

**The Granite Mansion:
Georgia's Governor's Mansion 1924-1967**

**Documentation for the proposed Georgia Historical Marker
to be installed on the north side of the road by the site of the former
205 The Prado, Ansley Park, Atlanta, Georgia**

June 2, 2016



Atlanta Preservation & Planning Services, LLC

Georgia Historical Marker Documentation

	<u>Page</u>
1. Proposed marker text	3
2. History	4
3. Appendices	10
4. Bibliography	25
5. Supporting images	29
6. Atlanta map section and photos of proposed marker site	31

Proposed marker text:

The Granite Governor's Mansion

The Granite Mansion served as Georgia's third Executive Mansion from 1924-1967. Designed by architect A. Ten Eyck Brown, the house at 205 The Prado was built in 1910 from locally-quarried granite in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It was first home to real estate developer Edwin P. Ansley, founder of Ansley Park, Atlanta's first automobile suburb. Ellis Arnall, one of the state's most progressive governors, resided there (1943-47). He was a disputant in the infamous "three governors controversy." For forty-three years, the mansion was home to twelve governors, until poor maintenance made it nearly uninhabitable. A new governor's mansion was constructed on West Paces Ferry Road. The granite mansion was razed in 1969, but its garage was converted to a residence.

Historical Documentation of the Granite Mansion

Edwin P. Ansley

Edwin Percival Ansley (see Appendix 1) was born in Augusta, GA, on March 30, 1866. In 1871, the family moved to the Atlanta area. Edwin studied law at the University of Georgia, and was an attorney in the Atlanta law firm Calhoun, King & Spalding. In 1890, he went to work in the real estate office of brother William S. Ansley, later forming the partnership of Ansley Brothers with William and another brother, Clifford.¹

In 1902, Ansley joined with Walter P. Andrews, E. L. Douglas, and W. F. Winecoff, each putting up \$12,500 to form the Southern Real Estate Improvement Company (SREIC). Their goal was to buy Land Lot 105, the southernmost section of the property of G. W. Collier.² Additional funding was secured from Hugh Inman,³ and the SREIC purchased at auction on April 6, 1903, 202.5 acres for \$300,000, which in 1847, had cost Collier about \$150. Civil engineer S. Z. Ruff was hired to begin laying out streets and lots. An advertising campaign was launched in the Atlanta newspapers, and the sale of the first 70 lots in what would become Ansley Park was held on April 25, 1904.⁴ The sale was so successful that Inman was repaid immediately.⁵

By 1909, E. P. Ansley was president of the Realty Trust Company.⁶ He contributed to the development of Forsyth Street in downtown Atlanta, working again with S. Z. Ruff to persuade the city to regrade the road.⁷ In 1913, Ansley built the Hotel Ansley at the corner of Forsyth and Williams streets, next door to the Forsyth Building where his business office was located.

Between 1908 and 1910, Ansley constructed his house at 205 The Prado in Ansley Park, where he lived with his wife, Margaret Barry, and their four children. A stroke in 1913 hampered his ability to work, but he was able to develop the Oglethorpe Park subdivision in what is today the city of Brookhaven, GA.⁸ In 1918, he and his wife moved to 59 East Park Lane, a short distance from the mansion. Around 1919, they moved to Saint Simons Island, in Glynn County, GA. He

¹ "Edwin Percival Ansley," Obituary, *Atlanta Constitution*, July 9, 1923.

² George Washington "Wash" Collier (1813-1903), purchased land lots 103, 104, and 105, which later became Ansley Park, Brookwood, and Sherwood Forest.

³ Hugh Theodore Inman (1846-1910), was a wealthy Atlanta merchant and real estate owner.

⁴ Notices were placed in the *Atlanta Constitution*, April 10 and 17, 1904, advertising the sale of lots on April 25, 1904; from Franklin M. Garrett, *Atlanta and Environs: A Chronicle of Its People and Events*, Vol. II (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1954), 456-57.

⁵ Later that year, Andrews and Douglas each sold their shares for \$60,000; from Rick Beard, "From Suburb to Defended Neighborhood: Change in Atlanta's Inman Park and Ansley Park, 1890-1980," Ph.D. Thesis (Atlanta: Emory University, 1981), 109-13, 123.

⁶ He purchased Winecoff's shares for \$108,000 in early 1906, and took complete control of the development of Ansley Park; from Beard, 123.

⁷ *Realty Trust Company Prospectus: Scope and General Plan of Development* (Atlanta, Ga.: The Blosser Company, 1908), 19.

⁸ Oglethorpe Park was near the proposed new campus of Oglethorpe University, which relocated to the area in 1915; from advertisement in the *Atlanta Constitution*, April 13, 1914, pg. 7.

died of a stroke there on July 2, 1923, and is buried in the Ansley family plot in Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta (see Appendix 2).

Ansley Park

The turn of the twentieth century was for Atlanta a time of expansion northward along the Peachtree Street corridor. The Gentlemen's Driving Association, which formed in 1887, bought 200 acres from Benjamin F. Walker on the east side of Piedmont Avenue, most of which by the 1890s had become Piedmont Park.

As early as 1896, Ansley had attempted to purchase Land Lot 105, but Collier refused to sell. It was not until 1903 that his dream was finally realized.⁹ Ruff laid out the site and made the necessary improvements to the land. He had been the engineer of Druid Hills, charged with executing the designs of preeminent landscape designer Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.¹⁰ In keeping with the Olmsted design aesthetic, the original streets in Ansley Park were not laid out at right angles, but in a curvilinear pattern. The natural topography of the property was shaped and substantially clear-cut by 200 men and 100 horses and mules. The streets were 75'-90' wide, covered initially with chert, and lined with newly-planted young trees (see Appendix 3).¹¹

The suburb was originally to be called Peachtree Gardens, but was renamed Ansley Park.¹² No minimum value was imposed on construction within the neighborhood; the unspoken assumption was that the new suburb was only for residents willing to make sizeable investments in their housing.¹³ The three building restrictions were: (1) Only residences were allowed, along with special permits for stables, garages, and servants' quarters; (2) No house could be built beyond the setback lines marked on the plat maps; and, (3) No property could be bargained, sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed to any person of African descent.¹⁴

From the start, Ansley Park was marketed on its exclusivity, with generous lot sizes, multiple parks, and attention to landscaping.¹⁵ The Piedmont Driving Club and Piedmont Park were nearby amenities, and the neighborhood was touted as "Atlanta's Driving and Social Center."¹⁶ Sales were successfully directed toward Atlanta's elite. By 1915, 26% of the households in Ansley Park were listed in the *Social Register*. Half of the residents owned automobiles, at the time a significant indicator of their financial status. Also, one in every five homes constructed in the Park prior to 1916 had permits for servants' quarters (more than double the number in rival suburb, Inman Park). As Ansley himself had so often claimed, the residents of his development

⁹ Beard, 110.

¹⁰ Charles E. Beveridge, *Druid Hills Olmsted Documentary Record: Selected Texts from the Frederick Law Olmsted Papers*, July, 2011. https://druidhills.files.wordpress.com/2011/07/olmsted_firm_kirkwood_land_letters.pdf.

¹¹ Beard, 128-30.

¹² *Atlanta Constitution*, April 28, 1905, p. 7.

¹³ Beard, 117.

¹⁴ *Atlanta Constitution*, April 26, 1904, and Beard, 116.

¹⁵ Beard, 125.

¹⁶ *Atlanta Constitution*, February 7, 1909, pg. 6.

were among the “best people” in Atlanta.¹⁷ In 1910, the city of Atlanta voted to annex Ansley Park. That it was considered a desirable residential area was demonstrated by the selection of Ansley’s house at 205 The Prado to be the Governor’s Mansion in 1924.

