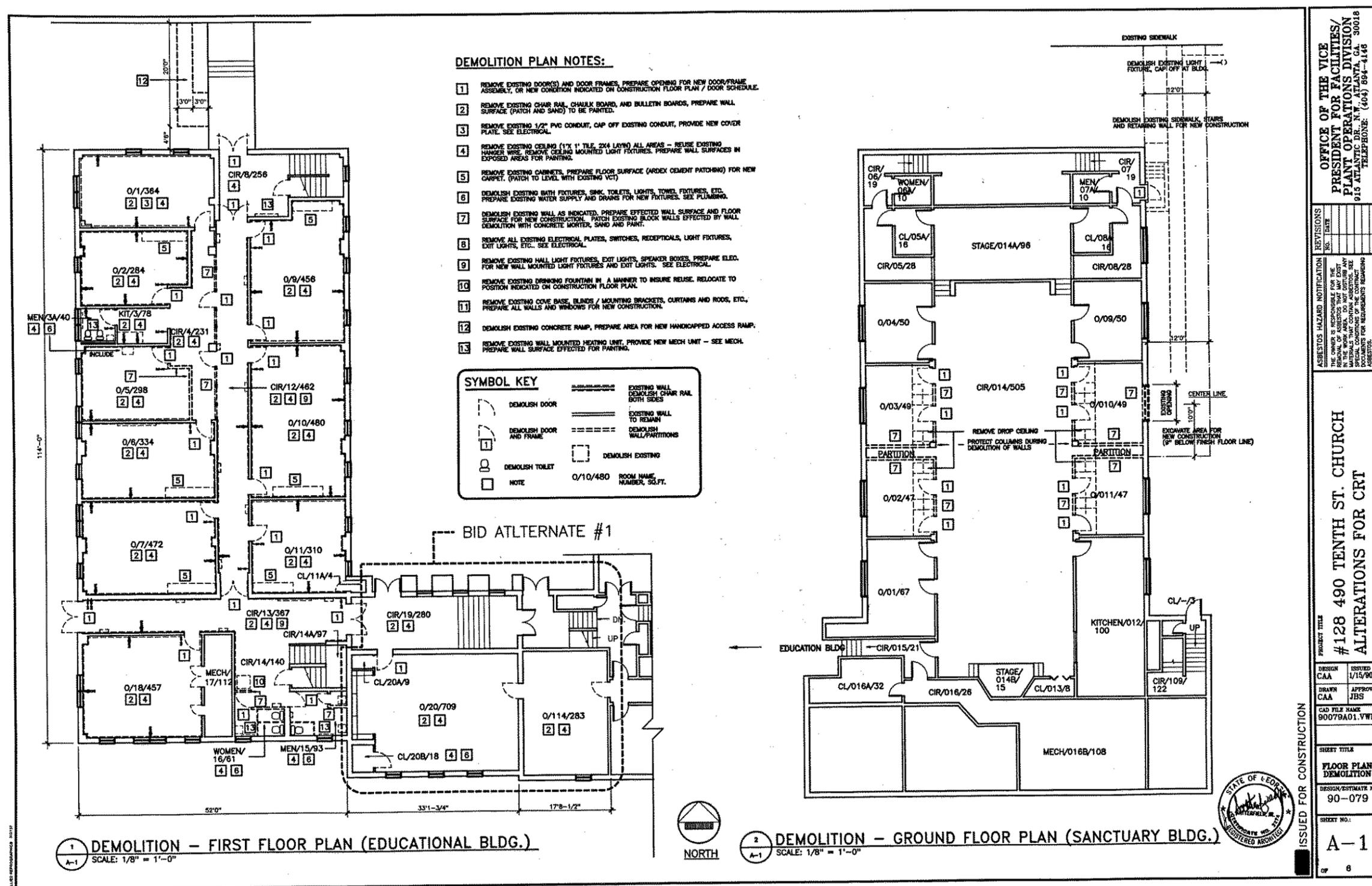
Appendix D
Selected Drawings from Georgia Tech Office of Facilities Management

