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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Atlanta-Frasier Street Historic District  
other names/site number n/a

**2. Location**

street & number Atlanta and Frasier Streets between Georgia Highway  
120 Loop and Dixie Avenue.  
city, town Marietta (n/a) vicinity of  
county Cobb code GA 067  
state Georgia code GA zip code 30060

(n/a) not for publication

**3. Classification**

**Ownership of Property:**

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

**Category of Property**

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

**Number of Resources within Property:**

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	17	4
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	17	4

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Mark R. Edwards  
Signature of certifying official

5/11/95  
Date

Mark R. Edwards  
State Historic Preservation Officer,  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency or bureau

**5. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ( ) entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) other, explain: \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) see continuation sheet \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature, Keeper of the National Register      Date

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## **6. Function or Use**

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### **Historic Functions:**

DOMESTIC; single dwelling

### **Current Functions:**

DOMESTIC; single dwelling  
DOMESTIC; institutional housing  
COMMERCE/TRADE; professional  
COMMERCE/TRADE; specialty store

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## **7. Description**

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### **Architectural Classification:**

Mid-19th Century; Greek Revival  
Late Victorian; Queen Anne  
Other: Folk Victorian  
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals; Colonial Revival  
Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements; Bungalow/Craftsman  
Late Victorian; Italianate

### **Materials:**

<b>foundation</b>	brick
<b>walls</b>	weatherboard
<b>roof</b>	asphalt
<b>other</b>	wood, shingle, brick

### **Description of present and historic physical appearance:**

The Atlanta-Frasier Street Historic District is a small historic residential area in the city of Marietta located a few blocks south of the central business district. The district is an intact piece of a once larger residential area that was cut off from adjacent development to the north and east by the construction of the Georgia Highway 120 Loop (South Marietta Parkway) in the early 1980s. It consists of fairly large houses that were constructed along segments of Atlanta and Frasier Streets from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. These houses were home to a number of prominent Marietta citizens.

The houses in the district were constructed from the 1840s to the 1930s. They are examples of some of the major architectural styles and house types constructed in Georgia during this period. They range from mid-19th-century Greek Revival-style houses to late-19th-century Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles to early 20th-century Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style houses.

The earliest houses in the district are the Bostwick-Fraser House and the Slaughter House, both examples of the Greek Revival style. The Bostwick-Fraser House (photo #11 in right background) is a large two-story, wood-framed house with a two-story columned portico. It was constructed c.1844 by Charles C. Bostwick, a prominent Marietta

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

---

merchant who owned a grocery store on the downtown square. The house was bought in 1852 by Ann Couper Fraser from St. Simon's Island, Georgia, who documented in an 1865 letter the use of the house in the summer of 1864 as a hospital by Federal troops. The house is an example of the Georgian house type - two stories with a Georgian plan of central hallway with two rooms on either side. The house has exterior end brick chimneys, nine-over-nine windows, and first- and second-floor entrances with transoms and sidelights. The shed-roofed portico is supported by fluted Doric columns. The house is a very good example of the typical high-style interpretation of the Greek Revival in antebellum Georgia. The house faces Atlanta Street but is now accessed from Frasier Street. It originally sat on an approximately nine-acre tract until pieces of the property were sold for further development. (The spelling of the names for Frasier Street and the Fraser family associated with this house are different and not the result of typographical error. There is no known documentation that explains the difference in spelling, but according to oral tradition, the spelling change from "Fraser" to "Frasier" for the street happened when Mrs. Alexander Stephens Clay was offended that the street was not named for her family.)

The Slaughter House (photo #12) is a one-story, wood-framed house with Greek Revival-style details. The house was constructed c.1840-1845 by Dr. Martin G. Slaughter, a prominent Marietta physician and businessman who maintained an office on the downtown square. The house has a pedimented entrance portico with wide plain entablature supported by square wooden posts that represent classical columns. The entrance is surrounded by a transom and sidelights, and windows are nine-over-nine. The house is a good example of the widespread vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style in Georgia. The house originally faced Atlanta Street, but was turned to face Frasier Street after the front of the property was sold in the 1880s for the construction of the Alexander Stephens Clay House.