205 The Prado / The Granite Mansion / The Governor’s Mansion

The street name, “The Prado,” was originally “The Prater,” the result of a neighborhood street-naming contest held by E. P. Ansley in 1906.¹⁸ His parcel of land consisting of approximately three acres was at the northwest corner of The Prado and Maddox Drive. The house, constructed between 1908 and 1910, was designed by prominent architect Albert Anthony Ten Eyck Brown, who had studied at the Academy of Design in New York City. In 1902, Brown began designing houses in the developing suburb of Ansley Park, where he also resided.¹⁹ The buildings consisted of a two-story house with thirteen rooms (seven were bedrooms) and five bathrooms, and a two-story carriage-house and stable (later converted to a garage). Total cost for both buildings was \$35,000.00.²⁰ (See Appendix 4 for maps.)

The main house, which faced south, was built of load-bearing rock-faced granite, some of which was quarried from the hill on which the house stood.²¹ The stones were set in a random pattern. A wide wood-frame cornice encircled the building, with large brackets set in groups of three. The central block was two-story, with at least six dormers; the lateral dormers had with hipped roofs, while the three central front dormers had shed roofs. The dormers were clad in narrow-coursed, rock-faced granite ashlar blocks, and all the dormer windows were horizontal, two-sash, single-light sliding windows. The roofs on the house and dormers were “Ludowici Dixie” ceramic roofing tile, produced by the Ludowici-Celadon Roofing Tile Company of Chicago’s southern plant located on the Altamaha River in Ludowici, GA.²² Two massive stone chimneys with stone copings were located at the east and west ends of the central block. The house had two single-story porches: one on the east, and one on the south (front) facade. The latter was characterized by its massive stone pillars, its three-bay front openings, and the low, parapet wall which enclosed the upstairs balcony. To the west was another single-story wing similar to the front porch, except it was enclosed and functioned as a sun porch. The triple windows on the south façade of the central block were one-light over one-light, double-hung.

¹⁷ Beard, 157-58, 173. The 1920 *Social Register* listed Ansley Park citizens Edwin and Margaret Ansley, A. Ten Eyck Brown, Philip Alston, Joel Hurt, Jr., Edwin H. Inman, architect P. Thornton Marye, and George Muse; from *Social Register: Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta* (New York City: The Social Register Association, 1920). <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.890804475239;view=1up;seq=1>.

¹⁸ *Atlanta Constitution*, October 16, 1904, p. D-17. The Prater is still a large public park in Vienna. Ansley’s change to “The Prado” was said to be inspired by the Paseo del Prado in Havana, Cuba. The story is not improbable, as the Ansley Brothers had real estate holdings in Cuba, and Clifford lived in Havana in 1905; from Ansley Park Civic Association, *Ansley Park: 100 Years of Gracious Living* (Atlanta, GA: Ansley Park Civic Association, 2004), 35; and *Atlanta City Directory*, Vol. XXX, issued January 1, 1906 (Atlanta, GA: Foote & Davies, Co., and Joseph W. Mill), 428.

¹⁹ Robert M. Craig, “A. Ten Eyck Brown (1878-1940),” New Georgia Encyclopedia website, June 4, 2013. <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/arts-culture/ten-eyck-brown-1878-1940>.

²⁰ Anthony Ten Eyck Brown, Anthony, Personality File (Atlanta, GA: Atlanta History Center, n.d.).

²¹ Garrett, 801.

²² Spracher, Luciana M. Spracher, “Ludowici,” New Georgia Encyclopedia website, February 10, 2006. <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/counties-cities-neighborhoods/ludowici>.

The lower sashes were screened. All window openings, as well as the porch bays, were topped with very shallow segmental stone arches. On the west façade, the windows in the central block were one-light over one-light. The windows in the west wing were double, six-light windows of either the awning or projected type. The house was demolished on September 8, 1969. (See Appendix 5 for photographs of the house, and the current site.)

The second building was the two-story, granite stable, with a “Ludowici Dixie” tile hipped roof. It is still standing, and has been renovated into a residence. The two-story original stone carriage-house which faces south has a one-story wood-frame addition built in 1980 onto the north side of the main house. (See Appendix 6 for the Fulton County Tax Assessor’s building footprint and current photographs of the building.)

By 1918, the Ansleys had moved to 59 East Park Lane, and R. L. Cooney was the resident of 205 The Prado. By 1921, G. F. McGlawn lived there, and by 1922, John N. McEachern, president of the Industrial Life and Health Insurance Company, had purchased the home.²³

In the meantime, the Old Governor’s Mansion had fallen into serious disrepair, and had become untenable as a residence.²⁴ Before the Granite Mansion became the Executive Mansion, the two previous governors had been housed in their personal residence and a hotel. Governor Clifford M. Walker (1923-27) and his family lived in a state-rented house on Peachtree Street²⁵ until October 1924, when 205 The Prado was leased as the executive mansion.²⁶

The legislature named a Committee to Negotiate for Purchase of a Governor’s House, and after investigation, they reported back to the General Assembly, stating that they had been looking “to find at reasonable cost a pretentious yet home like place in thorough keeping with the dignity of the Office of the Governor of the Great State of Georgia,” and proposed purchasing the property currently under lease “in Ansley Park, a most excellent subdivision in the City of Atlanta. We consider Ansley Park one of the most conservative and representative resident sections in the City of Atlanta.”²⁷ The many advantages of Ansley Park were listed.

- The restrictions on all Ansley Park property guarantee its use for only high class and desirable homes.
- No unsightly apartment houses, stores, or other commercial buildings can ever be erected or maintained in the park.
- All its ten miles of wide boulevards are permanently paved, its homes and the beautiful grounds surrounding each of them are well kept.

²³ *Atlanta City Directories* of 1918, 1921, 1922, and 1923 (Atlanta, GA: The Atlanta City Directory Company).

²⁴ Frank Daniel, quoting Franklin Garrett in “Mansion Troubles in 1916,” *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, May 19, 1963.

²⁵ Sandra D. Deal, Jennifer W. Dickey, and Catherine M. Lewis, *Memories of the Mansion: The Story of Georgia’s Governor’s Mansion* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2015), 16.

²⁶ Garrett, 801.

²⁷ “Report of the Committee to Negotiate for purchase of a Governor’s Home to the General Assembly of Georgia, Resolution 51 in the Acts of 1924,” 2.

- The whole of Ansley Park is well lighted and it abounds with small parks, playgrounds, and other amusement centers for children and adults.
- It is located near the center of the city, yet has all the advantages of country property.²⁸

The property was accessible to all parts of the city and close to three car lines and the new bus line. The house was built of solid granite from Stone Mountain, had seven bedrooms, five bathrooms, wide verandahs, and a reception room and front rooms capable of entertaining 300-400 guests. It was located on one of the highest sites in Fulton County, 1200 feet above sea level, and approximately forty feet above the surrounding streets. “This assures our Governor and his family an ideal atmosphere in the warmest weather.”²⁹

The Committee recommended buying the property, which consisted of four acres, along with two additional acres, for a total cost of \$86,000. The General Assembly voted in favor of the acquisition, and the purchase was completed in 1925. This was the second governor’s mansion purchased by the state, and the third permanent governor’s mansion. (See Appendix 7 for a list of governors who lived there.) Those governors led less formal, more private lives than a modern governor. Eugene and Herman Talmadge kept cows and goats on the grounds. Emma Hardman, wife of Governor Lamartine G. Hardman (1927-31) planted a “Georgia garden” featuring native plants from around the state.³⁰ The home’s front verandah was floored with red and white tile. The back wall of the living room had a wide, open fireplace of glazed rainbow-colored tiles. The room was paneled with gold, green, and bronze woodwork surmounted by landscape friezes.³¹

One of the most popular events at the Mansion occurred at Christmas when a display of approximately 40,000 lights, along with Santa, sleigh, and reindeer was mounted at the front of the house. The lights had been given to Governor Ellis Arnall (1943-47) by the McClatchey family after the 1936 death of Devereaux F. McClatchey, Jr. He had created the massive display at their home at 97 East Park Lane for the 1928 Christmas lights contest sponsored by Georgia Power. Police had to control the traffic generated by the many visitors who came to see the display, first at the McClatchey home and later at the Governor’s Mansion (see Appendix 8).³²

Not everyone enjoyed living in the house, especially as it was not properly maintained. As early as 1957, reporter Frank Daniel described the house as a “monstrosity” and “just a pile of rubble.”³³ In 1963, Betty Sanders, wife of Governor Carl Sanders (1963-67), had the leaky roof

²⁸ Ibid., 2-3.