All floor plans as of January 15, 1990

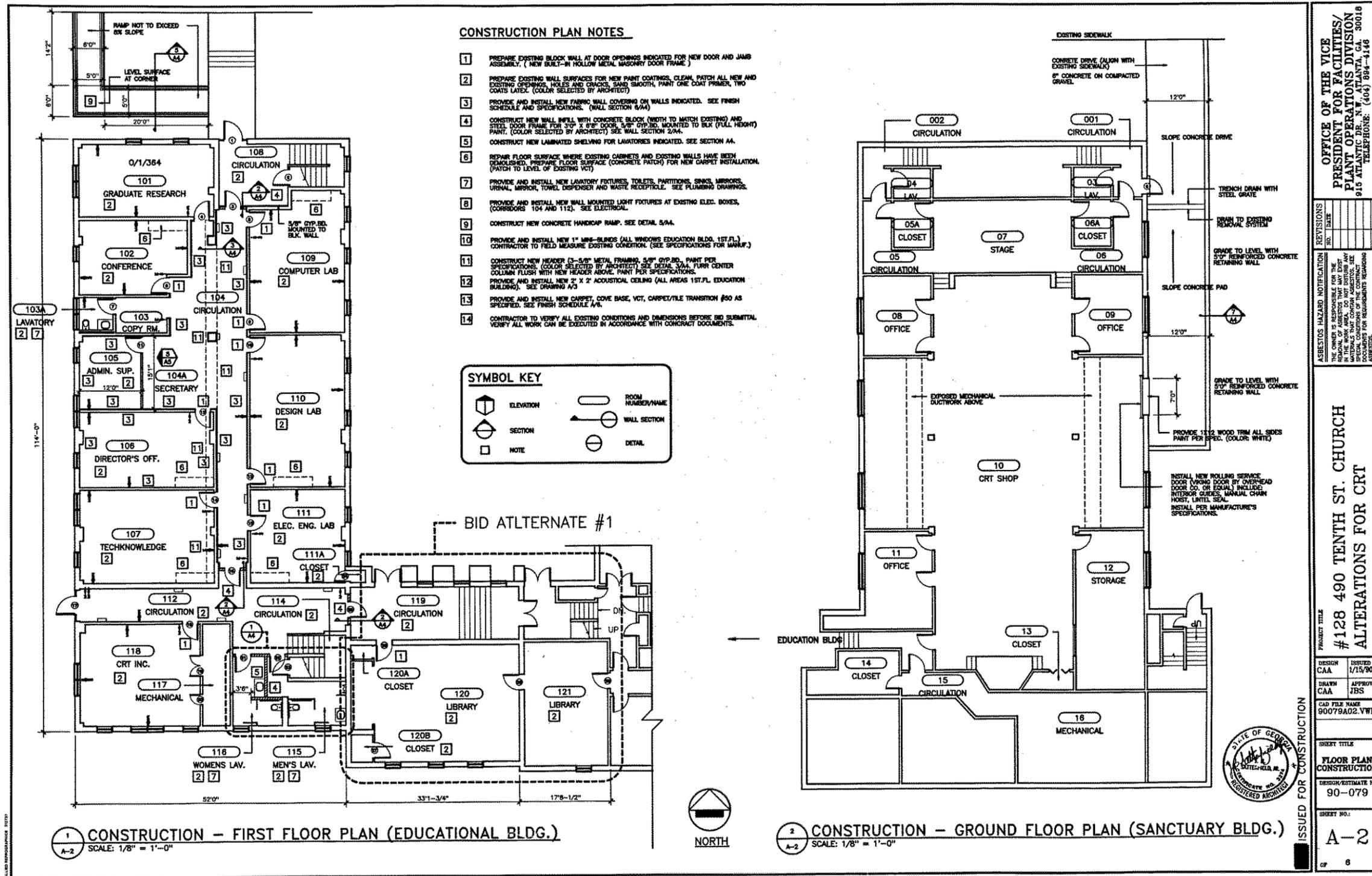


▶ Blue arrows mark building entrances

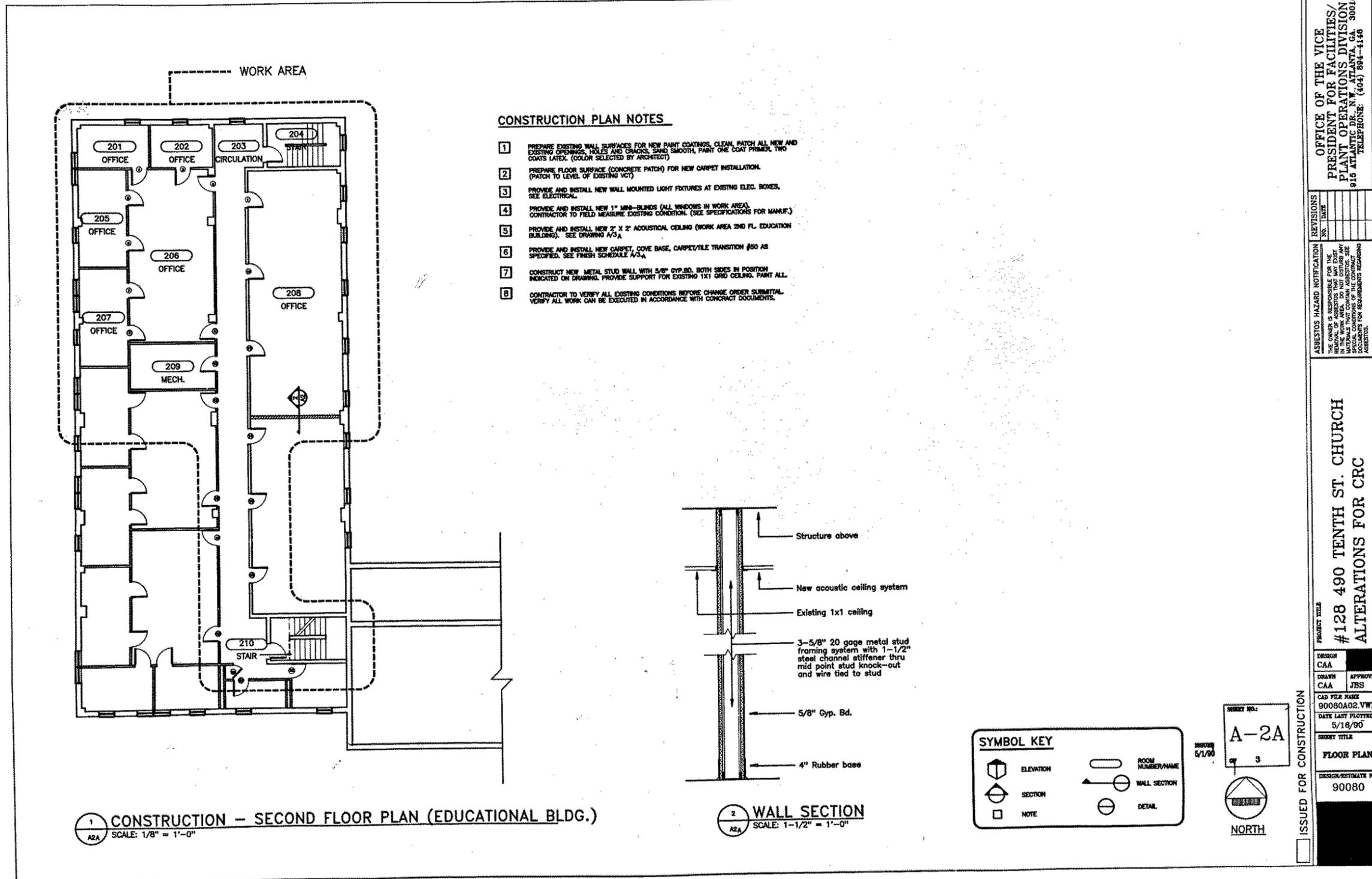
Education Building – First floor demolition plan.
 Sanctuary Building – Ground floor demolition plan.
 January 15, 1990.



Education Building – First floor new construction.
 Sanctuary Building – Ground floor new construction; January 15, 1990.



Education Building – Second floor new construction; January 15, 1990.



Appendix E

Partial List of Religious Clients

Barker & Cunningham, Architects and Barker, Cunningham, Barrington, PC, Architects