The Alexander Stephens Clay House (photo #10) at the corner of Atlanta and Frasier Streets was constructed in the 1880s by Alexander Stephens Clay, who was a prominent local, state, and national public figure. Clay served in the Georgia House of Representatives from 1884 to 1889 and was Speaker of the House from 1888 to 1889. He served as president of the Georgia Senate from 1892 to 1893 and in the U.S. Senate from 1896 until he died in 1910 while serving his third term. The Clay House is a large, two-story, Queen Anne-style house with steeply pitched hipped roof, a number of decorated and shingled cross gables, and one-story wrap-around front porch. The very irregular mass of the house and fine decorative details make it a good example of the Queen Anne style.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

---

A smaller example of the Queen Anne style is the Northcutt-Florence House constructed in 1880 (photo #6). It is a one-story, wood-framed house with a main hipped roof and decorated cross gables. The wrap-around front porch is supported by slender turned posts.

Two examples of the Folk Victorian style constructed around the turn of the century are found on Atlanta Street at the south end of the district. One of these (photo #1) is a one-story, wood-framed New South cottage house type. The house has a hipped roof with front and side cross gables. The front cross gable is projected forward to create the New South floor plan of central hallway flanked by rooms projected forward on one side. The turned posts with jigsaw brackets and balusters of the front porch and the decorative gable shingles are elements of the Folk Victorian style.

Two examples of the gabled ell house type are the Crimm House (photo #4 in the left background) and the Morris House (photo #2 in the right foreground). The one-story Crimm House was constructed in the 1890s and features an Italianate-style bay window on the front gabled wing with heavy decorative brackets supporting a hood. The Morris House is a two-story gabled ell house constructed in 1904. It also features a bay window on the front gabled wing, as well as Craftsman-style porch posts and piers.

The E. Herbert Clay House (photo #7) was constructed c.1905 next door to Clay's parents' house, the Alexander Stephens Clay House. Like his father, E.H. Clay was also a prominent political figure. He served as mayor of Marietta from 1910-1911, Solicitor General of the Blue Ridge Circuit from 1913-1918, and, also like his father, as a state senator and president of the Georgia Senate from 1921 until his death in 1923. The one-story, symmetrical, wood-framed house has a recessed entry porch and two projecting front wings. It has an unusual combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style details.

The Lewis House (photo #9) was constructed c.1930 on Atlanta Street on land that was once part of the Bostwick-Fraser property. It is a one-story, wood-framed house with Colonial Revival entrance portico and Craftsman front dormer. Next door to it is the Rouche House (photo #8) constructed in 1914. The house is an excellent example of a Craftsman-style bungalow.

Landscaping in the district consists of expansive lawn areas with a large number of mature shade trees and many smaller informally planted trees and shrubs. This landscape is an example of the New South landscape type as defined in the historic context Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. The natural terrain of the area is slightly hilly so that most of the yards along Atlanta Street slope downward toward the street. A number of granite-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

---

block retaining walls exist along Atlanta Street from its intersection with Frasier Street to the Northcutt-Florence House (photo #6, 7, 8). A path of hexagonal concrete pavers leads from the Northcutt-Florence House to the sidewalk where it ends with two marble steps, one of which is engraved with the name of the house's second owner "W. A. Florence". At a number of houses along Atlanta Street, the yard is simply sloped down to meet the sidewalk and a set of concrete, granite, or marble steps lead down it (photo #4, 5). Along the north side of Frasier Street is a concrete retaining wall (photo #11).

Surrounding the district is the Georgia Highway 120 Loop (South Marietta Parkway) to the north and east, nonhistoric development around the southern end, and a new alignment of Atlanta Street, railway line, and city cemetery to the west. Several nonhistoric buildings are located adjacent to the boundaries around the district's northern end. There are four noncontributing buildings within the district. They are an extensively altered historic house, two nonhistoric garage buildings, and an extensively altered gas station.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

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**Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:**

**Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Atlanta-Frasier Street Historic District is the remaining intact historic portion of a residential area in the city of Marietta that developed from the mid-19th through the early 20th century. The district is significant in the areas of architecture, community planning and development, landscape architecture, and military. These areas of significance support National Register eligibility under Criteria A and C.