²⁹ Ibid., 3.

³⁰ Deal, 17.

³¹ Undated, untitled brochure in the Georgia Governor’s Mansion (Atlanta) 1924-1969 folder in the Georgia Governors—Governor’s Mansion subject file in the Kenan Research Center at the Atlanta History Center.

³² Video interview with Devereaux McClatchey, Jr., published on February 6, 2015 at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1vwzuknlsx4>. Additional information from Garrett, 946, and the 1923 *Atlanta City Directory*.

³³ *Atlanta Journal and Atlanta Constitution* Sunday paper, January 27, 1957, E-1.

and other problems fixed, and made improvements to the interior.³⁴ Despite her best efforts, a piece of plaster fell out of the ceiling, and squirrels were living in the attic.³⁵

The deterioration gave impetus to the movement, begun by the legislature in 1961, to build a new governor's mansion. As plans were finalized for the purchase of the 18-acre Robert Maddox property where a new \$1,000,000 house would be built in Buckhead, Ansley Park residents rallied to try to keep the governor's home at The Prado. The Anti-New Mansion Crusaders, chaired by Mrs. Pansy A. Slappy, proposed a march on the Capitol for January 11, 1965, the start of the 1965 legislative session.³⁶ Fifty protestors showed up, carrying signs into the Senate gallery which read "Taxation Without Representation," and "Keep the Governor's Mansion in Ansley Park."³⁷ The protest had no effect, and the fourth governor's mansion was constructed. In December 1967, Governor Lester Maddox moved out of the Granite Mansion and into 391 West Paces Ferry Road.

In 1969, the state put the Granite Mansion up for auction; attorney David Harris was the sole bidder. On Friday, September 5, 1969, he paid \$100,000, and the deed was transferred to him. Harris had already made plans to subdivide the property into four parcels, and decided to demolish the former Ansley home. Governor Maddox said the old house should not be torn down just because the roof leaked, especially since the new mansion's roof leaked, too.³⁸

Harris decided to have a "Phooey Party" at the house, in mockery of its last occupant, Governor Maddox, whose favorite expletive was "phooey." Guests, including African Americans, were invited to dine on fried chicken, said to be "leftovers from the Pickrick."³⁹ At the party, held on Sunday evening, September 7, 1969, Harris swung an axe handle breaking out one of the windows in the old mansion, and a large peace symbol made of wood axe handles greeted the party guests, who included hippies dressed in "mod" clothing (see Appendix 9). Two rock bands played at the party, and neighbors complained about the noise. Police came, and Harris agreed to quiet things down. The next morning, the Chicago Wrecking Company razed the house.⁴⁰

The parcel which was 205 The Prado (a non-existent address today), was sub-divided into four parcels: 201 The Prado, 2 Ansley Drive, 3 Ansley Drive, and 0 Ansley Drive. Today there is a residence on each property. The former stable/carriage-house/garage, located at 0 Ansley Drive, was gutted by David Harris, who made it his home (see Appendix 6).

³⁴ Deal, 20.

³⁵ Walter Lundy, "Governor's Ceiling Slips; Squirrels Enliven Attic," *Atlanta Journal*, February 8, 1965.

³⁶ Sam Hopkins, "200 to March Here to Protest Mansion," *Atlanta Constitution*, January 6, 1965, p. 6.

³⁷ Kelly Mansfield, "Ansley Group Marches to Keep Old Mansion," *Atlanta Journal*, January 11, 1965, p. 1, 8.

³⁸ Steve Ball, Jr., "Old Mansion is Sold; New One Also Leaky," *Atlanta Journal*, September 5, 1969, p. A-2.

³⁹ The Pickrick Cafeteria was Maddox's Atlanta restaurant which specialized in fried chicken. In 1964, he had made national headlines when he gave wood axe handles to his white customers so they could keep African Americans away from the restaurant. Later, he closed the Pickrick rather than integrate it.

⁴⁰ Hugh Nations, "Mansion Rocks to 'Phooey Party,'" *Atlanta Journal*, September 8, 1969, p. A-2.

Appendices

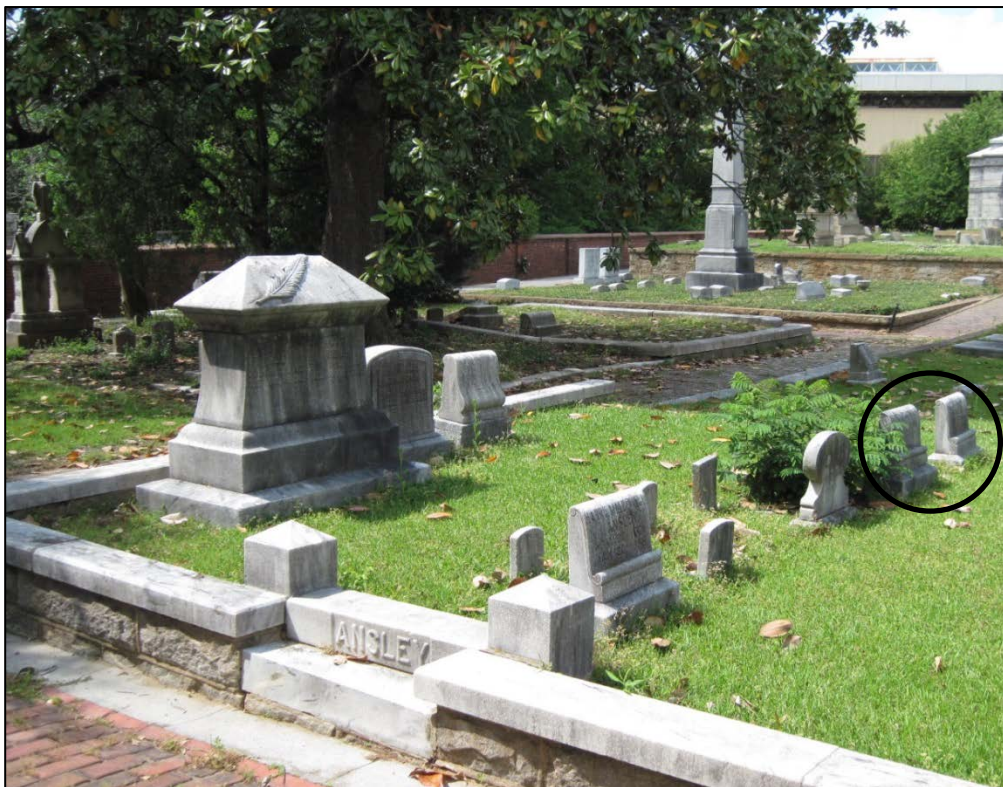
1. Undated photograph of Edwin Percival Ansley from a Georgia Newspaper Service flyer, which includes some biographical information. The photograph is captioned “Edwin P. Ansley, A Real Estate Dealer Who Has Been Aggressive in Public Development Work.” The single-sheet flyer is located in the Edwin P. Ansley Personality File in the Kenan Research Center at the Atlanta History Center.