<http://www.bcbarchitects.com/Projects.htm>

Baptist Tabernacle Carrollton, Georgia	First United Methodist Church LaGrange, Georgia	Northwoods United Methodist Doraville, Georgia
Briarlake Baptist Church Decatur, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Snellville, Georgia	Park Street United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia
Central Baptist Church Waycross, Georgia	Francis Asbury United Methodist Elberton, Georgia	Rivertown United Methodist Fairburn, Georgia
Connally Drive Baptist Church East Point, Georgia	Hampton Baptist Church Hampton, Georgia	Skyland United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia
First Baptist Church Blue Ridge, Georgia	Joun Baptist Church Sugar Hill, Georgia	St. Matthews United Methodist East Point, Georgia
First Baptist Church Cordele, Georgia	Lebanon Baptist Church Eastanolee, Georgia	Tillman United Methodist Smyrna, Georgia
First Baptist Church Forsyth, Georgia	Moreland Springs Baptist Atlanta, Georgia	Watkins Memorial Methodist Ellijay, Georgia
First Baptist Church Lawrenceville, Georgia	Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church Austell, Georgia	Wesley United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia
First Baptist Church Peachtree City, Georgia	North Atlanta Baptist Church, Education Bldg Atlanta, Georgia	Calvary Presbyterian Church Smyrna, Georgia
First Baptist Church Stone Mountain, Georgia	Northside Drive Baptist Church Atlanta, Georgia	First Presbyterian Church Douglasville, Georgia
Garden Lakes Baptist Church Rome, Georgia	Penfield Christian Home Union Point, Georgia	First Presbyterian Church Jonesboro, Georgia
Belvedere United Methodist Church Decatur, Georgia	Roswell Street Baptist Church Marietta, Georgia	Glen Haven Presbyterian Decatur, Georgia
Christ United Methodist Church Mobile, Alabama	Tabernacle Baptist Church Cartersville, Georgia	Korean Community Presbyterian Tucker, Georgia
Flippen United Methodist Church Flippen, Georgia	Trinity Baptist Church Carrollton, Georgia	North Decatur Presbyterian Decatur, Georgia
First United Methodist Church Bremen, Georgia	Big Canoe Chapel Big Canoe, Georgia	Ray-Thomas Memorial Presbyterian Marietta, Georgia
First United Methodist Church Clarksville, Georgia	Hyatt Memorial Methodist College Park, Georgia	Cross of Life Lutheran Church Roswell, Georgia
First United Methodist Church Cumming, Georgia	Jones Memorial Methodist Church Forest Park, Georgia	Holy Trinity Lutheran Church Marietta, Georgia
First United Methodist Church Duluth, Georgia	Kresge Memorial United Methodist Cedartown, Georgia	St. John's Lutheran Church Atlanta, Georgia
First United Methodist Church East Point Georgia	Mountain Park United Methodist Stone Mountain, Georgia	St. David's Episcopal Church Roswell, Georgia
First United Methodist Church Jackson, Georgia		St. Patrick's Episcopal Church Atlanta, Georgia

Congregation B'Nai Israel Morrow, Georgia	Christ United Methodist Church Roswell, Georgia	John Wesley United Methodist Norcross, Georgia
Epiphany Byzantine Catholic Roswell, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Cedartown, Georgia	McKendree United Methodist Lawrenceville, Georgia
Our Lady of the Assumption Atlanta, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Canton, Georgia	Navarre United Methodist Navarre, Florida
St. John's Vianney Catholic Austell, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Clayton, Georgia	Oak Grove United Methodist Ackworth, Georgia
St. Peter's Catholic Church LaGrange, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Dillard, Georgia	Peachtree City Methodist Peachtree City, Georgia
St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Atlanta, Georgia	Mt. View United Methodist Marietta, Georgia	Sam Jones Memorial Methodist Cartersville, Georgia
Martin Street Church of God Atlanta, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Gainesville, Georgia	South Bend United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia
Sweetwater Chapel Ch. of God Austell, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Jasper, Georgia	St. Paul United Methodist Gulf Breeze, Florida
First Christian Church Cumming, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Roswell, Georgia	Trinity United Methodist Rome, Georgia
First Christian Church College Park, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Tucker, Georgia	Wesley Chapel United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia
Central Congregational Church Atlanta, Georgia	Headland Heights Methodist East Point, Georgia	Alpharetta Presbyterian Alpharetta, Georgia
Grace Fellowship Snellville, Georgia	Harmony Hall Baptist Church Gainesville, Georgia	First Presbyterian Church Calhoun, Georgia
Bethlehem Baptist Church Clarksville, Georgia	Lakewood Baptist Church Gainesville, Georgia	First Presbyterian Church East Point, Georgia
Buford Hwy. Baptist Church Atlanta, Georgia	Liberty Hill Baptist Church Athens, Georgia	First Presbyterian Church Lawrenceville, Georgia
Central Park Baptist Church Decatur, Georgia	Morningside Baptist Church Columbus, Georgia	Grace Presbyterian Church Blairsville, Georgia
Fairburn Baptist Church Fairburn, Georgia	Mt. Vernon Baptist Church Atlanta, Georgia	Lithonia Presbyterian Church Lithonia, Georgia
First Baptist Church Bremen, Georgia	North River Baptist Church Roswell, Georgia	Pilgrimage Presbyterian Church Lilburn, Georgia
First Baptist Church Covington, Georgia	Oak Hill Baptist Church Lawrenceville, Georgia	Woodlawn Presbyterian Church Mableton, Georgia
First Baptist Church McDonough, Georgia	Pinecrest Baptist Church Morrow, Georgia	Faith Lutheran Church Athens, Georgia
First Baptist Church Lilburn, Georgia	Sharon Baptist Church McDonough, Georgia	Rivercliff Lutheran Church Roswell, Georgia
First Baptist Church Pompano Beach, Florida	The Rock Baptist Church Rex, Georgia	St. Paul's Lutheran Church Atlanta, Georgia
First Baptist Church Sugar Hill, Georgia	Valley Brook Baptist Church Decatur, Georgia	St. Edward's Episcopal Church Lawrenceville, Georgia
Glenwood Hills Baptist Church Lithonia, Georgia	Ashford United Methodist Church Ashford, Alabama	St. Andrews in the Pines Episcopal Peachtree City, Georgia
Campground United Methodist Marietta, Georgia	Inman Park United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia	Christ our King & Savior Catholic Greensboro, Georgia