The district is significant in architecture for its small but fine collection of mid-19th- to early 20th-century houses. These houses represent some of the major architectural styles and house types constructed in cities and towns throughout Georgia during this period. Stylistic examples range from 1840s Greek Revival to late-19th- and early 20th-century Queen Anne and Folk Victorian to Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles from the 1910s and 1920s. House types include Georgian, Queen Anne, New South, gabled ell, and bungalow.

The 1840s Bostwick-Fraser House and Slaughter House are very good examples of two different interpretations of the Greek Revival style in Georgia. The Bostwick-Fraser House is a high-style Greek Revival house with dominant front shed-roofed portico supported by Doric columns. The Slaughter House is a more vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival with a pedimented entrance portico with wide plain entablature supported by square posts.

The Alexander Stephens Clay House is a fine example of the Queen Anne style. Its large and irregular mass, steeply pitched hipped roof, decorated cross gables, and wrap-around porch are quintessential details of the Queen Anne style.

The E. Herbert Clay House is an unusual combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style details. Colonial Revival influence is seen in the house's symmetrical design, round arched windows with keystones, and the columns and pilasters of the front porch. Craftsman details include the brick piers on which the porch columns sit and the shed-roofed front dormer.

Other houses in the district, such as the examples of the New South and gabled ell house types, are very typical of the late-19th- and early 20th-century houses found in numerous neighborhoods of Georgia's towns and cities.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

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The district is significant in community planning and development for its representation of a historic intown neighborhood that developed from the mid-19th to the early 20th century along a major transportation route as originally larger landholdings were subdivided for development. This was a common type of residential development in Georgia towns during the 19th century. Houses were constructed in the Atlanta-Frasier Street area soon after Marietta was settled, and the area quickly became the home of several prominent Marietta merchants and politicians. These included Dr. Martin G. Slaughter, a physician and businessman; Charles C. Bostwick, a grocery merchant; Ann Couper Fraser of St. Simon's Island, who bought the Bostwick House in the 1850s; and Georgia and U.S. Senator Alexander Stephens Clay and his son E. Herbert Clay who served as mayor of Marietta and a state legislator.

Cobb County was established by the state legislature in 1832, and Marietta was designated as the county seat in 1834. The community was incorporated as a city in 1852. Like many other Georgia communities, Marietta owed much of its early development and prosperity to the coming of the railroad. The Western and Atlantic Railroad began operation through the area in 1845. During the 1850s, Marietta became a favorite summer resort for Georgians from the coastal region who traveled to Cobb by railroad for the mountain scenery, temperate climate, and health-conscious accommodations. The area's economy flourished, and the population grew rapidly from the 1840s to the 1860s. Banks, newspapers, and schools opened in Marietta, several churches were built, and merchants set up stores on the downtown square. Farmers were drawn to the square to transport their products for sale, while city dwellers came to shop and transact business. Marietta's growth slowed with the beginning of the Civil War. The city was occupied from July to November of 1864 by Federal troops, who burned most of the downtown business section and many homes. During the late 1860s and in the 1870s, the city once again attracted throngs of summer tourists. Much of downtown Marietta was rebuilt, and a new railroad depot was constructed in the 1880s. The Atlanta-Marietta Interurban Railway began operation of a trolley rail line in 1905, spawning residential development as Marietta residents commuted to jobs in Atlanta. As Marietta grew, large tracts of land were often subdivided so that new development could take place, such as in the example of the Bostwick-Fraser House.

The district is significant in landscape architecture as a good example of the New South type of residential and neighborhood landscaping as defined in the historic context Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. Landscaping in the district consists of tree-lined streets, bordered by curbs and sidewalks, with uniformly set-back houses, and spacious front yards informally landscaped and blended together, creating the appearance of

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section 8**

---

a large landscaped park, all characteristic of the New South landscaping of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The district is significant in military history for the Bostwick-Fraser House which was used as a Federal military hospital during the Civil War. This use of the house by Federal troops during the summer of 1864 is documented in an 1865 letter written by Ann Couper Fraser, who was the owner and resident of the house during its occupation. The house represents one of the few documented locations of a Civil War Federal military hospital in Georgia.