2. Ansley tombs in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, GA. Photographs were taken by L. M. Drummond on May 4, 2016.

Top photo: Headstones of Edwin P. Ansley (Mar. 30, 1866 / July 2, 1923) and his wife, Margaret Barry Ansley (Aug. 27, 1863 / Feb. 21, 1954).

Bottom photo: Ansley family plot. Large stone with feather marks the graves of Edwin's parents Annie Elizabeth Smith Ansley (1827 - 1899), and Jesse Augustus Ansley (1826 - 1902). Edwin's and Margaret's graves are circled in black.

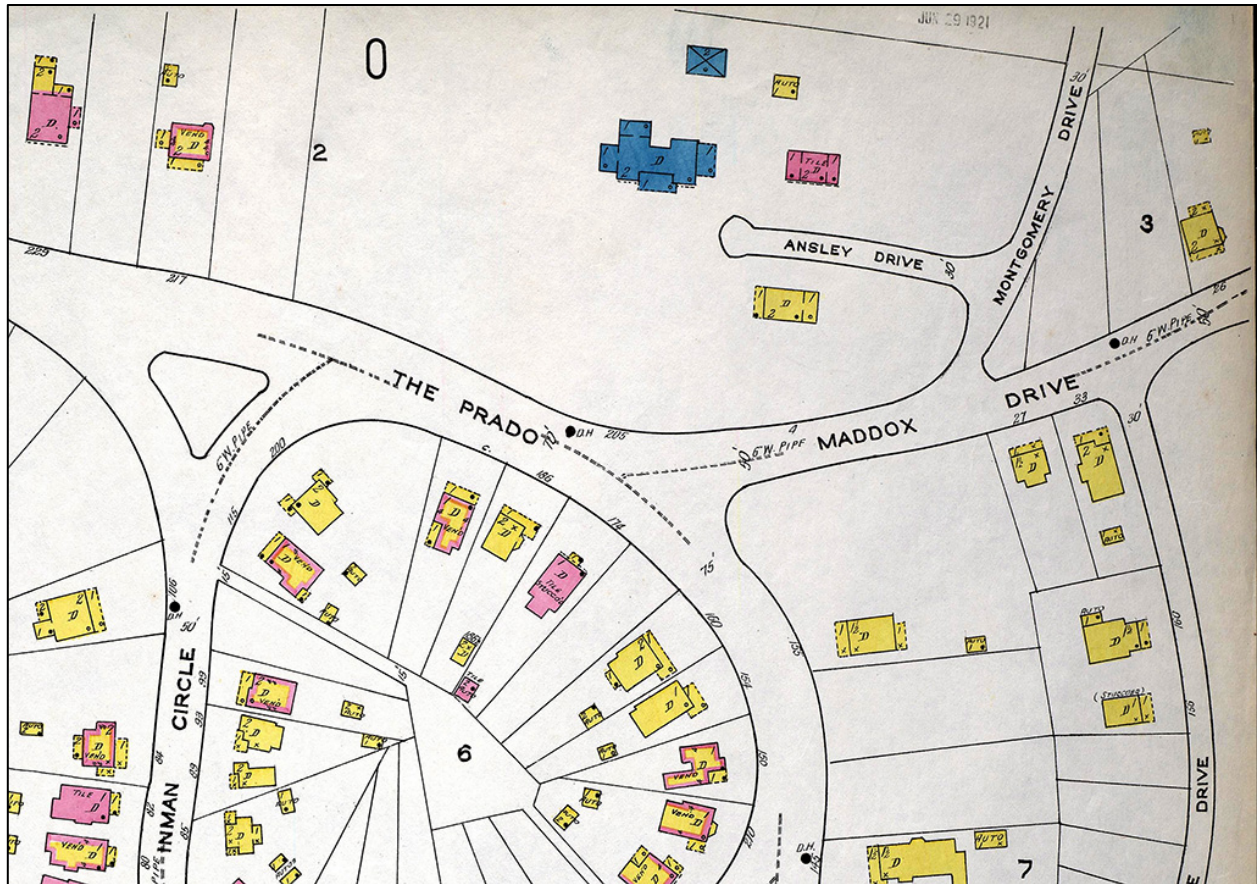


3. 1905 photograph of men and beasts working on the development of Ansley Park (exact location unknown). The man in the center holding a hat in his right hand is the civil and landscape engineer, Solon Zachary Ruff, Jr. (1861-1922). Image is from the Adelaide Ruff McCarty Photograph Collection at the Kenan Research Center in the Atlanta History Center. McCarty was the daughter of Solon and Annabel Ruff; it was probably she who labelled his image "Papa" in the photo below.

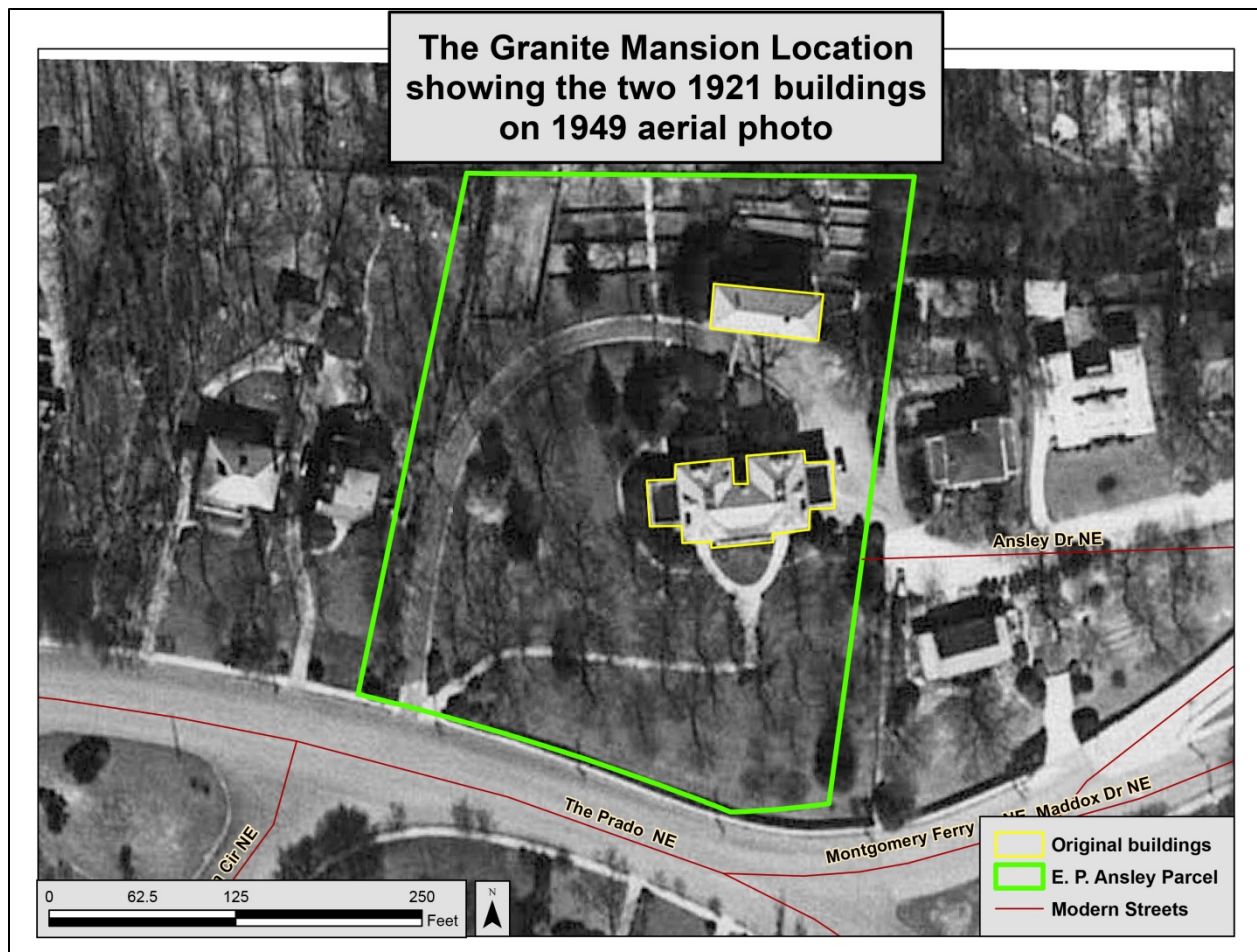
S. Z. Ruff, Jr. was the son of Solon Zachary Ruff, Sr. (1837-63) and Irene E. Arnold (1840-1904). His grandfather was Martin L. Ruff, who, with business partner Robert Daniel, erected a saw mill and grist mill on Nickajack Creek near Smyrna in Cobb County. The Battle of Ruff's Mill was fought there as part of Sherman's Georgia campaign on July 4, 1864. After the war, Ruff and Daniel built the Concord Covered Bridge over the creek, which, with the mill, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. S. Z. Ruff, Sr. had been a professor of mathematics at the Georgia Military Institute in Marietta, GA, when he enlisted in the 18th Georgia Regiment of the Confederate Army. His son was born on April 12, 1861. Ruff, Sr. died during the Fort Loudon assault on November 29, 1863 in Knoxville, TN. His young son and pregnant wife moved to Madison, and by 1900, the family (Irene, Solon, and Ida) had relocated to Atlanta. The *Atlanta Constitution* published an account on October 5, 1913, in which they reported correspondence received from a former Union soldier in Ohio who had taken the pocketbook and private papers off the dead body of Col. Ruff in 1863. The papers were returned to Ida Ruff Hardwick and her brother. Solon Zachary Ruff, Jr. married Annabel Daniel (ca. 1875-?) in 1896. He died August 5, 1922, and is buried in the Decatur Cemetery in Decatur, GA.