Holy Cross Catholic Church Tucker, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Alpharetta, Georgia	Mt. Bethel United Methodist Marietta, Georgia
Our Lady of the Mountains Jasper, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Chamblee, Georgia	North Fayette United Methodist Fayetteville, Georgia
St. Lawrence Catholic Church Lawrenceville, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Conyers, Georgia	Oakland City United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia
St. Mary's Catholic Church Jackson, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Dublin, Virginia	Powers Ferry United Methodist Marietta, Georgia
Blessed John The Wonderworker Atlanta, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Dunwoody, Georgia	Sandy Springs United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia
Redeemed Christian Church of God Decatur, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Hapeville, Georgia	St. Mary's United Methodist St. Mary's, Georgia
Mr. Paran Church of God Atlanta, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Kennesaw, Georgia	St. Paul United Methodist Marietta, Georgia
First Christian Church Lawrenceville, Georgia	First United Methodist Church Royston, Georgia	Union United Methodist Church Stockbridge, Georgia
Northeast Community Church Norcross, Georgia	Forest Park United Methodist Forest Park, Georgia	Wesley Chapel United Methodist Marietta, Georgia
Northside Church of Christ Roswell, Georgia	Hickory Flat United Methodist Canton, Georgia	Bremen Presbyterian Church Bremen, Georgia
Abundant Life Community Church Alpharetta, Georgia	International Missions Center Lawrenceville, Georgia	First Presbyterian Church Cornelia, Georgia
Big Miller Grove Baptist Church Lithonia, Georgia	Lakewood Heights Baptist Atlanta, Georgia	First Presbyterian Church Elberton, Georgia
Chatoga Baptist Church Menlo, Georgia	Milledge Ave. Baptist Church Atlanta, Georgia	First Presbyterian Church Roswell, Georgia
Clairmont Hills Baptist Church Decatur, Georgia	Mt. Harmony Baptist Church Mableton, Georgia	Hillside Presbyterian Church Decatur, Georgia
First Baptist Church Stockbridge, Georgia	New Hope Baptist Church Fayetteville, Georgia	New Lebanon Presbyterian Jasper, Georgia
First Baptist Church Calhoun, Georgia	Northeast Baptist Church Atlanta, Georgia	Presbyterian Church of the Resurrection Conyers, Georgia
First Baptist Church Duluth, Georgia	Peachtree Baptist Church Atlanta, Georgia	Advent Lutheran Church LaGrange, Georgia
First Baptist Church Monroe, Georgia	Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Atlanta, Georgia	Good Shepherd Lutheran Church Gainesville, Georgia
First Baptist Church Morrow, Georgia	Simonton Baptist Church Gwinnett County, Georgia	Sola Fide Lutheran Church Lawrenceville, Georgia
First Baptist Church Sandy Springs, Georgia	Tugalo Baptist Association Toccoa, Georgia	Church of the Apostles Episcopal Atlanta, Georgia
First Baptist Church Toccoa, Georgia	Wildwood Baptist Church Kennesaw, Georgia	Episcopal Church of The Resurrection East Point, Georgia
Gwinn.-Metro Baptist Assoc Lawrenceville, Georgia	Avondale United Methodist Church Avondale Estates, Georgia	Holy Cross Episcopal Church Decatur, Georgia
Cartecay United Methodist Church Cartecay, Georgia	Jodeco Road United Methodist Morrow, Georgia	St. Matthew's Episcopal Stone Mountain, Georgia
Cliffondale United Methodist Church Atlanta, Georgia	Kingswood United Methodist Atlanta, Georgia	

North Atlanta Baptist Church

(490 Tenth Street, NW / Building 128)

Cascade Road Seventh-Day
Atlanta Georgia

St. Patrick's Catholic Church
Norcross, Georgia

Church of Christ
Buford, Georgia

Corpus Christi Catholic Church
Stone Mountain, Georgia

St. Mary's Magdalene Catholic
Sharpsburg, Georgia

Christ Community Church
Winter Haven, Florida

Holy Trinity Catholic Church
Peachtree City, Georgia

Christian Missionary & Alliance
Lilburn, Georgia

St. Ann's Catholic Church
Roswell, Georgia

Sawnee View Church of God
Cumming, Georgia