**National Register Criteria**

The district is eligible under Criterion A for its development as a historic intown residential area in the city of Marietta from the mid-19th into the early 20th century that served as home to some of Marietta's prominent business and political leaders. It is eligible under Criterion C for its intact collection of historic residential buildings constructed from the 1840s into the 1930s and their landscaped setting.

**Criteria Considerations (if applicable)**

n/a

**Period of significance (justification)**

The period of significance is c.1840 to c.1930. C.1840 is the approximate date of the oldest building remaining within the district. C.1930 is the latest approximate date of construction of a building within the district.

**Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)**

Contributing resources in the district are those constructed between c.1840 and c.1930 that retain their historic integrity. No resources were built in the district between 1930 and 1945. Noncontributing resources are those constructed after 1945 and those that have lost their historic integrity due to extensive alterations.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):     N/A

A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture  
Community Planning and Development  
Landscape Architecture  
Military

Period of Significance:

c.1840-c.1930

Significant Dates:

c.1840-1845 - dates of construction for two earliest houses

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

unknown

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

Paden, Rebecca Nash, and Cindy S. Spradlin. Historic District Information Form, June 1991. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): ( ) N/A

- ( ) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ( ) previously listed in the National Register
- (x) previously determined eligible by the National Register
  - Bostwick-Fraser House 3-18-77
  - Alexander Stephens Clay House 3-18-77
  - Martin G. Slaughter House 3-18-77
- ( ) designated a National Historic Landmark
- (x) recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #1107
  - Bostwick-Fraser House
- ( ) recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- (x) State historic preservation office
- ( ) Other State Agency
- ( ) Federal agency
- ( ) Local government
- ( ) University
- ( ) Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

n/a

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreege of Property** Approximately 15 acres.

**UTM References**

- A) Zone 16 Easting 726595 Northing 3758800
- B) Zone 16 Easting 726770 Northing 3758875
- C) Zone 16 Easting 726920 Northing 3758325
- D) Zone 16 Easting 726840 Northing 3758290

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The district boundary encompasses the intact historic residential area along Atlanta and Frasier Streets roughly bounded by South Marietta Parkway to the north and east, Atlanta Street to the west, and East Dixie Avenue to the south.

**Boundary Justification**

The district boundary encompasses the intact historic residential area remaining along this portion of Atlanta and Frasier Streets.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**name/title** Debbie Curtis, Architectural Historian  
**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of  
Natural Resources  
**street & number** 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462  
**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334  
**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** March 14, 1995

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Atlanta-Frasier Street Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Marietta  
**County:** Cobb  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** September 1993

**Description of Photograph(s):**

1 of 12: Folk Victorian-style house on Atlanta Street at south end of district; photographer facing southeast.

2 of 12: Morris House on Atlanta Street in right foreground; photographer facing northeast.

3 of 12: Small house constructed c.1918 on Atlanta Street; photographer facing east.

4 of 12: Crimm House with Italianate-style bay window on Atlanta Street in left background; photographer facing northeast.

5 of 12: Gabled ell cottage on Atlanta Street; photographer facing southeast.

6 of 12: Northcutt-Florence House on Atlanta Street, note marble steps at sidewalk; photographer facing southeast.

7 of 12: E. Herbert Clay House on Atlanta Street, note granite-block retaining wall and marble steps; photographer facing northeast.

8 of 12: Schnurr House at the corner of Atlanta and Frasier Streets; photographer facing northeast.

9 of 12: Lewis House on Atlanta Street at north end of district; photographer facing northeast.

10 of 12: Alexander Stephens Clay House at the corner of Atlanta and Frasier Streets; photographer facing southeast.

11 of 12: Bostwick-Fraser House on Frasier Street in right background, at north end of district; photographer facing northeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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12 of 12: Slaughter House on Frasier Street; photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places