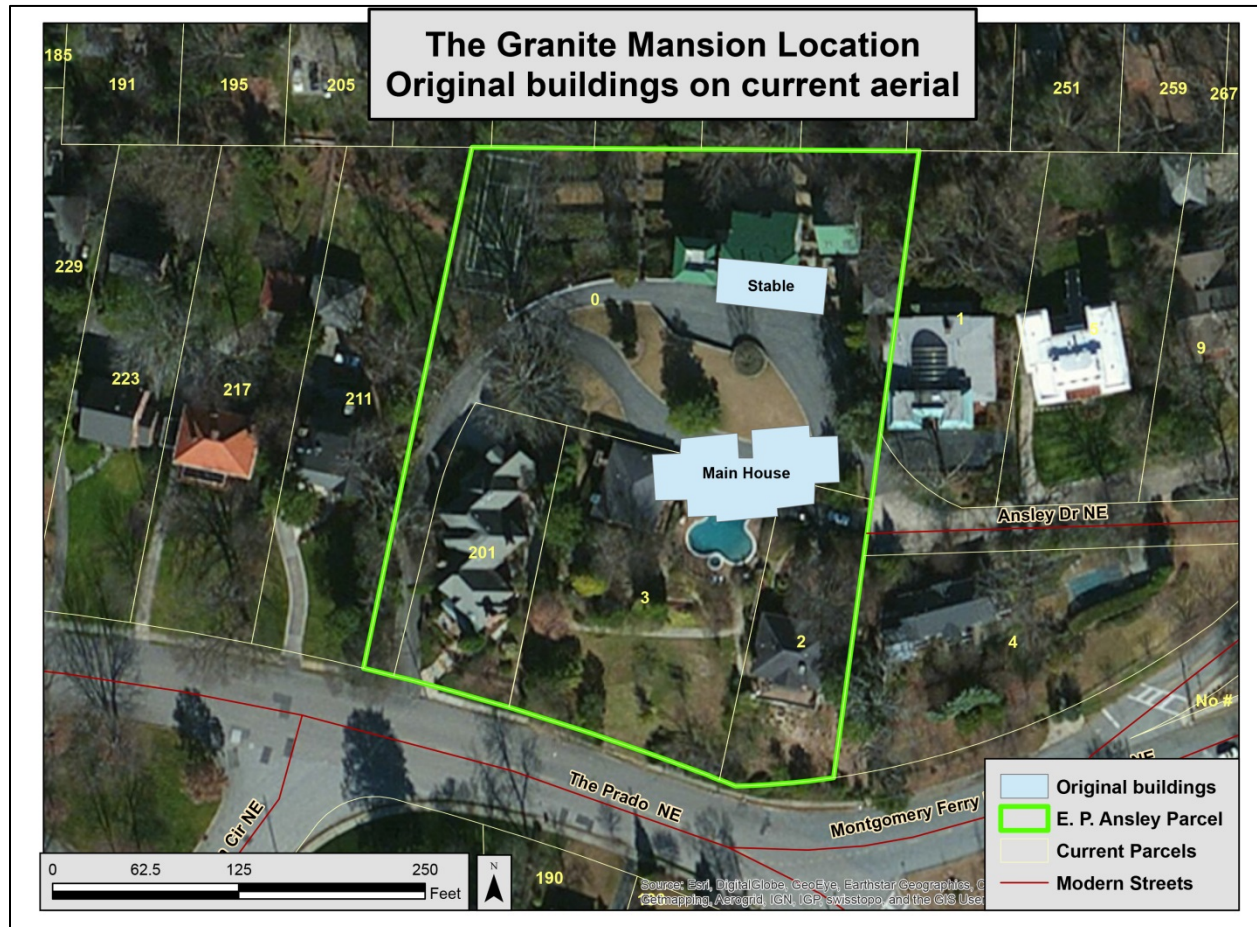
4-A. Section of the 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Ansley Park, showing the E. P. Ansley property. From the Sanborn Map Company, *Atlanta, Ga.*, March 1921, vol. 2, sheet 259 (University of Georgia Libraries Map Collection, Athens, GA), in the Digital Library of Georgia. http://dlg.galileo.ug.edu/sanb/id:atlanta_ga-1921-2-s-259.



4-B. 1949 aerial photograph of 205 The Prado showing the semi-circular drive leading from The Prado to the read of the main house and front of the original carriage-house/stable (probably a garage by this time). The GIS image was created by Laura M. Drummond on May 5, 2016.



4-C. Location of the Ansley buildings on current aerial photograph. The original single parcel owned by E. P. Ansley was subdivided by David Harris into four separate parcels after he purchased the property from the State of Georgia in 1969. The GIS image was created by Laura M. Drummond on May 5, 2016.

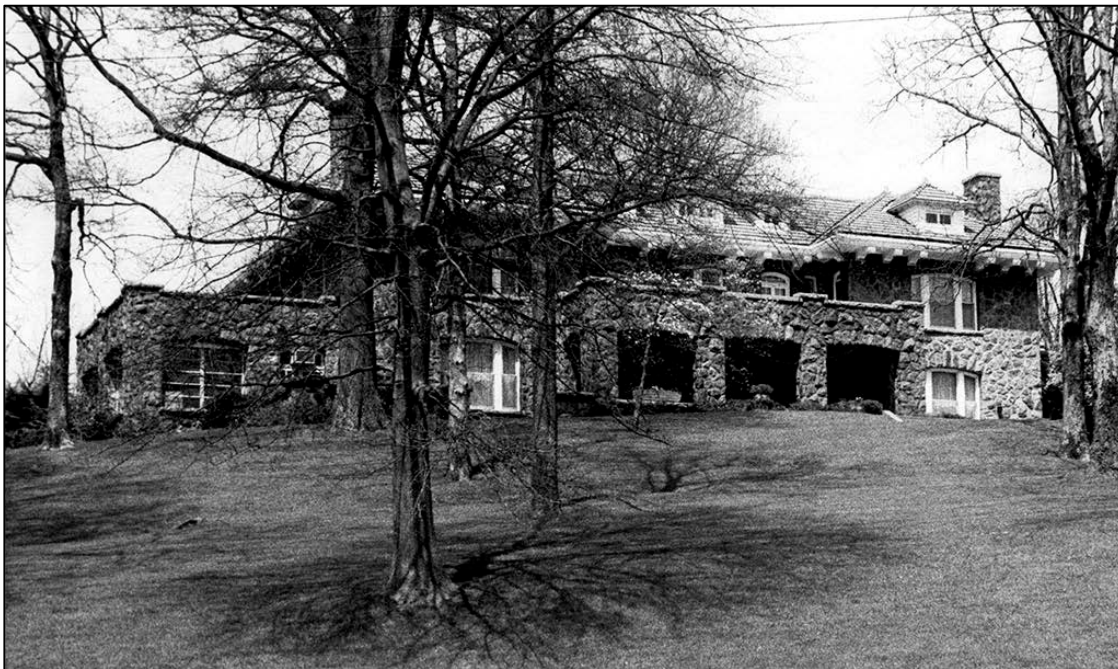


5-A. Two black-and-white images of the 1910 Granite Mansion, designed by Anthony Ten Eyck Brown and built by Edwin P. Ansley as his personal residence at 205 The Prado in Ansley Park. The images are not dated, but were from the Georgia Historical Commission, which was created in 1951. Therefore, the images date between 1952 (when the Commission was first funded by the state legislature) and 1969, when the house was demolished. The images are located in the Governor's Mansion topical file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge, GA.

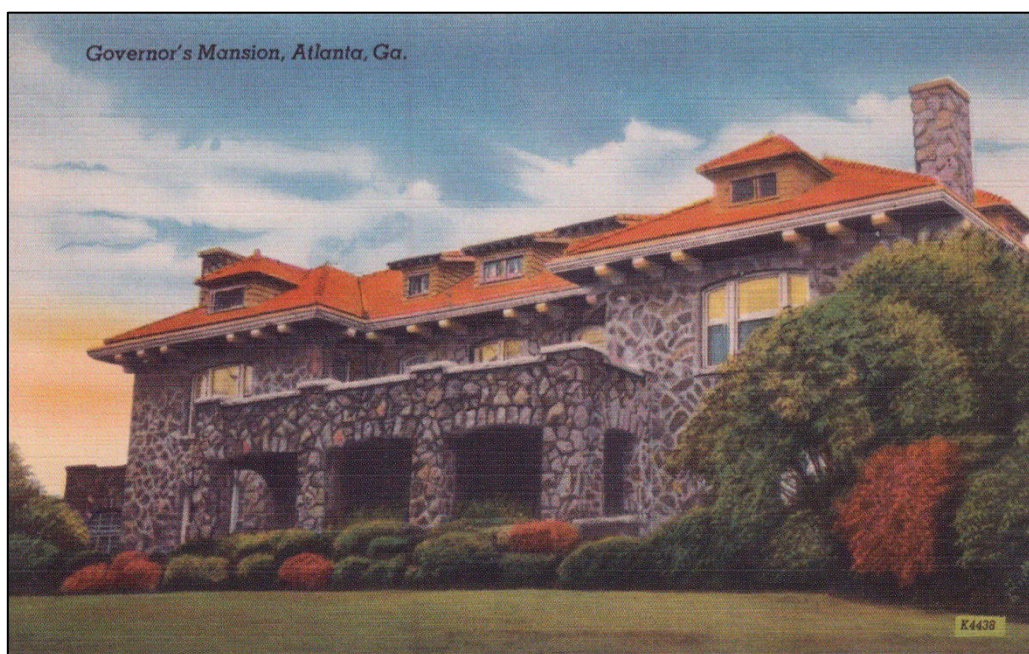
View 1. Looking north at the front (south) façade of the Mansion. The east verandah is visible at the right.



View 2. Looking north toward the front (south) side of the Mansion. The enclosed west one-story sun porch is visible at left.



5-B. Ca. 1950 color postcard of the Governor's Mansion at 205 The Prado in Ansley Park. The postcard is in the Governor's Mansion topical file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge, GA.



5-C. Black-and-white image of the Governor's Mansion, ca. 1952, from *Atlanta, Ga., Gateway to the South* (Atlanta, GA: Women's Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, ca. 1952), p. 6.



5-D. Current view of the former Ansley property looking north from The Prado towards where the main house was located. Note the steep rise of the hill, on top of which the house stood. Photograph was taken by Laura M. Drummond on May 17, 2016.

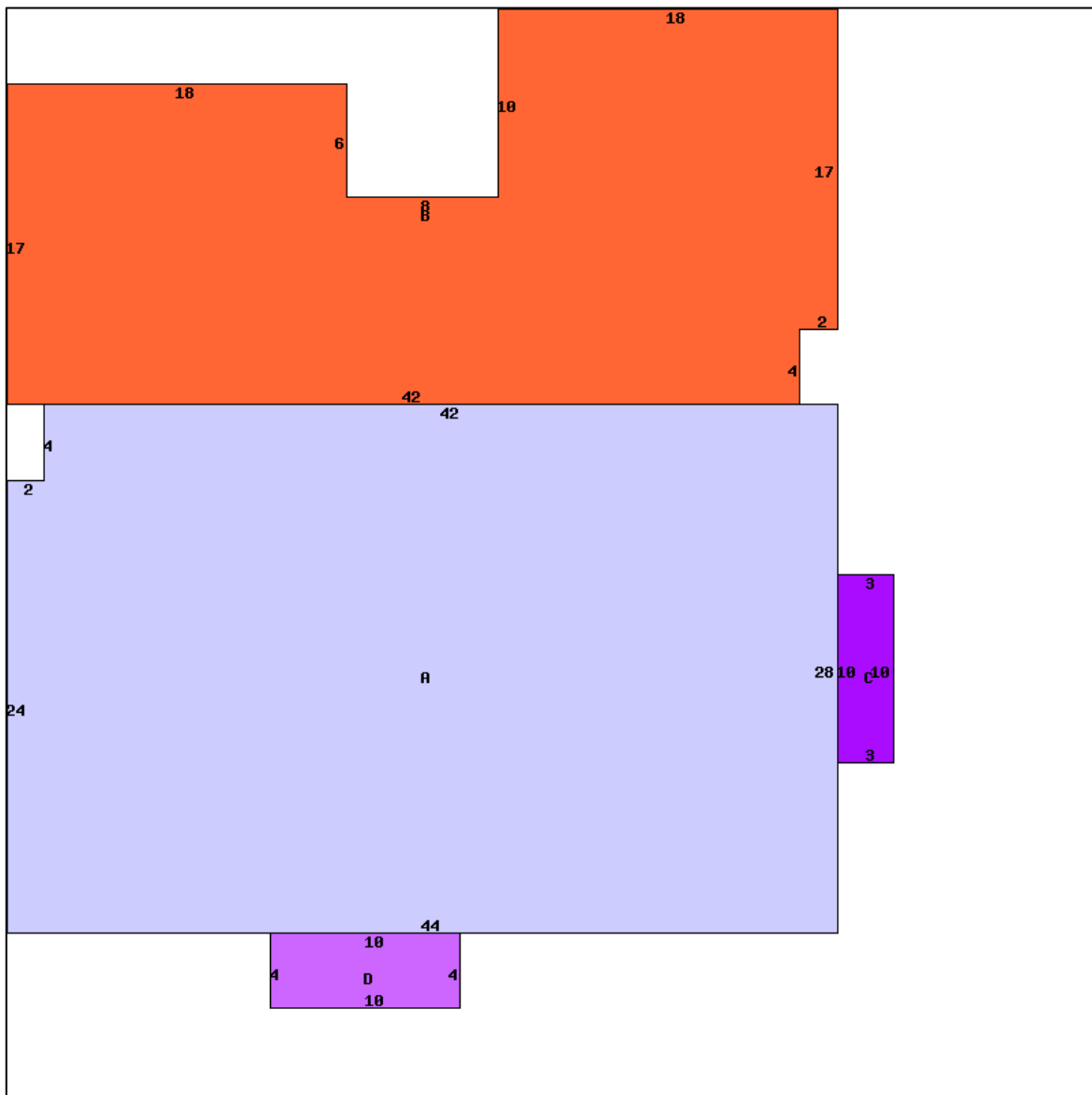


5-E. Current view toward what formerly was the east façade of the main house at 205 The Prado. The photo was taken looking west from the dead-end of Ansley Drive. The western end of the house was close to the end of the current gate (at left) and extended east, so that it would have partially overlapped the western end of the current house (#3 Ansley Drive). Photograph was taken by Laura M. Drummond on May 17, 2016.

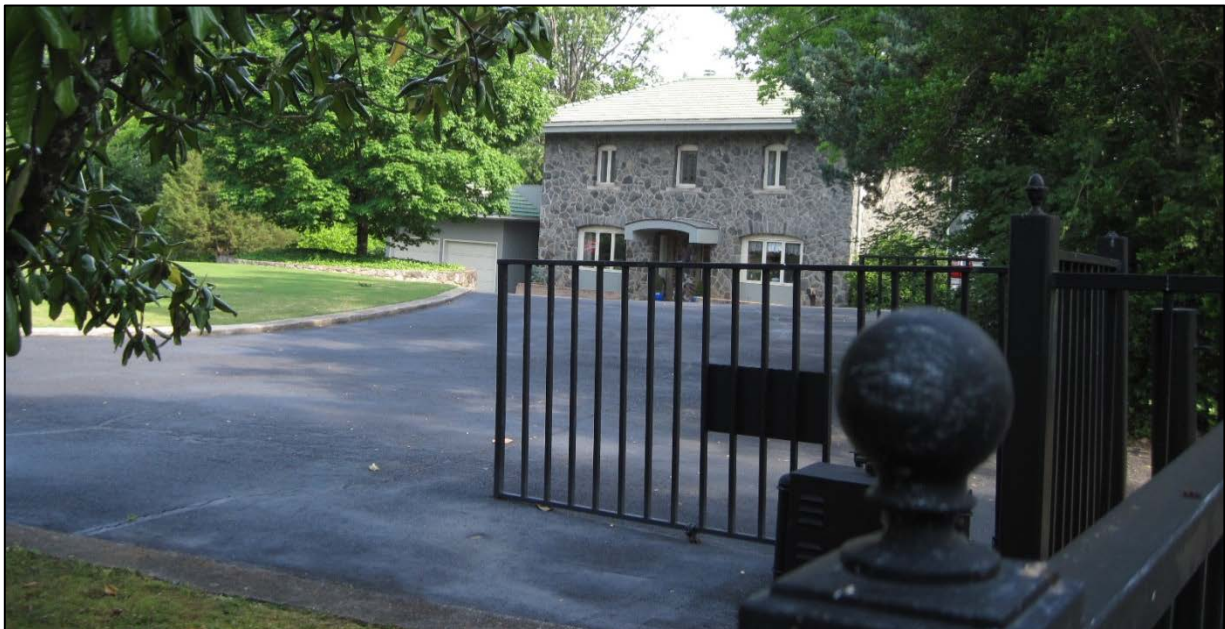


6-A. Sketch of the current floor plan of the former carriage-house/stable (later garage) of E. P. Ansley at 205 The Prado, from the Fulton County Tax Assessor's file for Parcel Number 17-010500020220, owned by The Marital Trust B, physical address of 0 Ansley Drive. The current tax parcel is 1.46 acres, and the property was assessed in 2015 at \$1,115,200.

Color	Area Type Description	Square Feet
A	MAIN AREA	1224
B	ONE STORY FRAME	764
C	STOOP	30
D	OPEN FRAME PORCH	40



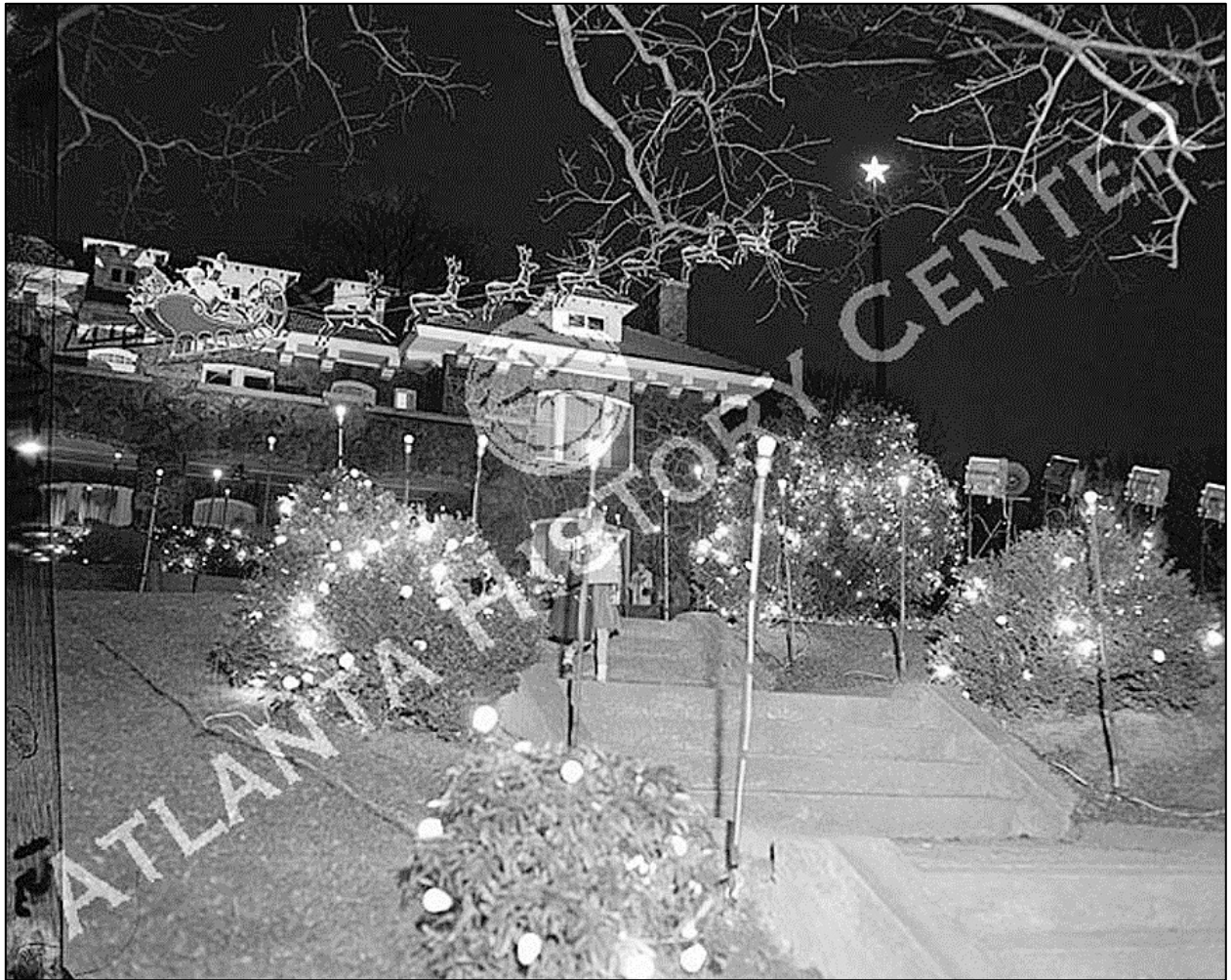
6-B. Current views of the two-story, stone carriage-house/stable (later converted to a garage) built by E. P. Ansley at 205 The Prado behind the main house (now demolished). The garage was converted to a residence by David Harris ca. 1969-79. Photographs were taken by Laura M. Drummond on May 17, 2016, while standing at the dead-end of Ansley Drive.



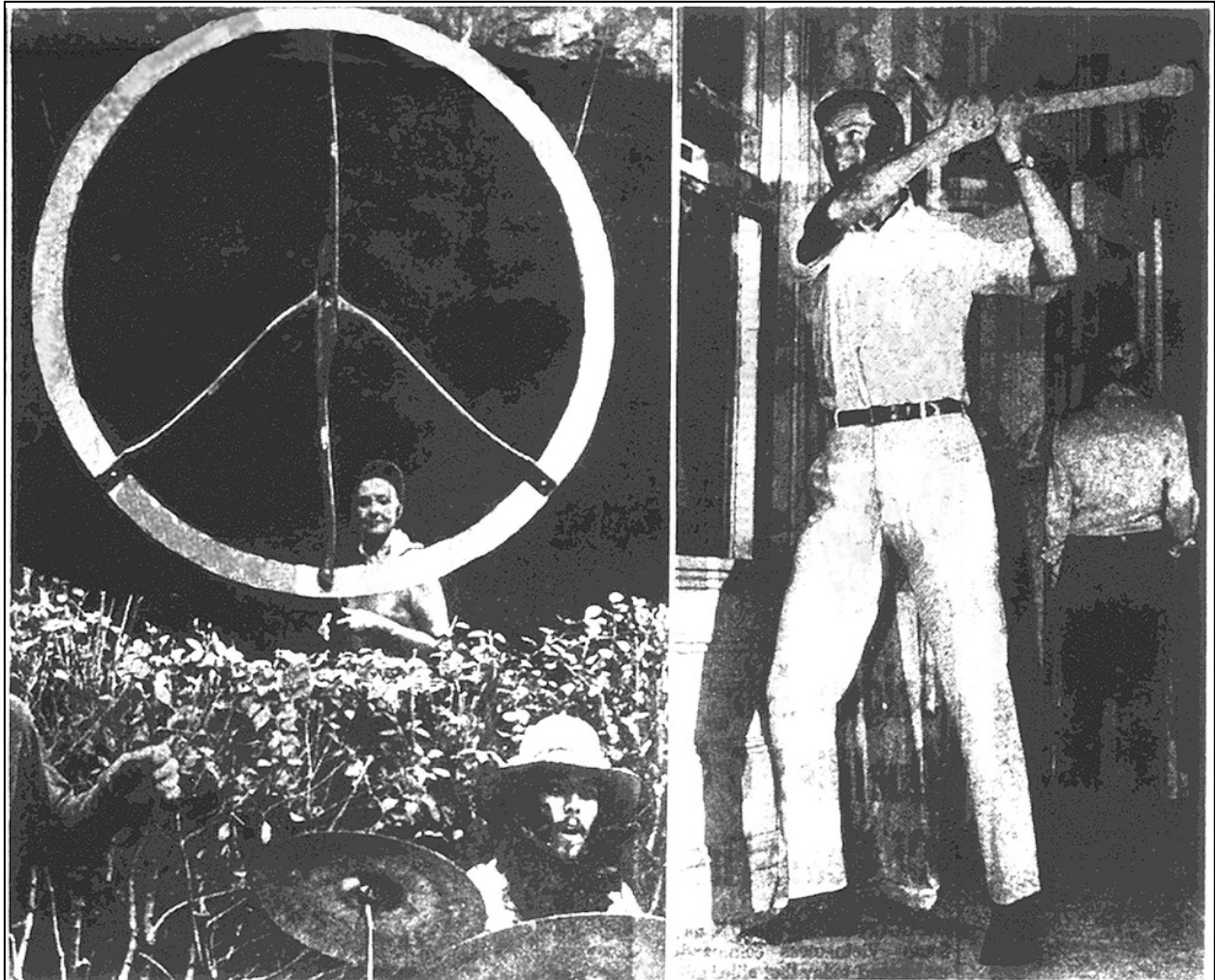
7. List of twelve different governors who lived in the Granite Mansion at 205 The Prado, Ansley Park, 1924-1967; from Deal, 16, 34, and 197.

1. Clifford M. Walker (1923-27). Before moving to the Granite Mansion, he and his family lived in a rented house at 1540 (now 1798) Peachtree Street.
2. Lamartine G. Hardman (1927-31)
3. Richard B. Russell, Jr. (1931-33)
4. Eugene Talmadge (1933-37)
5. Eurith D. Rivers (1937-41)
6. Eugene Talmadge (1941-43)
7. Ellis G. Arnall (1943-47)
8. Herman E. Talmadge (1947)
9. Melvin E. Thompson (1947-48)
10. Herman E. Talmadge (1948-55)
11. S. Marvin Griffin (1955-59)
12. S. Ernest Vandiver, Jr. (1959-63)
13. Carl E. Sanders (1963-67)
14. Lester G. Maddox (1967-71). Moved into the current governor's mansion at 391 West Paces Ferry Road in December 1967.

8. Photograph taken by William Bryan (Bill) Wilson ca. 1945, showing the front of the Governor's Mansion at 205 The Prado decorated with the McClatchey Christmas lights, Santa in his sleigh with eight reindeer, and the Christmas star. Image is from the Bill Wilson Photographs Collection at the Kenan Research Center in the Atlanta History Center.



9. Two photographs from the "Phooey Party" held by attorney David Harris, purchaser of the old governor's mansion at 205 The Prado, on the night before the house was to be demolished. The left image is of the large peace symbol made out of wood axe handles which served as one of the party decorations. The right image is of Harris swinging an axe handle to break out one of the windows in the old house. From Hugh Nations, "Mansion Rocks To 'Phooey Party,'" *Atlanta Journal*, September 8, 1969, p. A-2.



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Supporting Images

The images are not dated, but were from the Georgia Historical Commission, which was created in 1951. Therefore, the images date between 1952 (when the Commission was first funded by the state legislature) and 1969, when the house was demolished. The images are located in the Governor's Mansion topical file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge, GA.

View looking northwest toward the front (south) verandah of the Mansion.



View looking east and slightly north from The Prado at the west façade of the Mansion. The driveway entrance is by the stairs at bottom center. This is the only view of the Mansion found by this writer showing a portion of the rear section of the house. A wood-sided second-story was an addition to the original one-story stone-construction rear room.



Proposed Location of Historical Marker

Map showing the proposed location of a historical marker (yellow dot) and original buildings (red) in the Springhurst neighborhood of Atlanta, Georgia. The map displays 2010 tax parcels and major roads including Peachtree St NE, Springhurst Dr NE, Inman Circle NE, and The Prado NE. A scale bar indicates distances up to 2,000 feet, and a north arrow is provided.

Marker will be placed on the north side of The Prado between the sidewalk and the fence belonging to 3 Ansley Drive.

View looking northwest along the sidewalk. Red square shows approximate marker location.



View looking northeast from The Prado across the sidewalk. Red square shows approximate marker location.

